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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th September 1873.

No. 10.—*Errata.*—In the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 20th September 1873, page 12, *for* "The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 11th September 1873," *read* "The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 18th September 1873.

Also in page 16 of the same supplement *for* "The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd October 1873," *read* "The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th October 1873."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th September 1873.

No. 3048.—The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the period specified against their names:—

Mr. F. R. Cockerell, 1 month, furlough.

Mr. G. Graham, 6 months, sick certificate.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd October 1873.

No. 65.—Surgeon-Major J. C. Whishaw, Superintendent of the Central Prison of Lucknow, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of that Station, *vice* Dr. Cannon promoted.

Mr. D. G. McReddie is appointed to be Superintendent of the Central Jail of Lucknow, *vice* Surgeon-Major Whishaw.

Honorary Surgeon J. Hart, Officiating Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Pertabgurh, is confirmed in that appointment.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1873.

No. 657.—Mr. T. H. Turner, Assistant Curator and Registrar to the Geological Museum, having returned on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 538, dated 12th August 1873, the remaining portion of that leave is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd October 1873.

No. 663.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain J. Herschel, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, the following promotions are made with effect from the 23rd August 1873:—

Captain W. M. Campbell, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant J. Hill, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE.

Simla, the 2nd October 1873.

No. 189.—With reference to Notification No. 189R, dated 5th August 1873, the following Regulation is hereby re-published :—

BENGAL EASTERN FRONTIER REGULATION I OF 1873.

A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India in Council has by resolution in Council declared the provisions of Act XXXIII Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, to be applicable to the districts of Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Luckimpore, Garo Hills, Khasi and Jynteah Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, and Chittagong Hills;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and government of the said districts;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;—

The following regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and will thereupon have the force of law, under the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter III :—

1. This Regulation shall extend to the districts named in the preamble, and shall come into force on the 1st of November 1873.

2. It shall be lawful for the Local Government of Bengal, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to prescribe, and from time to time to alter by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a line to be called "The Inner Line" in each or any of the above-named districts.

The Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, prohibit all British subjects, or any class of British subjects, or any persons residing in or passing through such districts, from going beyond such line without a pass under the hand and seal of the chief executive officer of such district, or of such other officer as he may authorize to grant such pass; and the Local Government may from time to time cancel or vary such prohibition.

3. Any British subject or other person so prohibited, who, after "The Inner Line" has been prescribed and notified in accordance with Section 2 of this regulation, goes beyond such line without a pass, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for the first offence, and to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, for each subsequent offence.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* a form of pass for each district, and may in such form fix such restrictions or conditions as the Local Government may deem fit, and may require the payment of such dues and fees for such passes as to the Local Government may seem proper. Any holder of such a pass shall, on breach of any such restriction or condition, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for a first offence, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment, which may extend to three months, or to both, for each subsequent offence.

5. Any rubber, wax, ivory, or other jungle product found in the possession of any person convicted of an offence under this regulation, may be confiscated to Government by an order to be passed at the time of conviction by the Magistrate.

6. The chief executive officer of any district comprised in any notification as aforesaid may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, authorize, by a written instrument under his hand, any public servant to arrest and bring before him with the least practicable delay—

Firstly.—Any person prohibited from crossing "The Inner Line" prescribed for such district, if such person shall be found beyond the line, and when asked to produce his pass shall refuse or be unable so to do.

Secondly.—Any person to whom a pass may have been granted, and who has committed any infraction of its conditions.

7. It shall not be lawful for any British subject or other person, not being a native of the district comprised in the preamble of this regulation, to acquire any interest in land or the product of land beyond the said "Inner Line" without the sanction of the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government shall appoint in this behalf. Any interest so acquired may be dealt with as the Local Government or its said officer shall direct. The Local Government may also, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend the prohibition contained in this section to any class of persons, natives of the said districts, and may from time to time in like manner cancel or vary such extension.

8. Whoever, without the written permission of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such permission, kills or captures, or attempts to kill or capture, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the killing or capturing of a wild elephant in any of the districts to which this regulation extends, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such elephant, and any elephant so killed or captured shall be confiscated to Government: Provided that no person who kills, or attempts to kill, or abets the killing of an elephant in protection of himself, his houses, or his crops, shall be liable to punishment under this section; and provided also that every person who in the like case captures, or attempts to capture, or abets the capture of an elephant, shall be exempt from fine under this section, but shall, if the elephant be captured, be bound to surrender it to Government, or to pay such royality thereon as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

9. It shall be competent for the Local Government to make rules for the issue of licenses to kill or capture elephants, and for all purposes connected with the capture of elephants.

10. The prosecution for every offence punishable under section 8 of this regulation shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence is committed.

11. Offences against this regulation may be tried by Magistrates of the first or second class, and shall be bailable.

POLITICAL.

The 2nd October 1873.

No. 2836.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. H. Martin as Consular Agent for the German Empire at Chittagong.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 30th September 1873.

No. 3433.—Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of August 1873, compared with those on the same date in 1872 and 1871 :—

	August 1871.	August 1872.	August 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,92,77,872	2,68,48,015	3,37,67,919
Bengal	1,79,50,429	1,98,05,357	1,98,93,729
British Burmah	34,53,591	20,03,600	32,25,648
North-Western Provinces	2,54,18,247	2,82,14,833	2,60,49,908
Oudh	58,66,363	63,67,115	75,64,572
Punjab	1,26,99,032	1,40,54,560	1,29,30,795
Bombay	3,74,32,152	5,71,32,637	3,01,39,078
Central Provinces	82,36,688	80,70,340	83,38,322
Madras	2,71,84,195	2,84,65,092	3,26,29,476
Total ...	17,75,18,569	19,09,61,549	17,45,39,447

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 30th September 1873.

No. 3379.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following words be inserted after "Courts" in the example under Section 19(*a*) of the Acting Allowance Code, "who are not members of the general subordinate judicial service," and that the following be substituted for Rule 1 under the same section :—

> Officers of the Classified list of the Financial Department, and Judges of Small Cause Courts who are graded as members of the subordinate judicial service, do not come under this clause, but under the next clause.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 29th September 1873.

No. 3374.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following rule be substituted for that relating to Case III in Chapter XI of the Civil Leave Code :—

> The officer will obtain a last-pay certificate from the treasury where his pay and allowances were last disbursed to him, and if he proceeds to another Presidency or Province, he must get the counter-signature of the Accountant General who has jurisdiction over the treasury from which he obtained his last-pay certificate.

The 30th September 1873.

No. 3395.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the amendment of the definition of "Local Government" in—

Section 1 (*a*) of the Civil Pension Code,

Section 4 (*e*) of the Civil Leave Code,

Section 1 (*a*) of the Acting Allowance Code,

as follows :—

> In each case omit "and" and add "and the Agents of the Governor General in Rájputána and Central India."

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(POST OFFICE.)

The 30th September 1873.

No. 3427.—There is reason to believe that the special privileges in respect to postage of official correspondence are not everywhere understood, and that sufficient attention is not paid to economy in the official use of the post.

The special privileges of official correspondence which affect ordinary transactions are as follows:—

(1).—An official cover of which the weight exceeds half a tolah, but does not exceed ten tolahs, may be sent by letter post for one anna only.

NOTE:—*First.*—For heavier covers, the charge by *packet* post is very much cheaper than by *letter* post.

Secondly.—It costs the Post Office Department less to carry *packets* (which are sent by banghy post) than letters.

(2).—An official *packet* may be sent in a *closed* cover.

The postage on a *packet* is one-half of that on a parcel; and the only advantages obtained by sending an *official* cover by *parcel* post rather than by *packet* post are (1) that a *parcel* is registered, while a *packet* is not registered; and (2) that, as pre-payment of the postage on a *packet* is compulsory, a *packet* cannot be sent "Service bearing."

The following rules should be observed:—

A.—Attention should be paid to reducing the weight of official covers sent by post, whenever this can conveniently be done. For instance, a whole bundle of papers should not be sent when a *part* will suffice.

B.—A cover of which the weight exceeds ten tolahs should be sent by packet* post, and not by letter post, unless it is important to save the extra time (never long) that it may, on some lines, and for long distances, take to transmit a *packet* by banghy post.

C.—An official cover should never be sent by *parcel*† post, unless—

(1.)—The contents are so valuable that, if sent by letter post, it would be registered, or

(2.)—The postage is a proper charge upon the individual or public body to whom it is addressed, and not upon the general revenues.

Whenever an official cover is received in any office which is wrongly stamped, or which (its weight being over ten tolahs) appear to have been needlessly sent by letter post instead of by packet post, or which (whatever its weight) appears to have been needlessly sent by *parcel* post instead of by *packet* post, the receiving officer should invariably remind the despatching officer of the instructions contained in this notification. This may be done, simply, by the use of skeleton forms; and it is hoped that all public officers will soon be so trained as to need no further reminding.

A copy of this notification should always be posted in each office before the officer whose duty it is to despatch the correspondence of the office, and also before the chief ministerial officer.

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* NOTE.—It will usually be convenient to make it a standing order in every office, that no cover weighing more than ten tolahs shall be sent by letter post without the express permission of the Registrar or other chief ministerial officer, which permission should never be given without special reasons.

† NOTE.—It should probably be a standing order in every office, that no cover shall ever be sent by parcel post without the express permission of the Registrar or other chief ministerial officer, which permission should never be given without special reasons.

The schedule of official postage rates is appended for convenient reference :—

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.				BANGHY POST.			
	LETTERS. — CLOSED COVERS.		REGISTERED GAZETTES. — OPEN COVERS.		PARCELS. — CLOSED COVERS.		PACKETS. — CLOSED COVERS.	
	Prepayment optional.		Prepayment compulsory.		Prepayment optional.		Prepayment compulsory.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
A cover not exceeding ½ tola ...	0	6	...		...		...	
„ exceeding ½ and not exceeding 10 tolas	1	0	0	6	..		...	
„ „ 10 „ „ 20 „	5	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
„ „ 20 „ „ 30 „	10	0	1	6	6	0	3	0
„ „ 30 „ „ 40 „	15	0	2	0	8	0	4	0
For every additional 10 tolahs ...	5	0	0	6	2	0	1	0

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th September 1873.

No. 1036 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements in the Military Account Department, with effect from the date on which the officers assumed charge of their respective duties :—

Presidency of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Elliot, in charge Accounts Branch of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts, and Officiating Examiner Ordnance Accounts, Madras, to officiate as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, Bombay, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gray, or until further orders.

Presidency of Fort St. George.

Major W. S. Hunt, Officiating Assistant Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, to officiate as Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, during the period Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Elliot may officiate as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, Bombay, or until further orders.

Captain W. Rowlandson, of the late 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Examiner, Pay Department, during the temporary employment of Major W. S. Hunt as Officiating Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, or until further orders.

No. 1037 *of* 1873.—Second Class Assistant Apothecary A. S. Davies is permitted, at his own request, to resign his situation in the Subordinate Medical Department.

The 1st October 1873.

No. 1038 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Infantry.

Surgeon C. Little, M. D., of the Madras Medical Department, attached to the 16th Madras Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon J. A. W. Spence, or until further orders.

No. 1039 *of* 1873.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule for guidance of all medical officers concerned:—

When a Native Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Soldier falls sick when on leave, or when absent on duty from his regiment, and is admitted into a civil or military hospital, the officer in medical charge of the same is to transmit, through his own immediate superior or commanding officer, to the commanding officer of the corps to which the man belongs, a certificate showing the date of his admission; and the date on which the patient is discharged from hospital is also to be reported in the same manner.

The man can then be returned as "sick in hospital at————," until he rejoins:—

No. 1040 *of* 1873.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the under-mentioned officers, with effect from the 18th February 1873, in room of Major-General H. J. Barr and Colonel T. Stock, who have succeeded to the Colonel's allowances.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. BROWN, *retired, late* 12*th Bombay Native Infantry.*

Ensign	27th June	1827.
Lieutenant	30th „	1837.
Brevet-Captain	27th „	1842.
Captain	24th January	1845.
Brevet-Major	20th June	1854.
Lieutenant-Colonel (retired)	28th November	1854.

Lieutenant-Colonel (then Brevet-Captain) Brown performed distinguished service with 12th Native Infantry during the Sind campaign of 1842-43, at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. For these services he was recommended by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, to the protection of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Captain Brown being then ineligible for special brevet promotion or the honors of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was employed under Sir Charles Napier, G. C. B., in organizing the rural mounted and city police in Sind, and held for five years the appointment of Captain of Police in that province.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. M. BARROW, *Bombay Staff Corps.*

Ensign	19th January	1837.
Lieutenant	2nd May	1840.
Captain	31st March	1848.
Brevet-Major	7th December	1858.
Major	18th February	1861.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ...	19th January	1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	18th February	1863.
Brevet-Colonel	19th January	1868.

Served with the Bombay Column Army of the Indus in Sind and Affghanistan in 1838-39; present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee (medal), and in the attack on the stronghold of the Affghan Chief, Ruheem Khan, also with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab in 1848-49; at the seige and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat and pursuit and surrender of the Sickh Army, (medal and 2 clasps) commanded the regiment whilst employed against the Gwalior mutineers under Tantia Topee, the Rao Saheb, and the Nawab of Bandah in the Rajpootana States; in 1858, in the pursuit through Malwa, Bundelcund, and Central India; present at the actions of Rajghur, Mungrowlee, Sindwaho and Kuhrai.

Commanded the Marine Battalion from October 1855 to October 1860, and the 19th Native Infantry from October 1860 to April 1863. Has been in command of the 4th Rifles since December 1864.

No. 1041 *of* 1873.—First Class Hospital Assistant, Fyzoollah Khan (No. 64), attached to the 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No. 968, dated the 4th October 1870, is dismissed from the service.

No. 1042 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major A. J. Cowie, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M. D., or until further orders.

No. 1043 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant *Sir* Charles Henry Leslie, *Baronet*, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1044 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Lega, of the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date on which he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of payment.

No. 1045 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Sepoys of the 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by an annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Sepoy ...	Kundhaie	Sepoy ...	Allahabad.
" ...	Tuckhoo	" ...	"
" ..	Kalleedeen	" ...	"
" ...	Ramsurn	" ..	Presidency.
" ...	Sewtahul	" ...	Allahabad.
" ...	Bhuggoo	" ...	"
" ...	Bhola	" ...	"
" ...	Babaie	" ...	"
" ...	Nuckched	" ...	"
" ...	Seetul	" ...	"
" ...	Bhowaneedeen	" ...	"
" ...	Bheekhare	" ...	"
" ...	Sewnundun	" ...	"
" ...	Sheikh Cheetoo	" ...	"

No. 1046 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 903 of 1873, transferring certain men of the 4th Goorkha Regiment to the Pension Establishment, for sepoy "Bulbeer Punk," *read* sepoy Bulbeer Punh.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1047 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps,—15th September 1873.

No. 1048 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. H. Lowther, of Infantry,—arrived at Bombay, 18th September 1873.

No. 1049.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the under-mentioned heir is admitted to the Native Family Pension Establishment, from the date specified opposite to her name, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose Circle the individual resides will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks	Village and District	Nature of relationship to the deceased	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission	Date of Committee's Proceedings	Amount of Pension	For what period	By what Pension Pay Master payable
	Years	Months	Feet	Inches					Name	Rank.	Last Corps.			Rs A P		
Chundee	30	..	4	8	Muzbee ..	A mole on left temple. Thick lips.	Subheepoora, Jindiala, Umritsur.	Widow ..	Golab Sing ..	Mule driver	Mule Train, 23rd P Pioneers.	22nd March 1868.	19th March 1873	2 12 0	For life	Punjab.

Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's proceedings.

No. 1050 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of claimant.	Age		Height		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made			Date of admission	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years	Months	Feet	Inches					Name.	Rank	Last Corps				
Luchmee ..	50	..	5	1	Hindoo, Brahminee	S car and me on right cheek ..	Persuddeepore, Futtehpore.	Widow .	Mungle Persad Tewarrie.	Jemadar ..	Kookie Levy ..	1st April 1873	4th June 1873	For three years	N W P.
Pohala Daye ..	60	.	5	..	Hindoo .	Black marks said to be tattooing on back of both hands.	Kishorenuggur, Pyenda, Cuttack.	Widow ..	Rughu Nauth Sing	Subadar .	42nd (late 1st Assam, Light Infantry)	July 1866 .	9th August 1873.	For three years	Presidency

No. 1051 *of* 1873.—Conductor John Connor, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, Store-keeper, Cossipore Foundry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The 2nd October 1873.

No. 1052 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the undermentioned order as applicable to India with effect from the 1st April 1872 :—

2. The allowance of £80 or Rs. 800 a year will be issued in arrears up to the 30th September 1873, and thereafter will be issuable monthly, to each regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry in India maintaining a band. This allowance will be credited to the Band Fund, and the charge on this account will be vouched by the receipt of the president of the band committee.

3. In the cases of regiments which returned to England from India during the year 1872-73, the proportion of the band allowance of £80 per annum, chargeable to Indian revenues, will be paid and adjusted at home, under arrangements made by the Secretary of State for India.

FINANCE.

ALLOWANCE FOR REGIMENTAL BANDS.

(*Issued as a special Army Circular on 27th March* 1873.)

VICTORIA R.

Clause 35.—Whereas we have taken into our consideration the system under which the cost of maintaining Bands of Music in the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments of the Line and Colonial Corps is at present defrayed; and whereas we deem it expedient that a reasonable contribution towards the expenses of providing instruments and music for these bands be made from public funds:

Our will and pleasure is that an allowance, not exceeding £80 a year, be paid to each regiment of Cavalry and Battalion of Infantry of the Line and Colonial Corps maintaining a band.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 26th day of March 1873, in the 36th year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Secretary of State's Instructions.

1. The allowance of £80 for the year 1872-73 may be drawn at once in the case of regiments serving elsewhere than in India, and charged in the current account of the agent, who will credit the same to the Band Fund. In future the charge of £20 a quarter may be made by the Agent, vouched by the receipt of the President of the Band Committee.

2. Further instructions will be issued with regard to regiments in India.

No. 1053 *of* 1873.—Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M.D., of the Medical Department, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency, is allowed leave of absence for seven days from the 2nd October 1873, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The 3rd October 1873.

No. 1054 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned candidates are admitted into the service as Native Medical Pupils, with effect from the dates noted against their respective names:—

No.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification according to the new test.	REMARKS.
471	Kaloo Ram	15th April 1873.		
	Fakir Chand	15th " "		
	Heerah Nund	15th " "	15th April 1873.	
	Gopal Doss	15th " "		
475	Gazee Khan	15th " "		
	Man Sing	15th " "	15th April 1873.	
	Nutta Sing	15th " "	15th " "	
	Syd Alli Shah	15th " "		
	Doonee Chand	15th " "		
480	Soocha Sing	15th " "		
	Hurbhuj Ram	15th " "	15th April 1873.	
	Husmut Alli	15th " "		
	Futteh Mahomed	15th " "		
	Hur Bhugwan	15th " "		
485	Kumaloodeen	15th " "		
	Sirdar Ali	15th " "		
	Chanderbeer Rana ...	15th " "	15th April 1873.	
	Bhuggat Beer Lama ...	15th " "	15th " "	
	Thakur Dass	15th " "		
490	Ram Ditta	15th " "		
	Brij Lall	15th " "	15th April 1873	Dresser.
	Shadah	15th " "	.....	Ditto.
	Jotee Pershad	15th " "	15th April 1873.	
	Toolsee Ram	15th " "		
495	Bhugwan Dass	15th " "		
	Abdool Rahman Khan ...	15th " "		
	Gobind Lal	15th " "		
	Muzhar Khan	15th " "		
	Utter Sing	15th " "		
500	Kirpa Ram (1st)	15th " "		
	Kurm Khan	15th " "		
	Ruliya Ram	15th " "		
	Sree Chund	15th " "		
	Kirpa Ram (2nd) ...	15th " "		
505	Khazan Sing	15th " "		
	Muckdoom Buksh ...	15th " "		
	Kirpa Ram (3rd)	15th " "		
	Shaick Rohim Bux ...	17th May "		
	Mahomed Esof Khan ...	15th " "	17th May 1873.	
510	Big Mohun Misser ...	17th " "		
	Mahomed Easim	17th " "		
	Shaick Kadur Bux ...	17th " "		
	Shaick Mahomed Easim ...	17th " "		
	Shaick Abdool Lutiff ...	17th " "		
515	Gungee Lall	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Shaick Mahomed Habib ...	17th " "		
	Mahaboob Hossain ...	17th " "		
	Qudrdad Khan	17th " "		
	Kanahee Lall	17th " "		
520	Shaick Koorbun Ally ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Mooneer Khan	17th " "		
	Toontoon Shookul ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Mahomed Yar Khan ...	17th " "		
	Shekh Imam Buksh ...	17th " "		
525	Kasim Alee Khan ...	17th " "		

No.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification according to the new test.	REMARKS.
	Ubdool Sutar Khan ...	17th May 1873.		
	Mithoo Lal	17th " "		
	Nubbee Bukhsh	17th " "		
	Muhesh Pershad	17th " "		
530	Shekh Alleem Oollah ...	17th " "		
	Wulee Mahomed	17th " "		
	Teharut Hoossein ...	17th " "		
	Nirunjun Nath	17th " "		
	Alee Hussun	17th " "		
535	Moonah Lal	17th " "		
	Joogul Kishor	17th " "		
	Shoopurshun Singh ...	17th " "		
	Goolam Nubbee	17th " "		
	Faiz Mohummud... ...	17th " "		
540	Humeed-ood-deen ..	17th " "		
	Chujjoo Mull	17th " "		
	Rahmut Ally	17th " "		
	Wuzeer Khan	17th " "		
	Mowlah Buksh	17th " "		
545	Ameer Beg	17th " "		
	Khadam Hoosain... ...	17th " "		
	Moomtaz Khan	17th " "		
	Mahomed Abdool Baseeth Khan	17th " "		
	Emam Khan	17th " "		
550	Syed Mahomed Soofee ...	17th " "	.....	Dresser.
	Mahomed Hoosein ...	17th " "		
	Abdool Fatha Khan ...	17th " "		
	Venket Swamy	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Abdoosobhan	17th " "		
555	Moorut Lall	17th " "		
	Shaikh Noorooddeen ...	17th " "		
	Shaikh Ainuddeen ...	17th " "		
	Mozuphur Hossain ...	17th " "		
	Syed Ally	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
560	Abdool Lutteef Khan ...	17th " "		
	Brig Mohun Lall... ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Azim Bux Chowdry ...	17th " "	17th " "	
	Abdoollah Khan	17th " "		
	Mahomed Abdoollah Khan ...	17th " "		
565	Ameer Khan	17th " "		
	Ramjee	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Abid Hussen	17th " "	17th " "	
	Hushmut Ally	17th " "	.....	Dresser.
	Bhondo Lal	17th " "	17th May 1873.	"
570	Azeezul Hakeem	17th " "		
	Khyrat Ally	17th " "		
	Bissasur Dyal	17th " "		
	Roshun Lal	17th " "		
	Abdul Ghuffur Khan ...	17th " "		
575	Ruheem Bux	17th " "		
	Assaram	17th " "	.....	Dresser.
	Wazir Ally	17th " "		
	Dajiram Chandra... ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Ezekiel Benjamin ...	17th " "	17th " "	
580	Maghan Raghoba ...	17th " "		
	Behari lal	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Heera lal	17th " "		
	Abdul Rehman	17th " "	.....	Dresser.
	Munnu Khan	17th " "		
585	Ballajie Vithoba	17th " "		
	Kallian Singh	17th " "		

No.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification according to the new test.	REMARKS.
	Russool Mahomed ...	17th May 1873.		
	Meer Ahsan Alli	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Mirza Soobhan Beg ...	17th " "		
590	Wazeer Alli	17th " "		
	Lalla Ramadheen ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Syud Meerun	17th " "		
	Mirza Ahid Hossein ...	17th " "		
	Moostafa Hossein ...	17th " "		
595	Syud Moheeboollah Khan ...	17th " "		
	John Mathew	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Walee Mohomed	17th " "		
	Gunda Mull	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Ameer Hussun	17th " "		
600	Abdool Hossein	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Umaid Alli	17th " "		
	Wali Jan Khan	17th " "		
	Ajoodhia Pershad... ...	17th " "		
	Budhawa Singh	17th " "		
605	Ismael Khan	17th " "		
	Mahomed Altaf Russool ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Sumbhoo Nath	17th " "		
	Meer Fida Hossein ...	17th " "		
	Mohomed Beg	17th " "		
610	Goolam Dustgeer ...	17th " "		
	Salar Buksh	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Muzrooddeen	17th " "		
	Ahmed Oollah Khan ...	17th " "		
	Koodrut Hossein... ...	17th " "		
615	Karoree Lall	17th " "		
	Lukhput Roy	17th " "		
	Mohomed Sheriff... ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Kataroo Ram	17th " "	17th May "	
	Nuzeer Beg	17th " "	17th " "	
620	Jankey Pershaud... ...	17th " "		
	Syeedooddin	17th " "		
	Muthun Lall	17th " "		
	Moomraiz Khan	17th " "		
	Behari Lal	17th " "		
625	Ram Sing	17th " "		
	Kundhia Lall	17th " "		
	Thomas Kurim Buksh ...	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Jusram Ram	17th " "		
	Manir al Din	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
630	Sheikh Ahmed	17th " "		
	Abdul Rashid	17th " "		
	Nawab Khan	17th " "		
	Rahim Bukhsh	17th " "		
	Nil Kamal	17th " "		
635	Amin Ullah	17th " "		
	Barakat Ullah	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
	Baroda Pasad Chuckerbati ...	17th " "		
	Mahzar ul Huq	17th " "		
	Faiz Mahomed	17th " "	17th May 1873.	
640	Dimbesur	17th " "	17th " "	
	Afzul Hossein	17th " "		
	Himmut Deen	17th " "		
	Syud Ahmud Hossain ...	1st June "		

No. 1055 *of* 1873.—The following list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c.:—

No. 13 *of* 1873.—*List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c.*

Permitted to return.

Rank.	Name.
Major-General	*Sir* C. Reid, K. C. B.
Colonel	H. S. Obbard.
Lieutenant-Colonel	H. A. Rooke.
"	J. T. Watson.
Brevet-Major	F. M. Birch.
Captain	R. C. R. Clifford.
Surgeon-Major	J. B. Collison.
"	J. C. Penny.
Surgeon	R. C. Sanders.

Granted extensions of leave.

Rank.	Name.	Period.	On what account.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	F. P. Bailey	6 months ...	Sick certificate.
Captain	R. M. Jennings	" ...	"
"	G. W. C. Plowden	1 month ...	Private affairs.
"	C. J. Durand	" ...	"

Retirement.

Rank.	Name.	From what date.
Captain	E. F K. Fortescue	25th March 1873.

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
The 5th September 1873.

(Sd.) H. C. PIERSON,
for the Military Secretary.

No. 1056 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army:—

2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Buckshee Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Ramdeen Pattuck, "Sirdar Bahadoor," invalided.

Havildar Chunder Mony to be Jemadar, *vice* Buckshee Khan, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 4th September 1873.

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Unnoke Singh to be Jemadar, from the 15th June 1873, *vice* Wurreeam Singh, deceased.

No. 1057 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 618, dated the 25th September 1873, the services of Major J. L. Watts, of the Royal Engineers, late Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October 1873.

No. 8 *of* 1873.—The following Notification issued by the Government of Bombay is published for general information:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the Resident at Aden by the Officer commanding the steamer *Dalhousie,* is published for general information:—

A danger lies 387 yards off the east side of Perim Island at the entrance of the narrow straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, known as the "Azalia" reef.

Light-house N. W. ¾ N.

S. E. Point of Island S. W. by W. ¼ W.

Bab-el-Mandeb Peak N. E.

Least water 11 feet, currents are variable and strong. Tides not to be relied on.

(Signed) J. MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 9 *of* 1873.—In continuation of Marine Notification No. 10, dated the 9th September 1872, the following supplementary quarantine rules, submitted by the Government of Fort St. George, having been approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, are published under the provisions of Section 2, Act I of 1873.

In the case of coasting steamers plying between Calcutta and Bombay, "the port last visited" shall, for the purposes of Rule 11, be held to be either Calcutta or Bombay, as the case may be, as the original port of last departure, and clean bills of health obtained from the proper authority at such port of last departure shall hold good for the whole intermediate voyage, unless disease, dangerous to the public health, shall appear on board during such voyage.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th September 1873.

No. 621.—Mr. R. McH. Melliss, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, having passed the necessary examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th August 1873.

No. 622.—Mr. W. P. Mather, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, was permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from 1st August 1872.

No. 623.—Mr. F. Tytler, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the General Department for employment as Superintendent of the Nahan Foundry by Public Works Department Notification No. 22 of 11th January last, is transferred to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 624.—Mr. H. J. Allen is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway with effect from 28th August 1873.

No. 625.—Mr. W. Gibson, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is reduced to the rank of Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 626.—Mr. J. H. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted 25 days' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 627.—Lieutenant G. M. Bellasis, Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, whose services have been placed as a temporary measure at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

No. 628.—Lance Corporal J. Cox, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

No. 629.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson is appointed to the Public works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

The 3rd October 1873.

No. 630.—Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 631.—Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Sindia State Railway Survey to Rajpootana.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Burr, the 23rd September 1873.

No. 776.—Mr. Apothecary T. M. Sullivan, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy, espectively delivered over and received Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Beawur, on the forenoon of the 14th September 1873.

LEWIS PELLY,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th September 1873.

Two years' Furlough to Europe is granted to Mr. H. J. Bolst, Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 1, Topographical (Gwalior and Central India) Survey, under Section 7. Supplement F of the new Civil Leave Code, with thirty days' subsidiary leave commencing from the 6th October 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 25th September 1873.

No. 59.—Mr. Henry Healy, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment from this date.

The 29th September 1873.

No. 60.—One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. James Low, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st instant, and to Mr. C. D. Potter, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st proximo.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September 1873.

INADMISSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF WORDS IN TELEGRAMS.

The attention of the Bureau International des Administrations Telegraphiques having been directed to the increasing frequency of the practice of joining together words which do not admit of such combination, it has been decided that any Telegraphic Administration over whose lines a message passes, has the right to demand that the cost of extra words chargeable shall be recovered from the sender and credited in the international accounts.

2. In accordance with article 49 of the Rome Convention and with the notice printed on the back of receipts for foreign messages, under-charges are recoverable from the sender. In the case of a message charged for as a full single group of 20 words containing two words unauthorizedly joined together, the extra charge recoverable would be that for a half group of 10 words. Senders are accordingly hereby cautioned as to the necessity for the exercise of care in the selection of words used in Code or otherwise.

3. The following examples of inadmissible word combinations which have been used in messages, are published for general information :—

	No. of words.		*No. of words.*		*No. of words.*
Auctionorder	... 2	Goldhammer	... 2	Sharebazar	... 2
Auctionpieces	... 2	Goldhandle	... 2	Shipconsignment	... 2
Beaverhat	... 2	Grainbusiness	... 2	Steamername	... 2
Bordermats	... 2	Halfchests	... 2	Steamengines	... 2
Brassfounder	... 2	Hautecertificate	... 2	Steamnavigation	... 2
Coalsales	... 2	Headoffice	... 2	Steamshares	... 2
Cockburnpath	... 2	Homecharter	... 2	Sugarcrops	... 2
Costprice	... 2	Houseboat	... 2	Tallowdate	... 2
Cottongoods	... 2	Ironwire	... 2	Timewon	... 2
Dailynews	... 2	Leadenhearted	... 2	Tientsinorder	... 2
Drytobacco	... 2	Manstealer	... 2	Twentyfourpounder	... 3
Earlmake	... 2	Nobroken	... 2	Twentyseven	... 2
Eightthousand	... 2	Overside	... 2	Teamarket	.. 2
Fierycross	... 2	Percent	... 2	Underbed	... 2
Flyingfish	... 2	Pigirontons	... 3	Walerquestion	... 2
Fireinsurancepolicy	... 3	Powerattorney	... 2	Wireanswer	... 2
Fivemonths	... 2	Roachfog	... 2	Wirereply	... 2
Germanbank	... 2	Royalfamily	... 2		

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court

1. Every person, before being admitted to practise as a vakeel in the High Court, shall have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

2. Except as mentioned in Rules 20 and 23, every person, before being admitted as a pleader in the High Court, shall serve a regular clerkship to some attorney or vakeel of the High Court to be approved by the Court before the contract is entered into, under articles of clerkship by contract in writing pursuant to the rules hereinafter contained for the full period of two years.

3. The term of service required by the last preceding rule need not be all under one and the same contract, nor to one and the same person, but may be to different persons by virtue of an assignment or assignments, or by virtue of successive independent contracts, upon the dissolution of the original or succeeding contract.

4. The person under whom the articles shall be served shall during the whole period of the service be actually practising as an attorney or vakeel in the High Court.

5. No person who is himself acting as clerk to an attorney or vakeel shall be able to take any clerk for service under articles.

6. No person shall be capable of service under these rules until he shall have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

7. The contract in writing whereby a person shall engage as aforesaid to serve as a clerk to any attorney or vakeel shall be filed with the Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate Side within one calendar month after the execution of the same, together with an affidavit by such attorney or vakeel that he has been himself duly admitted, and has been practising for five years as an attorney or vakeel, and that such contract has been duly executed by himself and by the clerk therein mentioned. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney or vakeel and his place of abode or business, and the name of the clerk and his place of abode, together with the day on which the contract was actually executed.

8. In case the articles of clerkship shall be assigned, the assignment shall be in writing, and shall be in like manner filed within one calendar month after the execution thereof, together with an affidavit that the same has been executed by all the necessary parties. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney or vakeel to whom the articles are assigned and his place of business, together with the day on which the assignment was actually executed.

9. If by reason of death or for any other good and sufficient reason an assignment of the articles cannot be obtained, a fresh contract in writing shall be entered into by the clerk with the person under whom the service is continued, which shall be filed in the manner and with the affidavit prescribed by Rule 8.

10. In case the contract or assignment, together with the necessary affidavit, be not filed within the time specified, the same may be filed with the said Registrar after the expiration thereof; but the service of such clerk shall be reckoned to have been commenced or renewed from the date of filing such contract or assignment unless the Court shall otherwise order.

11. Every person who shall be articled to serve as a clerk to a vakeel or attorney for the purpose of being admitted as a vakeel shall during the whole period of such service continue, and be really and actually employed by such attorney or pleader in the proper business, practice and employment of an attorney or vakeel.

12. Before any person shall be admitted as a vakeel in the High Court, he shall sign and file with such Registrar as aforesaid answers to the questions contained in the Schedule A, hereunto annexed; and the person or persons under whom he shall have served his articles shall sign and file answers to the questions contained in the Schedule B, hereunto annexed, as also a certificate in the form given therein.

13. In case the applicant should shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the last rule cannot be fully complied with, it shall be in the power of the Court to dispense with any part of this rule which it may think fit and reasonable.

14. The applicant shall in all cases produce satisfactory testimonials as to his good character.

15. The applicant shall also, if required, sign and leave with the said Registrar answers in writing to such other questions as shall be directed by the Court touching the service and conduct of the applicant, and also, if required, attend the Court personally for the purpose of giving further explanation touching the same; and shall also, if required, procure the attendance of the person or persons with whom he shall have served his clerkship as aforesaid to answer either personally or in writing any questions touching such service or conduct, or shall make proof to the satisfaction of the Court of his inability to procure the same.

16. Upon compliance with the aforesaid rules, if the Court shall be satisfied as to the fitness and capacity of the applicant, a certificate shall be granted to him in the following form:—

> In pursuance of the rules of the High Court relative to the admission of vakeels, it is hereby certified that A. B. has complied with the requirements of the said rules, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted to practise as a vakeel in the High Court.
>
> (Signed) C. D.,
>
> *A Judge of the High Court.*

17. Any person intending to apply to be admitted to practise as a pleader in the High Court shall also give one month's notice in writing to the Registrar aforesaid stating his intention, and shall also insert in the *Calcutta Gazette* a like notice for four successive weeks prior to his application.

18. Any person who has been admitted to the Degree of B. L. in the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and who shall produce the certificate mentioned in Rule 16, shall, after giving the notice required by Rule 17, be enrolled as a vakeel of the High Court.

19. Any person who has been admitted to the Degree of B. L. in the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has *bonâ fide* practised for four years as a pleader in one or more of the Courts of the Mofussil subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, and that he is a person of good character, may after giving the notice required by rule 17 be admitted to practise in the High Court as a vakeel without service under articles.

20. Every person applying to be admitted under the last rule shall one month prior to admission leave with such Registrar, as aforesaid, answers to the questions contained in the Schedule C hereunto annexed, and also a certificate or certificates in the form contained in Schedule D hereunto annexed.

21. In case the applicant should shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the last rule cannot be complied with, it shall be in the power of the Court to dispense with any part of this rule upon such terms as it may think fit and reasonable.

22. An applicant under Rule 19, shall in all cases produce satisfactory testimonials as to his good character; and shall also, if required, leave with the said Registrar answers in writing to such questions as the Court shall direct touching the qualification of such person to be admitted as a vakeel in the High Court; and shall, if required, attend the Court personally for the purpose of giving further explanation touching the same.

23. Any attorney of the High Court who shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court that he has *bonâ fide* practised as such for the period of three years, and that he is a person of good character and ability, may be admitted to practise in the High Court as a vakeel.

24. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1874.

11th September 1873.

R. COUCH.

F. B. KEMP.

LOUIS S. JACKSON.

J. B. PHEAR.

A. G. MACPHERSON.

W. MARKBY.

F. A. GLOVER.

DWARKANATH MITTER.

C. PONTIFEX.

E. G. BIRCH.

G. G. MORRIS.

SCHEDULE A.

Questions as to due service of articles to be answered by the applicant.

1. What was your age at your last birthday?

2. Have you served the whole term of your articles at the place where the person or persons to whom you were articled or assigned carried on his or their business? and, if not, state for what reason.

3. Have you at any time during the term of your articles been absent without the permission of the person or persons to whom you were articled or assigned? and, if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.

4. Have you during the period of your articles been engaged, or concerned, in any, and, if any, what profession, business or employment, other than your professional employment as clerk to the person or persons to whom you were articled or assigned?

5. Have you since the expiration of your articles been engaged or concerned, and for how long a time, in any, and, if any, what profession, trade, business or employment, other than the profession of an attorney or vakeel?

SCHEDULE B.

Questions to be answered and certificate to be given by the person or persons with whom the clerk may have served any part of his time under articles.

1. Has A. B. served the whole period of his articles at the place where you carry on your business? and, if not, state the reason.

2. Has the said A. B. at any time during the period of his articles been absent? and, if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.

3. Has the said A. B. during the whole period of his articles been engaged or concerned in any, and, if any, what profession, business, or employment, other than his professional employment as your articled clerk?

4. Has the said A. B. during the whole period of his clerkship, with the exceptions above mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed in your professional business of an attorney [*or* vakeel, *as the case may be*]?

5. Has the said A. B. since the expiration of his articles been engaged or concerned, and for how long a time, in any profession, trade, business or employment, other than the profession of an attorney or vakeel?

And I do hereby certify that the said A. B. has duly and faithfully served under his articles of clerkship [*or* assignment of articles, *as the case may be*] bearing date, &c., for the term therein expressed, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted as a vakeel of the High Court.

SCHEDULE C.

1. What was your age last birthday?

2. What is the date of your enrolment as a pleader, and where were you enrolled?

3. Have you practised in one or several Courts? State the periods during which you practised in each, and the dates of the beginning and end of each period.

4. Have you at any time been engaged or concerned in any, and, if any, what profession, business, or employment, other than that of a pleader? If so, when and for what period?

SCHEDULE D.

I, C. D., District Judge [*or* Subordinate Judge *or* Moonsiff, *as the case may be*] do certify that to the best of my belief A. B. practised in my Court regularly as a pleader from the day of 18 to the day of 18 , and that he was diligent and faithful in the performance of his duties, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted as a vakeel of the High Court.

(Signed) C. D.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 26th September 1873.

No. 23.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, appointed by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 570, dated 29th August 1873, as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported himself to the undersigned at Mhow on the afternoon of the 25th September 1873, and is posted to the 4th Division, Holkar (State) Railway as a temporary arrangement.

No. 24.—Gunner J. Watson, Overseer, sent from the Thomason College, Roorkee, under instructions from the Government of India, reported himself to the undersigned at Mhow on the forenoon of the 21st September, and is posted to the 4th Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd September 1873.

No. 411*E.*—Corporal E. Lean, Overseer, 1st Grade, posted from Roorkee to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported his arrival on 16th September 1873 and is posted to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 412*E.*—Corporal A. Beaty, Overseer, 1st Grade, posted from Roorkee to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported his arrival on 16th September 1873 and is posted to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

H. W. WARDEN,
Persl. Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Delhi District,
Rajpootana (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 27th September 1873.

No. 114.—Mr. J. J. Ryan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Ravee Section on the afternoon of the 20th September 1873.

No. 115.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. H Lambert, Superintendent of Works, Chenab Section, for eighty-seven days by Notification No. 69, dated 12th July 1873, is extended to ninety-six days.

No. 116.—Lalla Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Ravee Section, availed himself of the twenty-five days' privilege leave granted to him by *Gazette of India* Notification No. 97, dated 16th August 1873, on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1873.

No. 117.—With reference to *Gazette of India*, Public Works Department, Notification No. 586, dated 10th September 1873, appointing Mr. A. S Gerrard, an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posting him to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this subordinate reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1873. Mr. Gerrard is posted to the Ravee Section.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engineer,
Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd September 1873.

No. 249.—Mr. J. McClaskey is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 12th August 1873, and posted to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District.

No. 250.—This Office Notification No. 196, dated 4th August 1873, is cancelled.

No. 251.—Sergeant D. MacGregor, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper Sindh District to the Lower Sindh District.

No. 253.—Mr. S. Flaxington is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th instant, and is posted to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 254.—Govind Krishna Vuzey and Shunkur Ramchunder Agasty, appointed Overseers, 3rd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 521, dated 12th August 1873, reported their arrival at Kurrachee on the afternoon of the 30th July 1873, and have been posted to the Kotri and Sehwan Divisions, Lower Sindh, respectively.

No. 255.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 256.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 208, dated 13th August 1873, Mr. G. Humphreys, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

No. 257.—Mr. J. Dupeyron is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, and is attached to the Mooltan District.

No. 258.—Mr. T. Cumming, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mehur Division, Lower Sindh District, is granted leave on Medical Certificate for one month, of which he availed himself on the 4th instant.

The 24th September 1873.

No. 259.—Mr. James Duffy is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 260.—Mr. A. Mathews is appointed a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the erection of Locomotive Engines, and for the completion and erection of rolling stock for the Indus Valley (State) Railway, and for the delivery of the stock at Karachi.

Particulars may be obtained by any known established firm making written application to the Officiating Chief Engineer at Mooltan.

Replies will not be sent to other applicants.

The Tenders will be opened in Mooltan about the middle of November.

MOOLTAN;
The 25th September 1873.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Chief Engr., Indus Valley (State) Railway.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the Gowhatty Normal School Head Mastership from Bengalis as well as Assamese.

None but B. A.s from Bengal need apply.

GOWHATTY;
The 22nd September 1873.

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle.

Report of a Prisoner escaped from the Garrison cells,—dated at Dinapore, this 28th day of September 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Escape.	Place of Escape.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1506, Private, Edward Ormsby Farrer, 96th Regiment.	24 years and 4 months.	6	None.	Fresh.	Light Brown.	Blue.	27th September 1873.	Dinapore, Garrison cells.	12th May 1869.	Dum-Dum.	Dublin, County Dublin.	Cicatrix on the side of right eye, in left groin, and also on left shin.	Clerk.	None.	None.	None.	Supposed to have escaped from Garrison cells dressed in Prison clothing, *viz.*, blue woollen socks, white cotton shirt, and white trowsers.

R. Y. CHAMBERS, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

Report of a Deserter from the 96th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Dinapore, this 29th day of September 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 3434, Private, Francis Riches.	42 years.	5	6	Sallow.	Brown.	Blue.	Missing on the 26th Sept. 1873.	Dinapore.	28th January 1856.	Fermoy.	Shottesham, Norfolk.	None.	Laborer.	None.	None.	None.	When last seen was fishing on river bank; quite possible that he is drowned.

JAMES BRIGGS, *Major,*
Commanding 96th Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

Register No	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
169 ...	D/5 38223 ...	20 ...	Sham Behareelall Sasseram.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
428 ...	D/4 22672 wrongly joined ,, 22673 wrongly joined	50 ...	A. T. Mookerjee, Roorah.
429 ...	,, 28706 ...	50 ...	Baboo Shama Churn Dey, Allahabad.
430 ...	D/5 19889 ...	20 ...	Mr. James Falconer, Assensole.
431 ...	,, 37041 .	20 ...	Mr. C. J. Ewart, Lucknow.
432 ...	D/6 61898 ...	10 ...	Ram Golam Arail, Allahabad.
	,, 62637 ...	10 ...	
433 ...	,, 46528 ...	10 ...	Bullub Ram, Government Secretariat, Nynee Tal.
	,, 46530 ...	10 ...	
	,, 46535 ...	10 ...	
434 ...	D/10 18628 ...	5 ...	Mr. J. H. Hartwell, Calcutta.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD; *The 25th September* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
143 ...	E/4 40559 ...	50 ...	Captain P. F. G. Gallwey, Brigade Major, Sealkote.
	,, 40560 ...	50 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, LAHORE; *The 26th September* 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Office.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
G/7 34707 ...	10 ...	Bej Ram, Chowkedar, Indus Valley (State) Railway, Ghotekı.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; KURRACHEE, *The 22nd September* 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
F/7 34112 ...	10 ...	Gundasaw, Abkaree Mohurir, Bhandará.
„ 34119 ...	10 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 29th September* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces, In Charge of Paper Currency.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note wholly lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/5 24957 ...	20 ...	Ramasamy Moodelly, of Satoor Taluq, Tinnevelly.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/5 26583 ...	20 ...	Mr. C. F. Wilkins of Manartoddi.
J/8 35134 ...	10 ...	
J/7 03687 ...	5 ...	M. Chinniah.
J/5 23724 ...	20 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, CALICUT; *The 15th September* 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector, In charge of Paper Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th September 1873.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October next, the charge for Overland Money Orders will be regulated by Schedule 8 (exchange rate of 1*s.* 10¼*d.* per rupee), instead of Schedule 9 (exchange rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* per rupee), of the revised Tariff which accompanied the notice issued by this Office under date the 23rd January 1873.

G. BATTYE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 2nd October 1873.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Venetia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

The 3rd October 1873.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Bushire*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits Settlements for transmission per Steamer *Chaldea*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Allepey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore, for transmission per Steamer *Agra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 8th October, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th October 1873.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 9th instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 29th September 1873.

Abreo, Mrs. S.
Abraham, J. T.
" A Friend."
Aviet, Mrs. L. S.
Bartlett, Mr.
Bengal Mobilier Credit Company.
Bouchey, J. B.
Cassey, W.
Chiarini, G.
Commings, F.
Deveria, L.
Dymes, Cootright.
Francis, Mrs. E.
Gray, Mrs. A. G.
Green, G.
Greenfield, Rev. J.
Gunnerson, N.
Hall Selina, Mrs.
Halsted, St. Leer.
Hupton, Mrs.
Inbert, Miss L. C.
Johnstone, Mrs. E.
Kruger, W. F.
Mabert, L.
McSwaney, C. D.
Madge, C. S.
Martin, R.
Millard, Mrs.
Pemberton, F. B.
Phillips, C. A. B.
Paussia, Mr. G.
Radha Mohun Gossain.
Robertson, R.
Reily, E. M.
Rodrick, J.
Roe, M. G.
Sandeman, D.
Seton, G.
Sequiera, S. Se.
Shouldham, H. D.
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, D. D. S.
Smith, J.
Stevenson, Mr. E. C.
Taylor, Mr. W.
Thompson, H. E.
Tinguin, J. G. B.
Vanguline, E.
Viwlas, V.
White, J.
Williams, R.
Weight Samuel, Mr.

Letters marked " Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

D'Connie, W.
Michell, Col.
W. L. T.

Registered Letters.

Gunga Chund Doss.
Khetter Mohun Roy.
Lakoor Kishto Roy.
Metanundo Prosaud Baraut.
Moonshee Mahamadoollah.
Murcoon Dovasee.
Sham Doss.
Sheik Mathus.
Shoffur Ally.
Somshar.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

IN THE PRESS.—WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

New authorized edition of the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes corrected to September 1873.

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Rs. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas extra.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 7 *annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department, Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price* 1 *Rupee; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs.* 4 *packing and postage Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

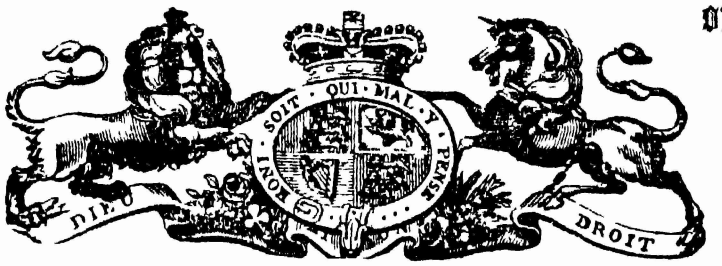
Now ready,

One Volume half bound Quarto, fifty-eight plates, Rs. 38.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR, prepared at the India Museum, London, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R. E. To be obtained from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras; and of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original Negatives, and are therefore permanent.

No. 40 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GOOD CONDUCT OF HONORARY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AGHA JAN, TALOOQDAR OF OORANGABOO IN OUDH.

Extract from a Report by the District Superintendent of Police, Sitapur, in Oudh, dated 1st May 1873, in the matter of a Dacoity at Phulpur.

Nothing could be more self-sacrificing than the conduct of Honorary Assistant Commissioner Aghá Ján, Tálooqdar of Oorangáboo. He proceeded to the place directly he heard of the Dacoity, and remained there until the Police declared the investigation to be completed. There can be no doubt that the Police are indebted to him in a very great measure for the bringing home of this Dacoity to the three Passees, who have been apprehended. During the whole time the investigation was going on, Aghá Ján took up his quarters, as the Police did, under a few trees, and it is to his influence in a great measure that the case has terminated so satisfactorily

Extract from a Letter, dated 5th May 1873, from the Deputy Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the District Superintendent of Police, Sitapur.

I am directed to request that you will convey to Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Aghá Ján, Tálooqdár, the cordial thanks of the Officiating Chief Commissioner for his excellent conduct in this case of Dacoity.

Extract from a Letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. dated September 1873.

I am desired to request, that you will be good enough to convey the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, to Honorary Assistant Commissioner Aghá Ján, Talooqdár of Oorangaboo, for the energy and public spirit he displayed on the occurrence of the Dacoity at Phulpur.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	No returns received.											
	Vizagapatam												
	Godavery												
	Kistna												
	Nellore												
	Cuddapah												
	Bellary												
	Kurnool												
	Madras												
	Chingleput												
	North Arcot												
	South Arcot												
	Tanjore												
	Trichinopoly												
	Madura												
	Tinnevelly												
	Coimbatore												
	Nilgiris												
	Salem												
	South Canara												
	Malabar												
Bombay	Bombay	11·2	9·8	...	23·6	23·0	...	7·4	7·5	...	12·7	12·9	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	...	22·4	21·4	...	6·1	6·1	...	10·3	10·3	...
	Kaira	10·6	10·6	...	21·3	19·9	...	7·4	8·2	...	11·4	12·4	...
	Surat	12·6	12·6	...	6·9	6·9	...	8·1	8·2	...	11·2	11·2	...
	Broach	13·0	14·4	...	14·0	13·9	...	8·4	8·8	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	...	13·0	13·0	...	7·9	7·4	...	11·6	11·2	...
	Kolaba	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·7	12·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	9·2	9·2	...
	Nasik	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...	10·6	10·6	...
	Ahmadnagar	16·0	15·4	...	25·2	25·6	...	7·7	7·6	...	8·4	8·8	...
	Poona	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	9·5	9·5	...
	Sholapur	16·2	16·2	...	19·7	19·7	...	9·1	9·1	...	10·4	10·4	...
	Kaladgi	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	7·8	7·8	...	9·7	9·7	...
	Belgaum	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...	10·2	9·7	...
	Dharwar	10·7	11·1	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·3	...	9·6	9·6	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	13·4	13·4	...	14·7	14·7	...
	Kanara	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...	13·6	12·1	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	13·9	13·0	...	...	...	...	10·2	11·1	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·4	9·6	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	...	11·0	11·0	...
	Deesa	15·1	14·1	...	21·3	19·7	...	7·1	7·1	...	8·6	8·7	...
	Neemuch	12·3	11·8	...	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	13·1	14·0	...	17·9	20·1	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	16·8	14·2	...	...	...	...	5·6	4·7	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Upper Sind	14·8	13·9	...	24·6	24·6	...	9·3	9·3	...	14·9	14·9	...
	Karachi	11·6	12·5	...	21·4	20·5	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3*	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	12·1	12·1	13·1	18·6	22·3	24·32	6·5	6·5	5·6	9·3	9·3	8·4
	Shikarpur	13·9	14·1	13·02	21·3	21·3	26·04	9·3	9·3	9·3	14·8	14·8	14·8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	12·06	12·06	13·69	22·27	22·27	19·94	19·01	15·07	19·01	20·18	16·00	20·41
	Bancoorah	12·35	12·12	13·22	20·41	20·41	18·55	15·07	14·61	12·06	13·34	17·16	14·37
	Beerbhoom	13·45	13·45	13·91	...	...	...	15·30	15·30	15·77	18·55	18·55	19·48
	Midnapore	10·21	11·59	11·59	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	15·77	23·20	23·20	20·41
	Hooghly	11·13	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	17·63	16·70	18·55
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	13·91	18·55	23·20	20·41	14·84	14·37	14·84	18·55	18·55	16·70
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	10·67	11·42	13·45	24·59	23·20	22·74	7·43	8·47	7·43	17·45	17·40	15·54
	Nuddea	12·06	12·36	13·45	24·74	29·69	27·02	14·14	14·14	14·84	16·47	16·47	...
	Jessore	13·45	13·45	12·99	...	...	...	17·63	17·86	17·63	22·74	23·20	23·20
	Moorshedabad	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	12·06	12·99	16·70	14·84	15·77	17·63

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of September 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Choium, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
18·2	18·6	...	14·3	13·9	...	...	...	...	12·7	12·6	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	14·6	...	
15·9	17·8	...	16·8	16·8	...	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	...	65·3	65·3	...	14·5	15·4	...	
14·2	12·9	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	12·4	13·5	...	...	...	...	14·2	14·9	...	
14·7	14·7	...	13·2	13·2	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·6	...	87·0	87·0	...	13·9	13·9	...	
18·6	17·7	...	15·8	15·8	...	...	...	...	13·0	12·1	...	...	...	...	16·7	14·9	...	
14·9	14·9	...	14·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	11·6	11·2	...	49·8	49·7	...	14·0	14·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	...	
25·5	23·2	...	19·5	19·5	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	165·0	165·0	...	11·2	11·2	...	
...	...	...	18·9	17·6	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	94·2	94·2	...	12·9	12·9	...	
29·0	26·2	...	23·7	21·7	...	...	...	...	14·7	14·3	...	93·3	93·3	...	11·5	11·5	...	
22·3	22·3	...	16·4	16·4	...	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	...	80·0	80·0	...	12·6	13·8	...	
26·3	26·3	...	21·4	21·4	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	2·18	2·18	...	11·7	17·7	...	
19·0	19·0	...	19·0	18·1	...	...	...	...	8·1	7·2	...	102·0	102·0	...	10·8	10·8	...	
21·4	20·2	...	21·4	20·2	...	...	...	...	12·3	11·6	...	118·0	118·0	...	14·0	14·0	...	
14·4	15·8	...	15·3	15·8	...	...	...	...	8·3	9·7	...	139·9	139·9	...	13·9	13·9	...	
15·8	15·4	...	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·5	...	86·4	86·4	...	10·9	10·9	...	
...	11·6	..	13·3	12·1	...	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	...	19·5	17·6	...	
...	...	...	14·9	15·9	...	...	...	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	12·1	14·9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·2	24·2	...	24·2	24·2	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	74·6	74·6	...	7·9	7·4	...	
16·6	15·5	...	14·6	14·6	...	...	...	...	13·3	11·7	...	75·2	75·2	...	13·6	13·6	...	
18·1	16·3	...	17·9	15·8	...	...	...	...	15·3	15·8	...	139·9	139·9	...	29·8	29·8	...	
18·6	17·7	...	11·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	130·6	130·6	...	22·3	22·3	...	
17·1	19·8	...	15·7	18·2	...	...	...	...	17·1	19·8	...	94·1	94·1	...	39·5	39·5	...	
26·4	26·5	...	20·8	20·0	...	...	...	...	12·6	12·7	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·8	...	
28·9	27·9	...	29·8	28·9	...	...	...	...	14·8	14·8	...	2·20	2·20	...	29·8	29·8	...	
20·9	21·4	...	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	112·8	112·8	...	55·9	55·9	...	
23·3	23·3	23·3	19·5	19·5	17·7	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	15·8	121·2	121·2	121·6	26·1	27·9	41·1	
21·3	22·2	22·7	26·04	25·1	26·04	...	...	...	17·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	32·5	37·2	29·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	20·41	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
24·12	24·12	22·27	31·54	31·54	23·20	...	...	...	19·01	19·01	15·77	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·00	19·48	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	7·43	7·20	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	20·41	...	...	...	8·35	8·87	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	8·24	8·01	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	22·86	...	...	...	8·04	8·01	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	22·27	25·05	...	...	...	8·13	8·35	7·89	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARI											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	12·99	12·99	12·29	16·70	16·70	19·48	16·70	16·70	18·55	22·27	21·34	24·12
	Maldah ...	13·91	14·84	15·77	32·47	32·47	37·11	17·63	16·70	20·41	18·55	17·63	21·34
	Rajshahye ..	13·91	13·91	13·91	27·83	27·83	31·31	13·91	12·52	12·52	19·48	16·70	20·00
	Rungpore ...	12·99	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	10·96	12·99	13·91	14·49	16·70	22·86
	Bograh ...	13·91	12·58	14·84	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	19·01	22·27	22·27	27·83
	Pubna ...	13·91	13·91	22·27	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	23·20	22·27	25·52
	Darjeeling ...	5·57	4·64	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	7·43	12·06	11·13	11·13	12·06
	Julpigoree ...	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·99	...	16·70	16·70	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	11·59	12·06	14·84	21·34	21·34	24·71	19·48	18·55	19·48	23·20	23·20	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	18·55	18·55	22·27	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	20·41	20·41	22·27
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	17·63	24·12	24·12	25·05
	Mymensing ...	11·59	12·06	15·54	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	21·11	21·80	22·27	26·90
	Sylhet ...	9·28	9·28	10·21	10·67	10·67	10·67	20·41	20·41	22·27	28·76	28·76	35·25
	Cachar ...	8·70	8·70	8·70	...	...	...	22·86	22·86	29·96	29·69	26·96	26·96
	Chittagong ...	9·28	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	14·84	18·55	23·20	19·48
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	14·84	18·55	21·34	20·41	25·05
	Tipperah ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	23·20	23·20	23·20	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	12·35	14·84	14·84	16·23
	Hill Tipperah ...	9·28	9·28	10·44	...	...	...	18·55	17·16	19·65	22·62	21·75	30.96
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	13·69	13·91	22·27	22·27	23·66	28·99	13·45	13·91	...	14·84	14·84	19·48
	Gya ...	11·13	12·06	14·84	16·70	19·48	31·54	10·67	10·67	11·13	11·59	12·52	17·63
	Shahabad ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	20·41	19·48	25·05	12·99	12·99	11·13	13·45	15·54	16·70
	Tirhoot ...	10·67	10·67	12·06	23·20	23·20	18·55	13·91	15·30	12·99	16·23	16·70	13·71
	Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	21·34	22·27	25·97	11·59	11·59	12·99	14·84	15·30	17·65
	Chumparun ...	12·99	12·99	16·70	28·76	27·69	25·97	10·21	10·21	9·28	19·48	19·48	17·63
	Monghyr ...	14·32	14·32	16·23	27·13	27·13	30·96	12·41	11·48	11·48	15·30	15·30	15·30
	Bhaugulpore ...	13·45	14·03	15·19	21·05	23·43	22·43	14·03	14·03	15·19	16·41	15·19	17·57
	Purneah ...	12·99	13·91	14·84	24·12	24·12	27·83	14·84	14·84	16·70	16·06	15·77	18·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12·06	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	14·84	12·99	14·84	18·55	16·23	18·55
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	16·44	15·83	14·61	...	...	...	20·70	19·48	14·61	29·23	29·23	19·48
	Pooree ...	13·40	14·61	12·18	...	...	...	19·48	21·92	17·05	32·88	34·11	22·80
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	35·25	35·25	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	11·59	11·13	13·29	...	...	16·47	8·35	9·28	11·02	13·11	12·06	14·90
	Lohardugga ...	10·21	12·99	11·13	14·84	...	17·63	12·06	14·84	18·55	12·99	16·70	[illegible]·27
	Singbhoom ...	16·70	16·70	18·55	22·27	22·27	20·41	16·70	16·70	24·12	22·27	22·27	33·40
	Maunbhoom ...	11·13	11·13	12·52	...	...	22·27	12·99	12·99	15·77	16·70	16·70	18·55
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Kamroop ...	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	12·06	14·84	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Durrung ...	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·36	16·70	16·70	16·70
	Seebsaugur ...	12·06	12·06	12·06	...	14·84	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	9·28	9·28	14·84
N. W. Provinces ...	Debra Doon ...	14·84	14·37	18·09	18·55	17·63	29·69	10·21	10·21	10·21	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Saharunpore ...	16·87	16·00	20·99	24·01	24·01	32·47	8·01	8·01	8·01	12·99	12·99*	9·98
	Moozuffernuggur ...	17·86	17·34	20·93	25·52	24·47	35·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	11·25
	Meerut ...	17·34	17·02	20·64	23·95	23·35	31·69	6·27	6·27	6·50	11·59	12·06	10·76
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	18·09	20·41	25·05	24·12	32·47	7·43	6·50	6·50	11·13	11·13	12·06
	Allygurh ...	16·23	15·77	...	21·80	21·34	...	6·50	6·50	...	10·67	11·13	...

India for the 1st half of September 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c, (Kauaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·27	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·27	17·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·17	6·73	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·13	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·80	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·78	18·55	25·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	3·71	3·71	3·71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·05	26·90	21·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	15·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·88	7·88	8·47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	13·45	13·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·02	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·62	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	10·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·62	7·43	
...	...	...	23·20	22·74	32·00	23·20	22·27	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	15·30	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	21·80	25·97	19·48	15·77	16·70	...	...	...	7·43	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	20·41	18·55	27·83	25·05	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	21·34	21·34	18·55	21·34	22·27	23·20	27·83	27·83	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·51	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	24·12	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·32	23·32	29·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·91	6·67	7·66	
...	...	...	28·12	24·59	32·76	21·63	22·27	23·43	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	7·60	7·31	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	5·86	
24·12	24·12	32·47	...	...	...	19·48	18·55	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·58	24·35	17·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	8·47	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·27	19·48	13·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·85	12·06	16·23	20·41	19·48	27·83	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	11·13	29·69	37·11	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·80	5·34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	16·70	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9.28	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7.43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	5·57	5·57	
16·70	16·70	14·84	16·70	16·70	...	17·16	17·16	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	21·98	20·99	22·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
16·35	16·29	18·38	22·44	21·46	17·86	21·46	20·41	22·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·27	22·50	19·36	25·05	25·05	25·76	22·80	22·74	21·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
20·41	18·55	20·41	23·20	22·27	26·41	21·34	21·80	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	...	18·55	18·55	...	19·48	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	...	

Prices Current of Food grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour ...	15·65	14·61	21·92	19·83	18·27	38·62	9·40	9·40	13·57	10·44	10·44	15·65
	Moradabad ...	15·65	14·49	22·62	21·75	20·00	34·22	8·13	8·13	8·13	13·05	12·18	13·34
	Budaon ...	15·57	15·57	...	21·72	22·27	...	8·90	8·90	...	12·79	12·23	...
	Bareilly ...	14·93	13·91	18·84	20·29	20·29	27·83	6·38	6·38	6·09	12·47	12·47	13·34
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·42	15·42	17·16	20·64	21·11	25·97	6·96	6·96	4·64	13·47	13·80	12·99
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	14·84	14·14	17·63	19·48	17·16	25·05	7·43	7·43	8·35	10·67	10·67	10·21
	Agra ...	13·97	13·91	15·97	17·89	17·60	22·95	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	11·13
	Furruckabad ...	14·72	14·96	16·93	18·84	18·55	23·32	9·51	9·51	8·70	12·76	12·41	9·85
	Mynpoorie ...	16·00	16·00	18·55	19·25	18·09	25·05	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·99	12·06	11·13
	Etawah ...	14·84	13·91	...	17·63	17·16	...	4·64	4·64	...	9·74	10·21	...
	Etah ...	16·47	16·93	18·09	20·41	21·34	25·97	9·28	9·28	11·30	14·84	14·84	18·55
	Jaloun ...	12·76	12·99	17·63	15·77	15·77	21·34	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21	10·21	8·35
	Jhansie ...	11·02	11·59	13·57	...	...	...	8·47	8·41	8·35	9·51	10·09	10·44
	Lullutpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	14·84	15·54	13·91	19·01	19·48	23·20	10·21	10·21	8·35	12·52	12·52	10·21
	Futtehpore ...	13·45	13·45	14·37	16·23	16·23	22·27	8·81	9·28	9·28	12·52	13·22	11·13
	Banda ...	11·48	11·48	13·11	13·22	12·29	19·25	9·05	9·05	8·58	12·87	12·87	...
	Allahabad ...	12·29	13·63	13·69	16·00	17·16	19·48	9·28	9·28	8·81	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Humeerpore ...	12·52	12·87	14·37	13·45	13·45	14·84	7·43	7·43	6·50	9·51	11·13	8·35
	Jounpore ...	13·40	13·74	13·40	17·69	17·69	19·07	13·11	12·41	12·41	13·40	13·11	12·00
	Goruckpore ...	13·40	14·61	12·18	17·36	17·86	17·86	13·80	13·80	11·36	16·23	16·23	14·61
	Bustee ...	13·91	14·78	12·76	14·49	16·82	16·23	11·02	11·59	...	13·63	13·63	13·63
	Azimgurh ...	12·99	12·99	12·35	17·80	17·80	18·50	12·35	12·35	9·92	13·69	13·69	12·99
	Mirzapore ...	11·59	12·06	13·45	14·84	15·77	15·77	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	10·91	11·83	12·06	13·69	13·91	15·30	9·28	10·67	8·81	11·59	12·06	11·13
	Ghazeepore ...	13·22	12·53	11·94	17·92	17·92	17·92	8·35	8·35	8·35	13·80	14·33	12·52
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	16·79	16·79	19·59	25·19	23·32	30·79	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	15·57	15·62	18·25	20·81	20·52	26·65	...	...	...	9·33	9·21	8·57
	Karnál ...	18·48	18·37	19·82	28·28	28·92	28·28	...	...	...	11·48	11·19	10·55
	Hissár ...	17·9	18·66	16·79	28·92	31·72	21·57	...	...	...	9·5	9·33	9·09
	Rohtak ...	17·14	17·14	18·07	25·66	26·36	25·54	...	...	...	10·61	10·84	10·38
	Sirsá ...	19·71	20·58	16·91	37·1	36·21	21·28	...	...	...	10·26	10·55	8·98
	Ambálah ...	18·48	18·25	20·64	23·73	23·61	28·16	...	...	...	10·43	10·49	10·73
	Ludiánah ...	21·46	22·39	18·66	29·85	27·99	25·19	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	8·39
	Simla ...	13·0	13·06	14·28	18·02	18·02	18·77	...	...	...	8·68	8·51	8·39
	Jálandhar ...	22;39	22·86	21·46	29·85	29·85	27·99	...	...	...	10·73	10·73	9·33
	Hoshiárpúr ...	20·76	21·46	20·52	24·26	25·19	27·99	...	...	...	10·26	11·19	9·33
	Kángra ...	16·27	16·5	20·81	22·51	23·85	32·65	...	...	...	11·6	12·01	10·84
	Amritsar ...	23·32	23·61	20·99	34·52	34·17	26·41	...	...	...	15·04	15·86	13·82
	Siálkot ...	20·64	20·76	20·17	29·85	29·27	30·32	...	...	...	13·76	13·76	9·09
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·16	22·62	23·09	31·95	31·72	33·12	...	...	...	13·29	13·29	11·43
	Lahore ...	22·16	22·16	19·47	32·65	33·35	27·99	...	...	...	13·53	13·53	11·54
	Firozpúr ...	23·26	24·84	19·47	34·75	38·71	24·49	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	10·26
	Gujránwála ...	17·9	18·25	19·59	28·57	30·44	32·01	...	...	...	12·13	12·13	8·98
	Ráwalpindi ...	17·61	17·84	15·33	25·01	24·43	21·34	...	...	...	8·28	8·28	6·82
	Jhelam ...	19·59	20·41	17·84	27·4	28·22	26·36	...	...	...	10·03	10·03	8·8
	Gujrát ...	17·14	17·2	20·52	24·26	24·26	29·21	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	9·44
	Sháhpúr ...	18·13	21·57	18·02	29·62	30·96	27·7	...	...	...	10·26	10·73	9·21
	Multán ...	20·99	22·16	20·06	27·06	27·29	24·96	...	...	...	10·03	9·79	8·86
	Jhang ...	23·38	24·26	20·99	32·65	35·16	29·56	...	...	...	11·83	11·48	9·5
	Montgomery ...	24·49	24·96	19·36	32·89	34·29	25·66	...	...	...	12·83	13·29	9·33
	Muzaffargarh ...	21·46	22·04	20·52	27·35	27·35	26·71	...	...	...	13·35	13·35	11·78
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	24·55	27·4	20·99	36·68	36·62	28·57	...	...	...	7·87	8·04	[illegible]
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	21·63	21·98	21·57	25·95	27·81	25·95	...	...	...	18·07	18·95	[illegible]
	Bannú ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	18·37	18·6	16·85	39·71	37·84	28·75	...	...	...	9·09	8·98	7·75
	Kohát ...	20·58	20·58	17·26	42·8	42·8	30·9	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	10·67
	Hazára ...	17·61	17·67	15·86	30·67	31·02	23·67	...	...	...	6·18	6·24	6·18
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	13·9	13·9	13·9	17·7	18·2	19·9	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·2	10·2	8·8
	Unáo ...	13·6	14·1	15·0	18·1	18·1	20·0	9·1	8·1	7·2	12·3	12·3	10·4
	Bára Banki ...	12·7	13·2	12·2	16·1	17·8	21·0	7·0	7·0	7·0	10·8	10·8	9·7
	Sítápúr ...	16·8	17·3	17·3	20·7	...	24·9	7·5	7·5	7·1	11·2	11·2	10·3
	Hardui ...	14·0	14·4	16·0	19·2	20·1	24·2	5·7	5·7	4·6	9·6	9·8	8·7
	Kheri ...	16·2	16·5	16·7	25·1	25·1	25·1	9·3	7·4	6·5	12·5	13·0	13·0
	Faizabad ...	13·7	14·0	13·7	19·5	20·7	21·2	11·1	11·2	9·3	13·1	13·5	10·9
	Bharaich ...	13·9	13·9	13·0	20·5	20·5	18·6	11·1	13·0	10·2	13·0	13·9	12·1
	Gonda ...	13·6	13·6	12·4	17·0	17·0	17·0	6·8	7·6	7·6	13·0	13·6	11·0
	Rai Barelí ...	13·1	13·1	13·1	18·1	18·1	18·1	11·3	11·3	9·5	12·2	12·2	13·1
	Sultánpúr ...	13·3	12·8	12·4	16·8	17·3	16·0	9·2	10·6	8·0	11·5	12·4	9·7
	Pratábgarh ...	13·1	13·9	13·0	18·1	18·0	19·0	10·7	9·8	9·0	12·1	12·3	10·5

India for the 1st half of September 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Meerut (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
20·87	19·83	27·13	13·57	13·57	19·01	...	...	...	17·75	16·18	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·23	15·07	29·69	13·91	12·70	22·04	...	...	...	19·71	17·98	23·78	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·69	
22·27	17·80	...	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	20·87	21·72	...	...	...	...	7·52	7·52	...	
12·76	12·76	18·55	15·07	15·07	20·87	...	...	...	20·00	18·84	24·65	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71	19·71	24·12	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·84	14·84	18·55	15·77	15·77	16·70	...	...	...	16·47	14·37	20·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·63	18·15	20·23	15·01	16·44	13·91	...	...	...	16·65	16·73	20·44	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·77	22·04	...	...	...	7·66	7·55	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·01	17·86	24·12	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	11·59	14·84	...	...	...	...	17·16	15·77	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·01	20·87	24·12	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
14·84	14·84	11·13	13·91	13·91	11·13	...	...	...	15·54	15·77	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·64	13·69	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·59	12·76	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	16·70	23·66	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
13·11	12·64	17·28	9·05	8·58	14·14	...	...	...	14·49	14·03	24·35	...	...	...	9·74	9·86	9·86	
16·23	15·77	14·84	15·30	15·30	12·99	...	...	...	16·70	17·75	22·27	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
13·91	13·91	16·70	13·91	14·84	15·77	...	...	...	15·77	16·63	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26·20	18·33	...	13·40	13·74	11·77	...	...	...	16·99	16·41	22·27	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·89	20·70	21·11	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	13·55	17·40	...	...	...	6·09	6·09	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·13	19·83	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
16·70	15·77	16·70	12·06	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	15·77	16·23	17·63	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·30	19·01	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
18·96	17·92	...	13·80	14·33	10·76	...	...	...	19·07	20·30	20·30	...	...	...	6·57	6·51	6·57	
20·52	21·46	23·32	19·59	19·59	23·32	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	20·52	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Punjab though entered in the statement, relate to the week ending 7th September 1873, the previous week, and the corresponding week of 1872.
19·64	20·28	19·01	18·42	14·52	18·48	...	...	...	18·95	18·77	19·42	...	...	...	14·28	14·28	13·53	
24·9	25·19	17·43	24·9	23·61	15·86	...	...	...	26·59	25·89	21·28	...	...	...	7·28	7·28	7·63	
29·39	31·43	20·29	26·18	23·56	17·49	...	...	...	28·05	29·85	18·07	...	...	...	11·08	10·67	12·3	
25·89	26·12	23·32	24·49	23·79	20·29	...	...	...	24·49	24·37	19·36	...	...	...	6·88	6·99	7·23	
32·01	33·24	11·19	28·57	30·85	18·48	...	...	...	29·5	30·44	18·31	...	...	...	20·99	20·99	20·06	
22·56	22·62	18·85	18·31	18·25	16·21	...	...	...	22·68	22·68	22·74	...	...	...	8·04	8·04	7·69	
30·79	30·79	19·59	27·06	25·19	14·92	...	...	...	25·66	23·79	19·12	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·63	
...	...	...	14·46	14·46	11·19	...	...	...	14·46	14·75	16·15	...	...	...	6·53	6·47	6·35	
26·12	27·06	24·26	23·32	22·39	14·92	...	...	...	25·19	25·89	18·66	...	...	...	8·57	8·51	8·39	
24·26	23·32	24·26	23·32	23·32	24·26	...	...	...	22·39	23·32	20·52	...	...	...	8·33	8·33	8·39	
18·89	20·29	25·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·79	16·62	19·01	...	...	...	6·29	6·29	6·35	
32·01	32·01	21·46	30·14	30·44	18·77	...	...	...	27·52	26·88	18·47	...	...	...	8·85	8·86	8·68	
23·09	23·09	15·62	24·26	24·26	15·16	...	...	...	22·39	22·51	14·69	...	...	...	9·03	8·74	8·1	
25·19	24·26	23·32	22·39	22·39	20·52	...	...	...	26·59	26·82	15·86	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·28	
27·75	26·12	14·22	27·6	27·06	12·13	...	...	...	26·36	27·06	16·91	...	...	...	9·03	8·8	8·63	
35·22	38·48	27·52	63·82	35·92	23·56	...	...	...	27·4	28·92	19·59	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·51	
23·61	21·75	16·44	19·88	16·15	14·57	...	...	...	19·94	20·58	14·11	...	...	...	9·38	9·38	9·33	
21·98	22·04	19·77	20·52	20·99	17·26	...	...	...	23·32	23·61	16·03	...	...	...	8·63	8·86	9·27	
23·32	22·86	19·82	23·09	23·56	20·06	...	...	...	24·37	25·31	17·37	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	10·43	
21·16	20·52	16·32	20·81	21·16	19·3	...	...	...	18·48	18·42	14·98	...	...	...	9·56	9·56	9·73	
24·31	25·36	19·59	24·43	25·36	20·0	...	...	...	23·38	26·82	18·07	...	...	...	10·9	10·9	10·84	
23·56	23·32	19·59	22·86	22·62	18·19	...	...	...	20·99	20·99	16·32	...	...	...	9·09	9·09	9·09	
27·06	26·12	17·08	24·26	25·36	16·79	...	...	...	24·9	25·19	17·55	...	...	...	10·03	10·08	9·62	
27·06	28·92	19·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·79	28·92	17·26	...	...	...	8·39	8·63	8·16	
18·66	18·66	23·91	17·72	17·72	24·26	...	...	...	21·46	21·11	18·95	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·98	
33·7	33·53	24·02	31·2	30·9	23·79	...	...	...	33·06	33·41	20·81	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	9·56	
35·[illegible]	34·46	28·4	32·07	30·44	25·36	...	...	...	23·91	23·56	20·41	...	...	...	26·24	26·24	29·74	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·55	23·5	19·24	20·99	21·16	17·61	...	...	...	21·16	21·05	13·82	...	...	...	43·96	43·44	47·87	
26·18	26·18	19·01	27·35	27·35	24·96	...	...	...	26·18	26·18	15·45	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
20·7	22·16	18·02	17·72	17·72	17·72	...	...	...	19·3	19·3	13·82	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·51	
13·9	13·0	16·7	13·4	13·0	17·7	27·4	...	...	16·7	17·2	20·5	101·9	101·9	92·6	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	19·1	20·9	144·8	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·7	
19·4	19·4	...	10·8	10·8	...	9·10	...	...	15·1	15·1	19·2	113·1	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	20·2	21·6	150·5	150·5	150·5	7·5	7·8	7·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	19·7	22·7	...	...	...	6·7	6·3	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·5	20·9	26·1	20·5	21·4	24·2	261·2	261·2	261·2	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	18·7	15·6	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	19·1	18·6	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·3	
17·0	17·0	...	13·6	13·6	13·6	22·1	...	...	16·6	17·0	16·5	61·2	61·2	...	5·1	5·1	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...	27·1	17·4	19·2	20·1	186·0	186·0	186·0	6·1	6·1	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·8	...	...	16·6	17·3	15·2	142·2	142·2	142·2	6·7	7·1	6·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	18·0	20·0	...	...	...	7·0	6·6	6·5	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces	Nagpur ...	17·2	16·8	17·2	...	...	...	9·8	10·2	8·4	14·9	14·9	14·1
	Bhandara ...	18·0	16·6	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	16·0	15·4	...
	Chanda ...	18·4	17·8	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	13·2	8·7
	Wardha ...	15·8	15·8	20·5	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	11·2	9·3	11·2	11·2
	Balaghat ...	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	18·6	21·4	20·5
	Jabalpur ...	14·9	15·8	23·3	14·1	14·9	14·9	11·2	11·2	12·1	13·0	12·1	13·6
	Sagar ...	13·0	14·0	16·8	...	...	...	7·0	6·1	7·4	10·5	10·5	11·2
	Damoh ...	13·1	14·1	16·8	...	...	...	12·1	12·3	11·2	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Seoni ...	21·4	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·4	12·1	13·0	13·0
	Mandla ...	24·2	25·2	16·8	...	...	...	14·0	14·9	12·1	16·8	18·6	14·9
	Betul ...	19·6	21·0	11·6	...	...	...	14·3	14·3	9·3	16·1	16·4	10·2
	Chindwara ...	19·6	19·6	18·6	...	...	...	7·4	8·4	6·5	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Hoshangabad ...	14·5	16·7	13·2	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·3	10·2	10·2	10·2
	Narsinghpur ...	15·8	17·7	16·3	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	8·14	13·0	14·0	10·2
	Nimar ...	14·4	14·9	14·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·3	12·1	12·1	10·7
	Raipur ...	37·3	29·9	33·6	11·2	14·9	...	22·4	22·4	18·7	33·6	29·9	37·3
	Sambalpur ...	26·1	24·2	24·2	...	...	...	28·0	32·6	26·1	37·3	42·9	32·6
	Bilaspur ...	37·3	37·3	36·4	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	34·5	41·0	39·2	57·8
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	11·6	...	...	...	9·3	9·0	5·6	12·1	12·1	7·9
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13·3	13·8	10·5	...	...	...	10·4	10·2	7·2	14·0	13·4	8·7
	Bolaram ...	12·8	12·8	10·4	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	7·5	13·4	14·1	8·1
	Chudderghat ...	12·5	11·5	8·2	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	6·0	12·0	11·5	10·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	13·0	13·0	13·0	11·1	11·1	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	14½	13·0	13⅛	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9½	11·0	11·0	10·0
	Woon ...	13·0	13·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	9·0	9·0	9·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	13·0	12·1	12·2	...	...	...	5·5	7·4	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	13·9	13·0	9·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·3
	Bassein ...	12·5	13·0	10·2	...	...	...	7·9	7·4	6·5	10·2	10·0	7·6
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·5	...	10·0	10·0	...	10·2	10·5	...	13·0	13·0	...
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·2	8·0	8·0	9·7	9·7	...	10·2	10·2	10·5	12·5	12·7	12·2
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	7·8	8·8	...	...	...	...	15·5	15·3	...	17·5	17·5	...
	Kolar ... Retail ...	7·6	8·5	10·0	...	...	...	15·3	15·0	14·0	17·3	17·3	16·0
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	...	10·5	10·5	...	13·0	14·0	...	15·0	16·0	...
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·0	9·0	8·5	10·0	10·0	...	12·0	13·0	12·0	14·0	15·0	13·7
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	8·3	...	...	...	...	10·6	11·2	..	11·6	11·6	...
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·3	7·3	8·3	...	...	...	10·4	10·6	11·8	11·4	11·4	13·3
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	11·0	9·0	...	13·0	10·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·5	14·2	14·0	14·0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	8·0	7·0	...	10·0	9·0	...	9·0	9·0	...	14·0	12·0	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	8·0	7·0	7·0	10·0	9·0	...	9·0	9·0	10·0	14·0	12·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	9·3	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	11·2	16·0	16·0	14·9
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	11·8	11·4	...	12·5	13·3	...	12·8	13·0	...	13·5	13·2	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	11·2	12·0	12·0	...	12·0	12·0	13·4	13·0	13·0	13·7
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·6	8·4	8·1	8·4	7·7	...	9·8	9·7	9·5	15·4	15·3	14·5
Rajputana	Jaipur ...	10·67	13·45	...	13·91	20·87	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	..	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar ...	12·29	13·22	16·47	15·30	16·93	22·27	7·95	8·47	9·45	8·87	9·45	9·98
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12·76	13·22	...	15·77	16·23	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	12·64	12·64	...	15·65	15·65	...	7·55	7·55	...	7·95	7·95	...
	Ajmir ...	11·54	13·23	14·43	15·59	18·27	23·66	4·93	4·76	4·35	7·43	7·43	6·50
	Mt. Aboo	11·42	11·13	8·58	16·18	15·25	12·47	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·15
	Erinpoora ..	13·91	13·45	9·98	18·33	18·09	14·37	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	5·57
	Sirohi ...	12·99	12·99	9·28	19·48	19·48	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10
	Meywar ...	12·06	11·59	...	18·78	18·55	...	...	...	...	8·58	8·81	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	18·55	18·55	...	29·69	27·83	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·77	..
	Bickaneer ...	13·63	14·10	11·40	16·36	16·80	14·40	6·60	6·60	3·40	10·00	10·00	7·20
	Bundi ..	12·10	11·60	17·70	...	18·60	34·90	...	...	...	7·40	4·90	8·40
	Kota ...	14·90	17·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·40	6·50	...
	Tonk ...	12·00	12·10	15·30	16·20	16·20	27·80	...	...	...	7·10	7·70	7·90
	Jhalawar Patan ...	12·20	11·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·80	8·80	...
	Shahpoora ...	12·20	...	17·20	19·80	...	27·40	...	...	...	8·20	...	8·80
Central India	Indore ...	12·52	12·18	14·08	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	9·28	9·28	..
	Gwalior ...	12·00	11·83	13·22	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	8·81	8·81	8·35
	Guna ...	14·37	14·14	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Rutlam ...	12·76	12·76	12·06	...	...	...	8·58	8·47	8·35	12·76	12·18	10·21
	Baghelkhand ...	13·45	13·91	14·37	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·59	12·99	13·91

India for the 1st half of September 1873 —concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Bagi &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARK
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
23·3	21·4	17·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	17·2	14·6	111·9	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·4	
22·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6	21·6	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	
23·3	21·2	16·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	18·5	9·8	240·0	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·6	
20·5	20·5	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	14·9	18·6	186·6	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
19·6	...	26·1	14·9	14·9	12·1	26·1	...	...	17·7	17·7	24·2	111·9	111·9	149·3	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·1	17·7	167·9	167·9	204·1	6·7	6·5	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	...	...	14·1	16·8	19·6	241·1	...	...	5·8	5·8	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	23·3	223·9	223·9	...	7·4	7·9	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·0	27·0	20·5	32·6	32·6	28·0	261·2	261·2	261·2	6·5	5·6	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	20·0	12·6	17·7	18·6	10·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	4·6	
22·4	22·4	21·4	...	...	...	19·6	19·6	14·0	21·4	22·4	18·6	261·2	...	...	7·3	7·3	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	16·7	14·2	111·9	111·9	111·9	5·9	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	18·6	18·6	16·3	269·3	269·3	269·3	5·7	5·7	5·7	
26·1	24·2	16·8	26·1	23·3	15·3	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	14·0	111·9	...	...	8·5	8·4	8·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	24·3	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	28·0	24·2	186·6	...	...	6·0	6·0	4·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	93·3	83·9	93·3	33·6	26·1	35·4	149·3	...	111·9	5·6	5·6	5·1	
32·6	32·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·2	1343·0	1343·0	1343·0	8·4	8·4	3·7	
20·6	20·3	16·3	23·6	24·1	19·0	30·0	32·4	19·5	13·3	13·2	10·0	90·0	90·0	50·0	10·3	10·2	10·3	
20·2	20·3	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7	13·2	9·9	112·8	...	...	9·5	9.3	8·8	
21·0	19·0	15·0	23·0	23·0	17·0	...	...	...	14·0	12·5	9·0	130·0	...	...	10·5	10·0	9·0	
24·2	24·2	18·6	13·9	13·0	13·0	...	...		13·9	13·0	12·1	...	...	...	8·7	8·3	7·4	
25·0	23·0	22·0	16·0	15·0	16·0	...	...	...	14·0	13·0	13·0	...	...	...	7½	7½	7½	
23·0	23·0	26·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	10·0	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	6½	
26·1	24·2	19·8	19·5	19·5	13·2	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
20·5	20·5	13·0	18·6	19·5	11·1	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	9·3	...	...	...	6·0	5·5	5·5	
20·9	20·5	19·1	13·0	14·9	13·9	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	9·5	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	39·0	...	22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	...	
...	...	40·5	...	...	72·0	35·0	38·0	65·4	21·5	21·5	28·3	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	11·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	44·3	...	23·1	23·1	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·5	...	
...	...	32·0	...	...	32·0	42·2	43·3	56·0	22·8	22·8	29·0	...	...	...	13·5	13·2	12·0	
21·0	21·0	...	...	...	...	54·0	54·0	...	23·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	
20·0	20·0	42·0	...	...	33·5	50·0	50·0	61·0	22·0	23·0	33·7	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	11·0	
...	34·5	...	...	...	...	33·5	33·5	...	24·1	24·5	...	...	...	...	9·8	9·6	...	
...	33·5	59·1	...	...	31·4	32·4	32·4	50·5	23·5	24·1	42·5	...	...	...	9·6	9·4	11·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	45·5	46·0	56·0	25·0	25·0	39·0	...	...	...	10·5	9·0	10·0	
23·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	28·0	30·0	...	22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	7·0	...	
23·0	24·0	33·0	...	...	...	28·0	30·0	40·0	22·0	22·0	25·0	...	...	...	9·0	7·0	8·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	52·2	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	37·3	24·0	24·0	29·8	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9·3	
40·6	40·0	...	31·2	32·0	...	49·2	47·2	...	25·8	26·0	...	...	...	...	9·3	...	...	
36·0	36·0	39·6	28·0	28·0	28·4	40·0	40·0	54·6	24·0	24·0	33·6	...	...	...	9·0	10·0	10·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		36·5	36·4	53·1	23·4	23·3	33·3	...	...	...	9·5	9·4	9·5	
34	17·63	...	13·91	19·94	...	...	...	...	11·65	16·47	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	
25·97	25·97	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
14·84	16·99	20·87	13·69	15·97	18·90	...	...	...	14·61	15·19	17·45	...	...	...	21·57	22·98	22·27	
12·99	13·45	...	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	...	14·84	15·30	...	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
14·37	14·37	...	13·05	13·05	...	...	...	...	14·20	14·20	...	...	...	...	25·58	25·58	...	
15·42	17·75	23·72	15·77	17·40	18·90	...	...	...	14·78	17·57	16·06	...	...	...	31·77	31·54	34·79	
...	...	...	13·22	13·22	9·74	...	...	...	13·91	12·81	9·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·77	15·77	13·69	15·77	14·84	11·13	...	...	...	16·47	16·47	10·21	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
12·06	12·06	11·13	18·55	18·55	12·06	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	8·35	...	...	...	46·39	46·39	46·39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·07	14·84	...	...	...	...	25·97	25·97	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·18	19·10	10·90	17·63	18·60	10·90	...	...	...	15·45	17·00	12·30	...	...	...	59·10	59·10	66·30	
17·40	17·40	30·00	...	...	14·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·20	30·20	27·90	
16·70	17·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·50	21·40	...	
16·00	16·10	30·80	...	...	26·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·20	34·40	31·70	
17·70	14·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·50	19·80	...	
18·60	...	24·70	18·60	...	16·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·00	...	26·10	
20·41	17·11	19·48	16·70	16·70	14·84	...	...	...	12·29	12·47	12·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·45	13·45	17·16	12·52	13·45	16·23	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·70	16·70	...	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	...	15·77	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·40	16·23	19·01	13·91	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	13·91	14·49	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	16·00	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 2nd October 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects in Madras continue unchanged. In Sindh the river is falling rapidly, and reports are not favorable. In Gujarat there has been very little rain, but in Khandesh and the Deccan districts enough has fallen; also in the South Mahratta country, except in Dharwar. In Bengal the fall during the week has been very slight, and more rain is required for the late rice crop in almost all districts. In the North-Western Provinces there has been no rain; reports are generally fair, except from Goruckpoor, where the rice has suffered considerably; some damage to this crop is also reported from Rohilkund. In Oudh the rice crops have also suffered from deficient rain. In the Punjab there has been hardly any rain: prospects are good. In the Central Provinces there has been a slight fall in the western districts, and reports are favourable. In Berar prospects are good. In Central India and Rajputana there have been occasional showers, and reports are generally fair, except from Bickaneer. In Mysore a good fall has relieved anxiety over the greater part of the province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
Madras. (Oct 2nd)			
Kistna (1st)	0·26 at Masulipatam.	Rain-fall slight elsewhere; seven and half feet water over anicut; canal and rain supply insufficient in the Delta and upland taluqs; dry crops being sown and paddy transplanted; standing crops in good order; outturn below the average; markets well supplied; prices tending to rise; pasture barely sufficient; dry fodder exhausted; small-pox in mild form; cattle healthy.	General prospect tolerably satisfactory.
Kurnool "	1·28 in one day in Kurnool.	Rain-fall good throughout the district, especially in Koilkoontla and Serwell; cultivation commenced in Koilkoontla; crops generally good; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture and water generally sufficient; men and cattle healthy, but for dengue in Nandikattur; seven feet water over Sunkesala anicut.	
Negapatam "	0·36 at Negapatam.	Rain-fall scanty elsewhere; rain wanted; freshes in rivers; supply to tanks moderate; cultivation progressing; standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of sufficient rain; inferior paddy and some dry crops harvested; outturn below the average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture not abundant; health generally good; cattle disease here and there.	
Trichinopoly "	.....	Rain-fall slight all over the district; water-supply sufficient, except in some dry villages; condition of crops good except in dry villages where they are drooping; outturn below the average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture scarce; health good, but for small-pox; condition of cattle good.	
Malabar ...	.....	No report received.	
Calicut ...	*Nil*	Want of rain injurious to second crop and other minor cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture withering; small-pox and fever slightly prevalent; cattle healthy.	
Bombay. (Oct 2nd)	.....		
Sindh.			
Kurrachee (1st)	.....	River at Kotree 10 feet 10 inches, and falling rapidly; crops in Dadu suffering from want of rain; prospects of the season very bad; prices unchanged.	
Hyderabad "	.....	Indus rose, but has again fallen; weather cool and healthy; khureef reaping commenced; ploughing for rubbee general; early cotton being picked; quality good.	
Shikarpoor "	.....	Crops suffering from want of water; cotton picking in progress; river falling daily; fever prevalent; days hot; heavy dews; floods nearly subsided: wheat 13 sers.	
Upper Frontier "	.....	Rubbee sowing progressing; fever and cough prevailing throughout the district; wheat 17 sers.	
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad "	.....	Rain in the district; harvest begun; slight fever.	
Kaira "	.....	Crops and weather good; fever prevalent.	
Surat "	.....	Weather hot; crops and health good; wheat 12 75 sers.	
Broach "	0·53	Rice crops suffered slightly; bajra crops reaped.	
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh "	1·50 at Dhulia.	Cotton injured by excessive rain; rubbee sowing progressing; fever prevalent; bajra above 21 sers.	

Nasik ...	„	1·02	Early crops good; sowing of late crops in progress; public health good; rice 9 and wheat 13 sers.
Thanna ...	„	5·83	Crops and public health good; fever prevails in Warra and Shapur taluqs; small-pox and cattle disease in latter taluq; rice 6·5 to 14·5 sers; wheat 8·75 to 11·5 sers; bajra 15 to 16 sers.
Deccan.			
Ahmednugger	„	3·50	Rubbee sowing progressing; crops and public health generally good; slight fever in Jamkheir taluq; bajra 25·2 sers.
Sholapoor ...	„	2·29	Fall of rain general throughout the district; khureef promising; rubbee sowing progressing; jowari 27·76 sers.
Sattara ...	„	2·25	Khureef crops good; sowing of rubbee progressing in Wai and Malsirus; fever and dysentery in Walwa; cattle disease in Walwa and Pattan; bajra 22·5 sers.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum ...	„	0·46	Crops and public health good.
Dharwar ...	„	.....	Rain sadly wanted; rice crops middling in a few places, but withering in others from want of rain; other early crops middling; cotton sowing progressing; drinking water scarce.
Kaladghi ...	„	.....	Heavy rain in four taluqs, slight in others; sowing of rubbee crops nearly completed; public health good.
Canara ...	„	.....	Rain-fall generally favourable; crops fair; dysentery, fever, and cattle disease prevail slightly.
Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.			
Rajkote ...	„	.....	Crops generally good; bajra 23·25 sers.
Wudwan ...	„	.....	Weather hot; fever prevalent; prices unchanged.
Baroda ...	„	.....	Crops and public health good; bajra 13 sers.
Bengal.	**(Oct. 1st)**		
Burdwan	(Sept. 30th)	*Nil*	Weather hot; no rain in the district, except at Boodbood; crops fair, but more rain wanted.
24-Pergunnahs	„	0·07	Weather dry and hot with occasional scanty showers; prospects of crops very favourable; more rain wanted in the Baraset Sub-division for the late rice.
Dacca	„	0·25	Weather hot and dry; rain much wanted for the crops.
Patna	„	*Nil*	Weather hot; apparently no chance of rain; condition of crops more favourable than expected, but rain much wanted.
Bhagulpore	„	0·07	Weather cloudless with dry west winds to 28th, with every appearance of rain afterwards; rice crops suffering from the wind and want of rain.
Cuttack	„	0·92	Weather excessively hot; very little rain in the interior; much wanted for the late rice crop; outturn of the early crop good.
Kamroop	„	1·80	Weather clear, hot days and cool nights; late rice. Sugar-cane, pulses, tea and cotton crops progressing favourably.

Public health.

Burdwan.—Fever prevalent.
Dacca.—Fever in Manickgunge Sub-division.
Patna.—Health good; cholera almost disappeared.
Bhagulpore.—General health good.
Cuttack.—Public health fair.
Kamroop.—Public health good.

General Remarks.

Rain is much wanted in almost all the districts of the Burdwan, Rajshaye, Patna, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpoor, and Orissa Divisions, and in some districts of the other Divisions; early rice and jute are being reaped; the prospects of the winter crops are not favourable in most of the districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
N W. Provinces. (Oct. 2nd)			
Goruckpoor ...	.....	Serious damage to rice; sugar-cane has suffered; rubbee sowings delayed for want of rain.	*General Remarks.* Prospects on the whole favourable, but damage in Goruckpoor from insufficient rain; also to some extent in Benares and Moradabad districts. Some clouds, but no immediate signs of rain.
Benares ...	.....	Rain wanted.	
Mirzapoor ...	.....	More rain wanted, but prospects fair.	
Allahabad ...	.....	No report received.	
Banda ...	.....	Prospects very promising; gram sowings commenced.	
Humeerpoor ...	.....	Khureef fair; some coarse crops already in market; rubbee sowings commenced.	
Jaloun ...	.....	No report received.	
Jhansi ...	.....	Khureef prospects favourable; prices high.	
Cawnpore ...	.....	Khureef good; rubbee sowing goes on everywhere.	
Futtehgurh ...	.....	Prospects very good; prices unchanged.	
Agra ...	.....	Prospects favorable; cholera nearly gone.	
Muttra ...	.....	No report received.	
Allygurh ...	.....	No report received.	
Meerut ...	.....	Prospects good.	
Saharunpoor ...	.....	Prospects good.	
Bijnour ...	.....	Khureef good; more rain not required; health good.	
Moradabad ...	.....	Crops all good, except rice; rubbee being sown; health improved.	
Bareilly ...	.....	Prospects and health good.	
Punjab. (Oct. 2nd)			
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing; health good.	*General Remarks.* Agricultural prospects and health generally fair, except in Mooltan and Peshawur; heavy rain at Murree last night.
Jullundhur ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.	
Lahore ...	.....	Slight rain; health good.	
Mooltan ...	.....	Khureef crops good; water in canal dried up; in tahsil Mylsi some canals again full of water, in consequence of overflow of Sutlej, which has done some good to crops; arrangements for rubbee sowing being made; in Lodhran, crops not good; slight fever in Shujabad and Mooltan tahsils; no locusts.	
Rawul Pindee ...	.....	Slight rain; crops and health good.	
Peshawur ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering severely in unirrigated parts of district for want of rain; fever prevalent.	
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.	
Derajat ...	.....	Rain has fallen and fever continues in Dera Ghazee Khan district; crops have suffered somewhat from want of rain in parts of Banu; prospects of harvest favourable in Dehra Ismail Khan; general health fair.	
Oudh (Oct. 3rd)			
Lucknow (1st)	*Nil*	Rice crops have suffered from want of rain; khureef harvest otherwise good.	
Fyzabad "	*Nil*		

Central Provinces.	**(Oct. 2nd)**			
Chanda	(Sept. 27th)	.....	Crops thriving; dengue disappearing; prices stationary.	
Bilaspoor	"	.....	Weather clear; prospects fair; no epidemic; prices easy.	
Sumbulpoor	"	.....	Weather clear; rain wanted; cholera continuing at Binka; prices steady.	
Balaghat	"	.....	Weather clear; rain required; prospects of rice in Katangi pergunnah unfavourable; fever prevalent.	
Upper Godaveri	(Sept. 26th)	.....	Weather clear; prospects fair; health good.	
Nagpoor	(" 30th)	0·70	Weather sunny; prospects fair; health good; prices steady.	
Nimar	(Oct. 1st)	3·31	Jowari slightly damaged by late rains; prices stationary; fever lingering.	
Seoni	"	2·94	Prospects good.	
Saugor	"	0·10	Prospects not so favorable; district healthy.	
Nursinghpoor	"	.....	Copious showers; prospects excellent; prices stationary.	
Hoshungabad	"	0·50	Prospects of crops and health good.	
Baitool	"	0·2	Prospects excellent, except that of the oord crop which has suffered; fever prevalent.	
Jubbulpoor	"	0·12	Crops promising; a few cases of cholera at Jubbulpoor; otherwise health good.	
Damoh	"	None ...		
Mandla	"			
Wurdah	"	0·24	Prospects of crops excellent; dengue at Ashti declining.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts				
East Berar	(Oct. 2nd)	1·25	The prospects of the crops are excellent.	
West Berar	(" 1st)	2·00	Khureef and cotton crops progressing well; rubbee sowing commenced.	
Mysore and Coorg.	**(Oct. 2nd)**			
Bangalore	(Oct. 2nd)	2·39	Crops generally thriving, especially rye; public health good; slight decrease in prices of articles of consumption.	Except in parts of Shimoga and Kadoor, dry crops, although generally backward, promise an average yield; season most favourable in Bangalore and Kolar; prices continue moderate.
Toomkoor	(Sept. 30th)	0·16	Dry crops in tolerable condition; wet cultivation not carried on owing to insufficient rain, except in one taluq.	
Kolar	(" 29th)	3·80	Some tanks have received a full, and some a partial supply; wet crops being cultivated; dry crops in good condition; public health indifferent.	
Mysore	(" 30th)	0·25	Prices fluctuating.	
Hassan	(" 29th)	2·16	Ragi harvested in four more taluqs; sugar-cane cut in one taluq but the other crops in it and two other taluqs suffering; public health good.	
Shimoga	(" 27th)	0·17	State of crops very unfavourable in some parts; sooparee (arecanut) suffering from rot; public health good; cattle suffer from disease; pasture scarce; prices rising; tanks have received no supply.	
Chituldroog	" "	3·20	Crops that were withering are now reported to be in good condition; horse gram and other grains being sown; ragi in one taluq ready for harvest; choolum, sorghoo, harvested in many places; public health generally good; rain in almost every taluq.	
Kadoor	" "	Nil at head-quarters	Scanty fall of rain in four taluqs; none in remaining taluqs; crops suffering in several parts; fodder and drinking water scarce in some parts of three taluqs; public health unfavourable; cattle disease in two taluqs.	
Coorg	(Oct. 2nd)	0·38	Agricultural prospects continue good.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
Rajpootana. (Oct. 2nd)			
Serohi (Sept. 22nd)	.....	Water-supply fair in tanks and wells; crops good; health very good; weather sultry owing to short rain-fall.	
Meywar („ 20th)	·20	Wells and tanks low; khureef crops average; rubbee prospects not favourable.	
Kherwarra „ „	.....	Crops progressing; health good.	
Marwar „ „	.....	Slight fall at some places; in some parts of the district, unless a change takes place quickly, great distress apprehended, particularly in Millanee; good deal of fever prevalent.	
Bickaneer („ 27th)	.....	The crops of bajra and moat have suffered severely; clouds appear daily but no rain; heat oppressive; prices of grain are rising.	
Harowtee States ...	.....	Showers at Kotah, Jhallowar and Tonk; tanks full; state of crops unchanged; rubbee prospects unfavourable.	
Ulwur („ 25th)	.....	Tanks and wells full; khureef crops below average; autumnal fever prevalent to some extent.	
Jeypoor „ „	.....	No rain during week; bajra crops satisfactory; weather continues favourable.	
„ (Oct. 2nd)	.....	A few drops of rain have fallen; bajra continues favourable; public health good.	
Dholepore „ „	.....	Weather fine; crops and health here good; much fever in Bhurtpore territory.	
Ajmere „ „	.....	Weather fine; rain required for rubbee sowings; health excellent; prospects good, average.	
Central India. (Oct 2nd)			
Indore (Oct. 1st)	1·40	Weather hot; crops good.	
Gwalior „	*Nil*	Weather fine; health and crops good.	
Neemuch „	0·10	Khureef crops promising.	
Rutlam	.....	No report received.	
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	*Nil*	Cholera again in Sohawul.	
British Burmah.			
Rangoon (Oct. 3rd)	.....	Public health good; crops promise well.	
Nepal. (Sept. 24th)	0·30	Health good; prospects of crops fair.	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th October 1873.

No. 3090.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission, consequent on the retirement on pension of Extra Assistant Commissioners Rai Suk Lall Singh and Zainoolabudin Khan, and the reduction of Mr. Hornby:—

Mr. Ashfaq Hossain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. Srinath Bos, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. M. B. Tul Singh, Deputy Collector of Settlement, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. Nobin Chunder Banerjea, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. Safdar Ali, District Inspector of Schools, and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 3124.—Mr. Sultan Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has obtained six months leave of absence on medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 73.—The Medical charge of the Dispensary, Jail, and Civil Station at Mercara in Coorg, to which Surgeon F. V. Aylen, of the 8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, has been appointed by Notification No. 7, dated the 15th ultimo, is to be undertaken by him in addition to his other duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 324.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the Oomraotee District in East Berar, to be a Marriage Registrar under Act XV of 1872.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th October 1873.

No. 681.—Lieutenant A. McCally, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 11th August 1873.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 683.—Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, having availed himself of the furlough to Europe granted in G. G. O. No. 825, dated the 4th August, and embarked at Bombay on the 5th September, the following promotions are made in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department :—

Captain R. V. Riddell, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, *vice* Major Godwin-Austen.

Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is permanently appointed to that grade.

Captain W. F. Badgley, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to continue to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Captain Riddell, promoted.

Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade, *vice* Captain Badgley, promoted.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 8th October 1873.

No. 2395.—With reference to Notification No. 1154 P., dated 3rd June 1873, Her Majesty's Government has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. F. W. Abel as Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 2404.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. M. Leishman as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

No. 2407.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. A. C. Hardie as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

No. 2410.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. H. Barekhausen as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon.

No. 2413.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. H. Barekhausen as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon.

No. 2416.—With reference to Notification No. 576 P., dated the 25th March last, Her Majesty's Government has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Charles Buchanan Forbes as Acting Consul for Siam at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 6th October 1873.

No. 2155.—*Appointment.*—Assistant Surgeon J. Robb, M.B., of the Bombay Medical Department, to be Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, *vice* Dr. Kirk, recently appointed Political Agent.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 2183.—The officiating promotions in the Central India Horse, published in Notification No. 1089 G, dated the 8th May last, will take effect from the 3rd instead of the 4th April 1873, as therein stated.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 9th October 1873.

No. 3562.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph availed himself, on the afternoon of the 26th September 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Financial Notification No. 3192, dated 18th idem.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 3643.—Mr. E. S. Byrne resumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, forenoon, 6th October 1873.

From the 6th October 1873 Mr. F. DeH. Larpent ceased to officiate in class II of the Financial Department.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 3551.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to the exception under Section I of Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code:—

"A peon belonging to the Inland Customs Department, and a police constable in the Central Provinces, sick in hospital, is entitled to full pay for one month. Provided that this indulgence may not be repeated for a year, save with the special sanction of the Local Government, which should be given only when the sufferer has been posted in a notoriously unhealthy district."

The 10th October 1873.

No. 3601.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Section 2 A. of the Civil Leave Code:—

If an absentee makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave begins on and includes that date, otherwise it begins on the following day.

But if the absence of the absentee does not involve the deputation of any officer from another station; or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the Local Government may, by a special order, permit the absentee to leave his station at the close of the last day on which the office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the several transfers of charge dependent upon the departure of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day as aforesaid. But the leave of the absentee and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure, shall begin from and include the first day thereafter on which the office is open for business.

[NOTE.—This section applies to leave granted under any of the supplements to this Code.]

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 3598.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 8 to Section 34 of the Civil Pension Code:—

An officer who is paid from a local fund may, on first appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate under Section 49, Rule 2, subscribe for a pension or gratuity under this section.

The rules of the Code would then apply to such officer so long as he continued to subscribe for pension or gratuity, as if he were paid from the general revenues.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 3566.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1 of Section 114 of the Civil Pension Code:—

The heirs of native soldiers killed in action succeed in the following order—son, widow, daughter, father, mother

To a male the pension is given as follows:—

If the pensioner is under six years of age, till he is eighteen years old.

If above six and under fifty years; for twelve years.

If above fifty years; for life.

To a female the pension is for life.

This order need not be followed absolutely in the Civil Department, but it should not be lightly rejected.

The pension of a male should not ordinarily be continued after he is eighteen years old. The pension of a female should last only until marriage, but on marriage she may have a dowry equal to five years' pension.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 3649.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1873-74:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			SEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM, AND SIX MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,000	429,168	9,168	2,940,000	3,071,411	131,411
Bombay	181,254	268,260	87,006	1,025,739	1,353,840	328,101
TOTAL ..	601,254	697,428	96,174	3,965,739	4,425,251	459,512

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 3657.—RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government of India has been directed to the report of a suit in the Divorce Court (Hogg *versus* Hogg and Cordery), from which it appeared that Mr. Hogg, when filling the office of Post Master General of Bombay, withdrew from the Post Master a letter written by Mrs. Hogg.

2. Mr. Hogg, on his return from leave, was called upon to offer an explanation of his conduct in the matter; and, pending the receipt of that explanation, he was directed not to resume charge of the Office of the Director General of the Post Office. The explanation has now been received.

3. The facts are as follows: In September 1868, Mr. Hogg being Post Master General of Bombay, Mrs. Hogg wrote a letter to Mr. Cordery, which was committed to a lady for the purpose of being posted. The lady showed the letter to Mr. Hogg, who, without opening it, directed her to carry out Mrs. Hogg's instructions. Subsequently Mr. Hogg, by the exercise of his power as Post Master General of Bombay, obtained possession of the letter.

4. Mr. Hogg states that he interpreted the law and regulations to vest the property in letters sent by the post in India in the sender, and not in the person to whom a letter is addressed, and that he considered at the time that he was justified in withdrawing this letter from the post.

5. Mr. Hogg states that he had no doubt as to the legality of his action in the matter, or he would not have allowed the letter to have reached the post, and that he would have exercised his powers as Post Master General in the same manner upon the application of any other person similarly situated. In the year 1871, however, the legality of his action was questioned, and he took the proper course of further considering his legal powers and of reporting the circumstances officially to Mr. Monteath, the Director General of the Post Office, his immediate superior.

6. Mr. Monteath expressed his opinion that Mr. Hogg was wrong in his view of his legal powers, but that his conduct was not open to any moral blame.

7. His Excellency in Council agrees with Mr. Monteath that Mr. Hogg took an erroneous view of his powers as Post Master General.

The Indian Post Office Act 1866 (Section 27), expressly bars the right of the sender of a letter to recall it, and only allows the Governor General in Council to make regulations under which a letter may be re-delivered to the sender. Mr. Hogg was, therefore, in error, in supposing that the property in letters sent by the post in India is, by law, vested in the sender.

The Regulation made under the 27th Section of the Act is as follows:—

28. "Unless by an express order of the Government or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section 29 of the Post Office Act" (*this section refers to unclaimed letters*); "and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination."

This Regulation does not define the circumstances under which the discretion given to the high authorities authorised to restore a letter to the sender should be exercised; but to extend the discretion to a letter written by any other person than the sender—even although such person be a wife—appears to His Excellency in Council to be beyond what was contemplated by the Act or by the Regulation.

8. Sir James Hannen, the Judge who tried the suit, expressed his opinion, in summing up the case, as follows:—

"Possibly, opinions might differ as to whether Mr. Hogg exceeded his rights in availing himself of his opportunities as Post Master General. Certainly, if a husband had reason to believe that his wife had written such a letter as we now discover this was to Mr. Cordery, he would not be condemned by any one, I should imagine, very harshly, if he made use of any means within his power to obtain possession of it."

9. Taking into consideration, the circumstances under which Mr. Hogg was placed, that he believed himself to have been acting within his legal powers, and that some doubt may have been reasonably entertained by him as to the extent of these powers, the Governor General in Council agrees with Mr. Monteath in thinking that Mr. Hogg's conduct is not open to any moral blame.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Hogg be informed that he committed a serious error in judgment in using, without sufficient consideration, powers which he believed himself to possess, in a case in which he was personally interested, and that he be permitted to resume his office as Officiating Director General of the Post Office from this date.

10. In order to prevent doubt as to the cases in which a letter may be returned to the sender, Regulation 28, above quoted, will be revised.

ORDERED that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to Mr. F. R. Hogg.

No. 3658.—Mr. F. R. Hogg resumed charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office, after noon, on the 10th October 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1873.

No. 1058 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Captain L. A. Gregson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. Hunter, whose term of staff service in that grade will expire on the 12th October 1873.

Captain J. M. Trotter, of the General List Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, *vice* Captain L. A. Gregson.

No. 1059 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon J. Robb, M.B., of the Bombay Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 8th October 1873.

No. 1060 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

No. 14 *of* 1873.—*List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave.*

Permitted to return.

Rank.	Name.
Captain	E. Temple.
"	A. W. R. Becher.
"	J. R. Marett.
"	W. P. Tomkins, B.H.
Lieutenant	G. deC. Morton.
Surgeon-Major	A. D. Campbell.
"	S. C. Townsend.
"	R. Mantell.
"	T. T. Sherlock.
Apothecary	W. J. Hannagan.

Granted extensions of leave.

Rank.	Name.	Period.	On what account.
Major	W. C. Mitchel	6 months ...	Sick certificate.
Surgeon-Major ...	E. Taylor	4 months ...	"

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
The 12th September 1873.

(Sd.) T. T. PEARS, *Major-Genl.*,
Military Secretary.

No. 1061 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Medical pupils of the Agra Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of the 8th August 1872, are dismissed from the service :—

Shere Ally (No. 354).
Luchmon (No. 362).
Allyar Khan (No. 369).
Wazeer Mohamed (No. 371).
Ram Sahoy (No. 444).
Muhammud Ikram Alie (No. 451).

No. 1062 *of* 1873.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 268, *dated the* 22*nd September* 1873.—Replacing the services of Surgeon T. C. H. Spencer, of the Madras Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal of the Government of Madras, he having obtained* leave of absence to visit Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

* G. G. O. No. 980 of 1873.

No. 1063 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned invalids of the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, respectively, are granted the pensions of their rank as noted opposite their names, in lieu of those allowed them in G. G. O. No. 713 of 1873 :—

2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Duffadar Abeeb Khan, Rs. 6-0-0.

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Jemadar Budrodeen Khan, Rs. 12-0-0.

No. 1064 *of* 1873.—Gunga Sing, local student, at the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 1065 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 925, dated the 28th August 1873, under the head "to be members of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor," for, Ressaldar "Asruf Ally," read Ressaldar *Ausuf* Ally.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1066 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Havildar ...	Bhubhootie	Havildar ...	N. W. Provinces.
" ...	Ramdial Ditchit	" ...	"
" ...	Gunga Sing	" ...	"
Naick ...	Dhowkul	Naick ...	"
Sepoy ...	Sewghoolam	Sepoy ...	"
" ...	Munglie	" ...	"
" ...	Baijoo	" ...	"
" ...	Beharee	" ..	"
" ...	Moonnoo	" ...	"
" ...	Maickoo	" ...	"
" ...	Dwarka	" ...	"
" ...	Lulljoo (1st)	" ...	"
" ...	Soomere	" ...	"
" ...	Dullel	" ...	"
" ...	Kinder	" ...	"
" ...	Kissoon Towary	" ...	"
" ...	Narain Doobey	" ...	"
" ...	Mooloo Sing	" ...	"

No. 1067 *of* 1873.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O. No. 553 of 1873, transferring certain invalids to the Pension Establishment:—

In the 15*th* (*The Loodianah*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

For Havildar "Bux" read Havildar *Buxa.*
For Havildar "Arroke Sing" read Havildar *Anoke* Sing.
For Sepoy "Della" read Sepoy *Ditta.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1068 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant F. Aitchison, of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe on private affairs for 13 months from the 1st October 1873.

No. 1069 *of* 1873.—The following Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.	Remarks.
1st Class Hospital Assistants.			
Agajan Khan	7th April 1857 ...	2nd August 1873.	
Shaikh Unwar Allee	7th December 1858 ...	28th "	
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.			
Futteh Mohmed	1st October 1866 ...	29th August 1873.	
Bhugwun Doss	21st April 1870 ...	14th " "	
Chanun Shah	21st " " ...	24th " "	
Abdool Raheem	16th " 1871 ...	12th " "	
Bahadur Shah	16th " " ...	15th July "	

No. 1070 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Templer, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Newton Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—For 1 year and 7 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Herbert George Deedes, of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, Assistant Adjutant General, Rawul Pindee Division,—For 6 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

Captain Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—For 18 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Gordon Ross, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868 embarking on or after the 15th October 1873.

No. 1071 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 935 of the 3rd September 1873—

41*st* (*The Gwalior*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

For Havildar "Shaick Jumal," read Havildar Shaick *Jummal.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1072 *of* 1873.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 170, dated the 26th August 1873, are published for general information:—

PARA. 1. The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 1st April 1873, *viz.*:—

David Wilkie, M.B.
William Edward Battersby, M.B.
Alfred John Wall, M.B.
Robert Moodie, M.B.
Francis Joseph Twohy, M.D.
William Edward Bonsall Moynan, M.D.
Denis Peter Macdonald, M.D.
Oswald Baker.
Henry Mallins, M.B.
Frederick William Wright, M.B.

2. If accommodation be available, they will be provided with passages on board one of Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships.

3. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 1st April 1873 to the 4th August inclusive.

No. 1073 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Shaick Goolam Mohoiodeen to be Ressaldar, *vice*, Surfraz Khan, deceased.
Jemadar Nusseer Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shaick Goolam Mohoiodeen, promoted.
Duffadar Ukbur Ullee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nusseer Khan, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 14th September 1873.

No. 1074 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Doonie Chund, to be Subadar, *vice* Neazie Khan, invalided.
Havildar Lujbhur, to be Jemadar, *vice* Doonie Chund, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1873.

No. 632.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department, received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th September* 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Bengal, for Port Blair ..	July 1873 ..	9th Sept. 1873.
2	" Mysore, for Coorg ..	" ..	11th "
3	" Oudh ..	" ..	17th "
4	" Rajpootana ..	" ..	20th "
5	" Punjab ..	" ..	22nd "
6	" Bengal ..	" ..	26th "
7	" Hyderabad ..	" ..	29th "
8	" Central India ..	" ..	29th "
9	" Hyderabad, for Berars ..	" ..	29th "
10	" British Burmah ..	June 1873 ..	23rd Aug. 1873.
11	" Mysore ..	" ..	1st Sept. 1873.
12	" Bombay ..	" ..	13th "
13	" Central Provinces ..	" ..	13th "
14	" Military Works ..	" ..	18th "
15	" N.-W. Provinces ..	" ..	30th "
16	" Madras ..	May 1873 ..	13th "
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Controller of Telegraph Accounts—		
	Indo-European	June 1873 ..	3rd Sept. 1873.
	Indian	" ..	15th "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Rajpootana ..	July 1873 ..	13th Sept 1873.
2	" Central Provinces ..	" ..	15th "
3	" British Burmah ..	" ..	20th "
4	" Bengal	" ..	24th "
5	" Punjab	" ..	25th "
6	" N.-W. Provinces ..	June 1873 ..	3rd "
7	" Bombay	" ..	17th "
8	" Mysore	" ..	23rd "
9	" Madras	May 1873 ..	13th "

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, N.-W. Provinces ..	August 1873 ..	8th Sept. 1873.
2	Deputy Controller, Neemuch ..	" ..	25th "
3	Controller, Bengal	" ..	29th "
4	" Northern Bengal ..	" ..	29th "
5	Deputy Controller, Sindia ..	" ..	29th "
6	" Holkar ..	July 1873 ..	8th "
7	" Western Rajpootana Survey	" ..	9th "
8	Controller, Wurdah Valley ..	" ..	16th "
9	Deputy Controller, Delhi District, Rajpootana	" ..	16th "
10	Deputy Controller, Agra District, Rajpootana	" ..	16th "
11	Controller, Nagpoor and Chutteesgurh	" ..	16th "
12	Deputy Controller, Punjab Northern	" ..	22nd "
13	Controller, Punjab	" ..	23rd "
14	" Oudh	" ..	23rd "
15	Deputy Controller, Indus Valley ..	" ..	29th "
16	Controller, Hyderabad ..	" ..	29th "
17	" Nizam's	" ..	29th "
18	" Oomraotee	" ..	29th "
19	" Khamgaum ..	" ..	29th "
20	" Bombay	June 1873 ..	15th "
21	" Hooblee and Carwar ..	" ..	13th "
22	Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern	" ..	24th "
23	Examiner, Nulhatee	" ..	29th "
24	Controller, Madras	May 1873 ..	13th "
25	" Central Provinces ..	April 1873 ..	25th June 1873.

The 7th October 1873.

No. 633.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 563, dated 27th August 1873, Corporal J. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed leave in India on medical certificate from 6th June 1873 to 9th January 1874.

No. 634.—Sergeants J. Burns and F. Allen, of the Royal Engineers, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers of the 1st Grade, and posted, the former to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, and the latter to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 635.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hume, s.c., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 636.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 569 of the 29th August 1873, Mr. W. G. Bayly assumed charge on the 1st September 1873 of the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, who availed himself on that date of the privilege leave granted him in the above notification.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 638.—Sergeant J. Owens, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 639.—Lance-Corporal J. Todd, Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is remanded to his regiment at his own request.

No. 640.—Mr. A Grant, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 278, dated 10th April 1873.

TELEGRAPH.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 637.—Mr. G. R. Cundell, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, has been granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs under Section 12, and five days subsidiary leave under Section 15 (*a*) and Rule 2 of Section 17 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st August 1873.

RAILWAY.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 3.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of Act No. XVIII of 1854 (relating to Railways in India), as amended by Act XXV of 1871, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has made the following rule, and such rule has been submitted to the Governor General in Council for sanction, and has received sanction, and is now published in the *Gazette of India,* pursuant to the said section :—

2. Whenever in any train worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and carrying passengers, means of communication between the passengers and the servants of the Company in charge of the train shall have been provided, any passenger who makes use of the said means of communication without reasonable and sufficient cause, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding Rupees 50, or in default of payment of such fine, to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel,* R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th September 1873:

Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Boundary Settlement Officer and ex-officio Political Assistant Bhopal, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 27th August 1873, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*

Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th October 1873.

No. 1.—The leave of absence for one month from 1st September 1873 granted in Notification No. 45, dated 20th ultimo, to Mr. Lawrence Graham Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is extended to the 20th instant, inclusive.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*

for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 1st October 1873.

No. 63.—Mr. Lovell Pocock, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 2nd instant.

The 6th October 1873.

No. 65.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted furlough in England for twelve months, under Sections VII and VIII of Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 66.—Mr. David John Collins is appointed an Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade from this date and is posted to the Brahmaputra Party.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1873.

INADMISSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF WORDS IN TELEGRAMS.

The attention of the Bureau International des Administrations Telegraphiques having been directed to the increasing frequency of the practice of joining together words which do not admit of such combination, it has been decided that any Telegraphic Administration over whose lines a message passes, has the right to demand that the cost of extra words chargeable shall be recovered from the sender and credited in the international accounts.

2. In accordance with article 49 of the Rome Convention and with the notice printed on the back of receipts for foreign messages, under-charges are recoverable from the sender. In the case of a message charged for as a full single group of 20 words containing two words unauthorizedly joined together, the extra charge recoverable would be that for a half group of 10 words. Senders are accordingly hereby cautioned as to the necessity for the exercise of care in the selection of words used in Code or otherwise.

3. The following examples of inadmissible word combinations which have been used in messages, are published for general information :—

	No. of words.		*No. of words.*		*No. of words.*
Auctionorder	... 2	Goldhammer	... 2	Sharebazar	... 2
Auctionpieces	... 2	Goldhandle	... 2	Shipconsignment	... 2
Beaverhat	... 2	Grainbusiness	... 2	Steamernamc	... 2
Bordermats	... 2	Halfchests	... 2	Steamengines	... 2
Brassfounder	... 2	Hautecertificate	... 2	Steamnavigation	... 2
Coalsales	... 2	Headoffice	... 2	Steamshares	... 2
Cockburnpath	... 2	Homecharter	... 2	Sugarcrops	... 2
Costprice	... 2	Houseboat	... 2	Tallowdate	... 2
Cottongoods	... 2	Ironwire	... 2	Timewon	... 2
Dailynews	... 2	Leadenhearted	... 2	Tientsinorder	... 2
Drytobacco	.. 2	Manstealer	... 2	Twentyfourpounder	... 3
Earlmake	... 2	Nobroken	... 2	Twentyseven	... 2
Eightthousand	... 2	Overside	... 2	Teamarket	. 2
Fierycross	... 2	Percent	... 2	Underbed	... 2
Flyingfish	... 2	Pigirontons	... 3	Walerquestion	... 2
Fireinsurancepolicy	... 3	Powerattorney	... 2	Wireanswer	... 2
Fivemonths	... 2	Roachfog	... 2	Wirereply	... 2
Germanbank	... 2	Royalfamily	... 2		

The 1st October 1873.

List of offices opened during the month of September 1873 :—

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	REMARKS.
Dehra Doon ..	Punjab ...	22nd.	

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1873.

No. 91.—Mr. R. Brown, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, transferred by Public Works Department Notification No. 594 of 17th September 1873 to the Military Works Branch, is posted to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

The 3rd October 1873.

No. 92.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 618 of 25th September 1873, Major J. L. Watts, R. E., made over, and Major C. M. Browne, R. E., received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 22nd August 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Murree, the 2nd October 1873.

No. 11.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, B. S. C., is transferred from the 8th to the 7th Circle, Military Works. Captain Shepherd will assume charge of the Cawnpore Division during the absence of Colonel A. F. Baird, S. C., or till further orders.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

Special Branch.

Murree, the 1st October 1873.

No. $\frac{10}{113}$*E.*—Mr. J. W. Henry, C. E., Executive Engineer, Nowgong Division, having returned on the 31st August 1873 from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 1C of the 22nd May last, the remainder of the leave granted to him (six days) is hereby cancelled.

J. DUNDAS, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engr., Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 27th September 1873.

No. 2391.—" Mr. Morris Birkbeck, Officiating Executive Engineer, Raneekhet Road Division, Military Works passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani (Lower Standard) held at Nynee Tal on the 1st September 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

The 1st October 1873.

No. 2428.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates having completed twelve months' probationary service are appointed permanently to the Department, from the dates herein noted :—

Color Sergeant Tuck, from 7th September 1873.
Private Westwood, from 30th September 1873.

W. M. STORY, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 29th September 1873.

Nuzzur Hossein, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival in the Dalhousie Division Military Works, on the 24th instant, before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 7th October 1873.

No. 936*E.*—Mr. H. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway under Government of India Notification No. 594, dated 17th September last, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Controller, Rajpootana (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

Mr. W. Ogden, appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, under Government of India Notification No. 594½ of same date, joined the Office of the Controller, Rajpootana (State) Railway, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th September 1873.

No. 262.—Mr. A. Robinson is appointed a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 263.—Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 556, dated 23rd August 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 23rd instant, and is posted to the Kotri Division, Lower Sindh District.

No. 264.—Mr. J. McCluskey, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

The 3rd October 1873.

No. 265.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 602, dated 20th September 1873, Mr. L. Ward, Probationary Accountant, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from Mooltan on the afternoon of the 30th idem.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the erection of Locomotive Engines, and for the completion and erection of rolling stock for the Indus Valley (State) Railway, and for the delivery of the stock at Karachi.

Particulars may be obtained by any known established firm making written application to the Officiating Chief Engineer at Mooltan.

Replies will not be sent to other applicants.

The Tenders will be opened in Mooltan about the middle of November.

MOOLTAN;
The 25th September 1873.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Chief Engr., Indus Valley (State) Railway.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the Gowhatty Normal School Head Mastership from Bengalis as well as Assamese.

None but B. A.s from Bengal need apply.

GOWHATTY;
The 22nd September 1873.

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 7th October 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A	P
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	15,47,696	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 1,63,08,402 8 6)	3,81,33,350	13	6
General Treasury Balance at Branches (Rs. 2,18,24,948 5 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,61,44,943	1	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,06,388	3	10
Sundries	6,08,588	9	6
TOTAL ...	8,88,40,967	5	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P
Government Securities	1,75,58,980	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	48,66,292	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	32,78,019	4	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,04,22,061	0	3
Dead Stock	11,37,278	12	4
Stamps	12,766	2	0
Balances with other Banks ...	11,83,675	4	10
Sundries	1,01,053	6	9
Bullion	5,58,757	12	3
	4,91,19,884	2	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,03,82,708 14 10)	3,97,21,083	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 2,93,38,374 3 11)			
TOTAL ...	8,88,40,967	5	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 9th October* 1873.

F. A GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Sept 22nd, 1873 ...	...	...	...	97,681	15,91,487
„ 23rd, „ ...	...	.	...	97,681	15,91,487
„ 24th, „ ...	...	...	...	97,681	15,91,487
„ 25th, „ ...	...	...	...	97,681	15,91,487
„ 26th, „ ...	Holiday.				
„ 27th, „ ...	Ditto.				

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th October* 1873.

H. E. BUSTEED, *Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
Notes wholly lost or destroyed.			
		Rs.	
6015 ..	A/67 82078 ...	1,000 ..	Babu Jolodhur Shaw.
	„ 61197 ...	1,000 ...	
	A/89 27968 .	500 ...	
6016 ...	A/91 02809 ...	100 ...	Babu Ramruttone Mozoomdar.
6018 ...	L/8 36994	100	E. Stewart, Esq
6020 ...	L/8 77736 ...	10 ...	Mrs. A. Roberts.
	L/14 23016 ...	20 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
6022	L/2 56900	10	Sham Behary.
6038	A/92 65878	50	William Chance, Esq.
	,, 98012	50	
	L/10 07414	20	
	,, 08504	20	
6039	L/6 77735	10	The Postmaster, Calcutta.
	L/4 23616	20	
6041	L/13 97174	20	Sakville Davis, Esq.
	,, 40215	20	
6042	L/8 59306	100	Babu Woomesh Chunder Roy.
	,, 59307	100	
	,, 59308	100	
6043	,, 72133	100	Babu Narain Chunder Patter.
	,, 72134	100	
	,, 72135	100	
	,, 72136	100	
6014	A/98 82186	50	Ramsahamull Doorgur Mull.
	A/57 94007	50	
6053	A/92 50520	50	Babu Kallyprosono Banerjee.
	,, 93440	50	
	,, 93427	50	
	L/7 47779	20	
	,, 47780	20	
	,, 47781	20	
	,, 47782	20	
	,, 47783	20	
	,, 47784	20	
	,, 47785	20	
	,, 47786	20	
	L/2 33250	10	
	L/10 11328	5	
6055	A/80 27899	500	Hera Sing.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6006	L/9 22025	5	Messrs. Beak & Co.
6007	L/8 66027	10	Babu Sreenath Mookerjee.
	A/50 95422	10	
6008	L/9 57426 } wrongly joined	5	Babu Ramkomall Mozoomdar.
	,, 57429		
	,, 90126 } ditto...	5	
	,, 90130		
	L/4 31325 } ditto...	10	
	,, 31332		
6009	A/78 98063	10	Babu Bamachurn Mookerjee.
6010	L/11 11174	5	Babu Khetter Nauth Mookerjee.
6011	L/8 01384	100	Ram Podarut.
6012	L/19 77100	20	Babu Anath Bhandhi Roy.
	L/8 73306	10	
6013	L/10 10151	50	Mochooloodeen Mullick.
	A/94 85461	50	
6014	,, 34672	50	The District Supdt. of Police, Jessore.
	,, 83937	50	
6017	A/94 29309	50	Babu Preonath Sen Goopta.
	L/10 36093	20	
	L/7 93589	20	
	,, 27944	20	
	L/8 91193	10	
	L/1 38086	10	
	L/9 14322	5	
	,, 14321	5	
6021	A/94 95305 } wrongly joined	20	Babu Doorganund Mitter.
	,, 95306		

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*concluded.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
6024 ...	L/1 13794 ...	10 ...	Mrs. C. G. Anderson.
6025 ...	A/99 54093 } wrongly joined ,, 54094 } wrongly joined	20 ...	Babu Lucky narain Mitter.
6026 ...	L/8 60613 ... A/99 48224 ..	10 ... 20 ...	The Treasury Officer, Budaon.
6027 ...	L/5 56424 ...	10 ...	Mrs. G. Tayler.
6029 ...	A/98 88525 ...	10 ...	Agajan Khan.
6030 ...	L/11 08984 ...	5 .	Babu Omesh Chunder Naug.
6031 ...	A/98 05118 ...	10 ...	Babu Gopal Chunder Dhur.
6032 ...	L/18 39637 ...	20 ...	Babu Nobo Coomar Sen.
6033 ...	L/4 12405 } wrongly joined ,, 12404 } wrongly joined	10 ...	Babu Obhoy Churn Law.
6034 ...	L/1 75400 ... L/3 30106 ...	10 ... 10 ...	Babu Gan Chunder Roy Chowdhorie.
6035 ...	,, 34087 ... L/14 24232 ...	10 ... 20 ...	C. R. Jefferies, Esq.
6036 ...	A/96 45725 } wrongly joined. ,, 45726 } wrongly joined.	10 ...	The Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
6037 ...	L/8 29868 ... L/18 89078 ... ,, 10608 ... ,, 81308 .. L/2 73779 ...	100 ... 20 ... 20 ... 20 ... 10 ...	Babu Sreenath Surmo.
6045 ...	A/99 39827 ...	20 ...	Mrs. S. Anty.
6046 ...	L/7 53406 } wrongly joined A/94 32451 } wrongly joined	20 ...	H. Herd, Esq.
6047 ...	A/71 64391 ...	20 ...	S. P. M. Aynsley, Esq.
6048	L/9 23924 ...	5 ...	Mrs. E. Howarth.
6049 . .	L/15 33701 ... L/8 88384 ...	20 ... 10 ...	D. Neville, Esq.
6050 ...	L/14 52112 ... L/24 43362 ... L/6 60804 ...	20 ... 10 ... 10 ...	M. A. David, Esq.
6051 ...	A/99 92504 } wrongly joined ,, 92506 } wrongly joined	20 ...	Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
6054 ...	L/11 07429 ...	5 ...	Babu Soobul Chunder Day.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 9th October 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
116 ...	B/88 70749 ...	100 ...	Jamauldeen Saib, Tanner, Teroomalli, South Arcot District.
120 ...	B/80 73553 ...	5 ...	R. Lakshminursu, Taluq Sheristadar, Nundial.
123 ...	B/88 48338 ...	50 ...	C. Soobroya Moodelliar, No. 4, Davaraya Serang Street, Chintadrepettah, Madras.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
439 ...	B/84 18412 ...	50 ...	Captain S. W. MacIver, Quarter Master, 6th Regiment, N. I., Secunderabad.
115 ...	B/98 43660 ...	5 ...	E. W. Stoney, Esq., Nundalore.
118 ...	B/80 44393 } wrongly joined ,, 44389 } wrongly joined	20 ...	Mooneappa Gramny, No. 12, Mowbray's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 29th September 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALICUT CIRCLE

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
I/8 31308 ...	100 ...	Captain F. Henderson, 107th Regiment.
J/8 44079 ...	10 ...	Mr. M. A. Cabral of Calicut.
,, 44080 ...	10 ...	
B/56 15353 ..	5 ...	
H/7 02406 ..	5 ..	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; CALICUT, *The 24th September* 1873.

P. A. COLE, *Deputy Collector, In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

COCONADA CIRCLE.

No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
I/8 00445 ...	10 ...	Nittala Venkataramaniah of Peddapore, Godavery District.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; COCONADA, *The 20th September* 1873.

H. RICHARDSON, *Deputy Collector, In charge of Paper Currency.*

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
1873-74.		Rs.	
68 ...	C/81 07281 ...	10 ...	The Pay Master, East Indian Railway, District Pay Office, Allahabad.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
1873-74.		Rs.	
69 ...	C/78 11859 ..	20 ...	Color Sergeant James C. Mole, of H. M 's 37th Regiment of Foot, Dugshai.
	C/68 20775 ...	20 ..	
56 ...	C/88 55563 ..	10 ...	Ramchund Tarachund, of Karad, Zilla Satara.
	M/1 19668 ...	5 ...	
	,, 83202	5 ...	
	,, 83201 ...	5 ...	
	,, 19705 ..	5 ...	
	,, 19706	5 ...	
	,, 19707 ...	5 ...	
	,, 19714 ...	5 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 30th September* 1873.

A. R. GORDON, *Assistant Commissioner.*

KURRACHEE CIRCLE

No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
G/13 05260 ..	5 ...	Soorut Ram Vullyram, of Kurrachee

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; KURRACHEE, *The 30th September* 1873.

W. A. INGLE, *Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.*

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Mismatch Note.
F/9 45182 ... „ 45183 ...	Rs. 50 ...	Shadee Lall Moonshee, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
F/16 02695 ...	Rs. 5 ...	Mrs. Georgina Hughes Hallett of Chindwarrah.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 2nd October* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces, In Charge of Paper Currency.

AKOLA CIRCLE

No of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
K/7 06416 ...	Rs. 5 ...	Syed Ata Ulla, Record-keeper, Accountant General's Office, Central Provinces, Nagpore.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; AKOLA, *The 27th September* 1873.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
136 ...	F/6 32989 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Chiranji Lal, Roorkee.
137 ...	L/6 50718 ...	10 ...	Mr. W. O'Brien, Murree.
145 ...	E/3 36825 ...	100 ...	Lalas Dabi Sahai and Chamba Mal, Umritsur.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 4th October* 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Assistant Accountant General, In charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th October 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th October, at 7 P. M.

It is hereby notified that out of the 13 boxes of Letter Mails despatched per Steamer *Ethiopia* on the 24th August last only 11 have yet been recovered from the wreck, and that 8 bags containing parcels and book packets are not received.

The 10*th October* 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Hindoostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 15th October, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th October 1873.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 16th instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th October 1873.

Baker, E. B.	Janes, E.	Preary, J.
Biss, Mrs.	Jenkins, R. C.	Read, Mrs. R.
Charcher, D.	Johnson, Mrs. H.	Rividson, Esq.
Davis, D.	Kopper, H.	Robertson, Esq.
Dean, Mrs.	Lukes, H.	Rossenkode, W. C.
DeRozario, G. R.	Maseyk, K. J. W.	Seymour, G. F.
Evans, M.	Morston, Mrs. R.	Sharpe, Mrs. L. A.
Gregory, M.	Pascal, E. M.	Shepherd, Mrs. R.
Haran Chunder Banerjee.	Pigott, R. G.	White, J.
Henderson and Co.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Back, Miss A.	Jeffreys, A. T.	Slack, G. W.
Bromfield, F. A.	Kavanagh, M.	Stewart, W.
Chandler, G. J.	Martin, Mr.	St. George, F.
Duns, D. A.	Scott, J. A. G.	West, C. H.
Hudson, G. B.		

Registered Letters.

Azeez Abdoola.	Jugdel.	Moonshee Latafuth.
Bhogobutty Churn Chatterjee.	Jutmull Johoreelall.	Ouglbaree.
Bungo Chunder Banerjee.	Khutter Mohun Bose.	R. Dunsford.
C. Miller.	Laykhraj and Nanech Chund.	R. P. Seymonds.
Chuttoo.	M. Cawdersah Manear.	Rae Coophrel.
H. P. Stephenson.	Moonshee Korbanally.	Walayet Hussen.
J. Joshua, Esq.		

E. C. GEORGE,

Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each for 1869, 1870, and 1871, and three numbers of 1872.

Subscription for the year Rs. 2. *Price of each number* 1 *Rupee. Postage for India* 4 *annas additional per annum.*

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year. *Price Rs.* 2.

The following have already appeared :—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price Rs.* 7-8 (15*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

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Ser. I & III, or the complete series of the Cephalopoda, may be had bound together, pp. xxiv, 216, 95 Plates. *Price Rs.* 31-8 (£3-3*s.*); *packing and postage Rs.* 2-2.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re* 1, *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

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Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A.R.S.M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

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Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

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Volume VII.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Sindh, Beloochistan, Persia, and Herat; Turkish Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and the Arabian and African Coasts, pp. 393

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The Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 780, dated 8th February 1871. Every alternate page is left blank for noting alterations and additions in manuscript. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

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Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, viâ Bhamô. By John Anderson, M.D., 1871. *Price Rs. 8; packing and postage 14 annas*

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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

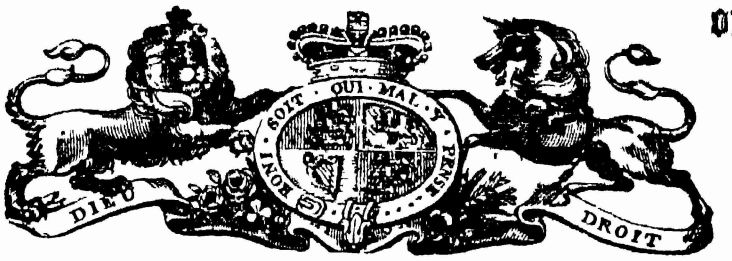
PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

No. 41 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

CONDITION OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN JAMAICA AND TRINIDAD.

No. 92 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 6th August 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copies of the reports* of the Agent General of Immigrants and of the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands in Trinidad for the year 1872. Paragraphs 30 to 40 of the latter report relate to the settlement of Indian immigrants in that colony.

* Two printed reports.

2. I also transmit copy of a despatch† from the Governor of Jamaica, with its several accompaniments, enclosing the annual report on immigration in that Colony for 1871-72, together with returns shewing the deaths and births for that year and the three preceding years.

† No. 48, dated 4th April 1873.

Dated February 1873.

From—H. MITCHELL, Esq., *Agent General of Immigrants,*

To—The Right Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for His Excellency's information, the usual summary of immigration statistics for this colony for the season 1871-72, together with some explanatory remarks on its more prominent features.

Arrivals, with respective mortality at sea.

Name of Ship.	Date of arrival.	Embarked.					Died at Sea.					Landed.					No. sent to the Conval. Depot & Conl. Hospital.					Born during the voyage
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	
Syria ...	2. 1. 72	249	119	25	11	19	1	...	...	1	1	248	119	25	10	18	13	6	3	...	1	5
Ganges ...	27 2 72	235	112	17	10	12	2	2	1	...	1	233	110	16	10	11	9	8	...	1	1	2
Indus ...	9. 4. 72	250	104	20	15	25	4	2	...	...	...	216	102	20	15	25	19	10	1	..	3	1
Atalanta ...	18. 5 72	234	100	25	16	20	1	2	...	1	1	233	98	25	15	19	17	5	1	1	1	...
		968	435	87	52	76	8	6	1	2	3	960	429	86	50	73	58	29	5	2	6	8

1,598 souls were landed out of 1,618 embarked, the mortality on the voyage having been 20, or 1·13, discarding from the calculation 8 births at sea. This rate is even lower than that of 1·7 in 1870, and gives an average for the last three years of 1·6. This is exceptionally low for

Indian immigration from Calcutta, and will altogether prove to the credit and advantage of the colony when the coolies are, as they have been last year, well selected. A low mortality, however, at sea, may, under other circumstances, while shewing the skill and care on board ship, simply preserve many a frail life to be debited afterwards to the risks of acclimatisation here.

2. Number of coolies resident on estates :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not under contract	3,399	1,400	2,279	1,965	9,043
Bounty contract	1,377	334	.....	.....	1,711
Working out lost time under endorsation	861	496	.....	.....	1,357
Under indenture of original contract	5,417	2,532	.....	.....	7,949
					20,060

Mortality on Estates, &c.

The mortality among the last class, those who are still under original contract of five years, is shewn in the following table :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	
Arrived	1,655					
Died	126					
Rate	7·4					
Remained	1,529	1,829				
Died	109	75				
Rate	7·1	4·1				
Remained	1,420	1,754	2,211			
Died	56	162	77			
Rate	3·9	9·2	3·4			
Remained	1,364	1,592	2,134	1,823		
Died	46	83	165	70		
Rate	3·4	5·2	7·7	3·8		
Remained	1,318	1,509	1,969	1,753	1,400	
Died	30	56	65	124	27	
Rate	2·2	3·7	3·3	7	1·9	per cent.

This gives 302 deaths on a total of 7,949 = 3·8 as against 4·5 in the preceding year. Among coolies in their second year it will be observed that some improvement has taken place, but not to the extent that might have been expected from the constantly-decreasing rate of mortality among the first year's residents, which for last year was under the average for England—while the general rate for all under original indenture was nearly the same as reported on November 21st by the Registrar General for Madras, *viz.*, 3·7. Why should the first year, formerly the most fatal, shew a death-rate lower than that of England? The season, say, was favorable, the people well selected, and something also was due to the number introduced being considerably less than usual; but the same arguments apply with equal or greater force to the people in their 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th years, among all of whom the rate was higher. These figures establish the fact that although a gradual improvement has taken place in the health of indentured coolies during the contract, yet that in proportion as life appears to have been saved during the first year by the mode of rationing adopted, this advantage is more than lost during the second year, inasmuch as the laborer's diet is left to his own resources. As no coolies were struck off the ration list at the close of their first year, except those who were clearing at least $1 per week to the satisfaction of the inspecting officers, and as many of these rapidly sunk into a low form of cachexia, complicated with dirt-eating, it will be necessary, should further experience confirm these results, to extend the discipline of the first year and make the rationing absolute for the second year also.

The deaths among 1,357 coolies, working out original indentures endorsed for lost time, were 44 on 1,357 = 3·2 per cent.

And on 1,711 men and women who had terminated their original contracts and renewed their engagements for one year on receiving from employers a bonus or bounty of from £2 to £3, the deaths were 34, or 1·99 per cent. This is a singular identity of result with that of the first year, for it must be borne in mind that bounty coolies select their employer where they please, and also in most cases the kind of work they prefer.

The total average death-rate, therefore, on contract servants over whom the control of the employer extends has been 380 on 11,017, or 3·2 per cent. during the year ending 30th September 1872.

The death-rate on boys was 50 on 2,279=2·2

Ditto on girls was 33 on 1,965=1·6.

As regards adults not under contract but resident on estates, *viz.*, 3,399 men and 1,400 women, they form a floating population among whom the death-rate cannot be precisely ascertained, but may be presumably accepted as under 2 per cent.

3. These figures are specially interesting at present. During the year which has just elapsed, the colony has been ravaged by a terrible epidemic. While at its height it was learned with dismay that on the arrival of the *Ganges* with 376 souls on board, the Health Officer had reported that scarcely any of the passengers were sufficiently protected by vaccination from the reigning epidemic. If this were the state of the new arrivals, what might be the fate of the coolie laborers already here, and that of the colony itself, with its Creole population already wild with fright and a rigorous quarantine excluding communication with the neighbouring ports? Instructions were issued by His Excellency the Governor to the Inspecting Medical Officer that he should, in addition to his usual examination of the immigrants on board the *Ganges* as to their fitness for labor, ascertain at the same time how far each individual had been protected from small-pox before embarkation. The result of this inspection, carefully conducted, was that, out of 376 passengers, 284 were protected by previous small-pox, 61 by full vaccination, 31 doubtful, and 2 unvaccinated,—born at sea. This evidence of minute precaution on the part of the Indian authorities dispelled to a great extent the uneasiness created by Dr. Bakewell's report as Health Officer.

The quarterly returns for September shewed that similar vigilance with regard to this terrible malady had characterised the Indian Government in all former years. On 11,017 indentured laborers, there were only 9 deaths from small-pox, and these were of bounty coolies who had all been more than 8 years in the colony; among the 7,949 who had not terminated their original indentures of 5 years, not one death was returned from small-pox, and the annual average had fallen from 4·7 to 3·8.

4. Guided then by the experience of the last four years, it may be affirmed that the legislation during that period on behalf of the Indian laborer has produced a satisfactory result,—and that this is principally due to the feeding ordinance is now admitted by some of those who most warmly opposed its enactment. Of course, like any other regulation, its success will depend on the spirit in which it is carried out. As already mentioned in a special report, there are gentlemen here who use the rationing as a sort of competitive prize system,—making a free gift of their food to every individual who work six days' average task per week for two successive weeks. On a late inspection, 25 hands out of a lot of 29 were found to have thus cleared their fortnight's rations. This is a remarkable success, and will be appreciated by those who know how seldom the new immigrant averaged a full week's work out of crop; it is a system which, in the hands of judicious employers, must spread, and by spreading intimately bind together the interest of the coolie with that of the service he is introduced to meet. Its adoption must shut up the complaint of the less industrious, who, at the instigation of the coolie trader, clamor for full payment in money that they may buy their own rations, and what is of more importance, it will raise the position of the indentured above that of the outsider to the great advantage of the employer. Some of the immigrants complain that the ration does not sate their appetites; this is no doubt true, as the ration was limited in quantity, and so low priced that, while it stood between the laborer and want, it enabled every workman to earn a fuller cash payment to spend as he chose. Any proposal then to increase the measure of the ration and its cost at the same time would create discontent among the parsimonious coolies. A slight improvement, however, might be made in the diet without altering the price now charged. It will be found on enquiry that the average price of the articles composing the coolie diet has so far fallen during the last three or four years as to make a difference against the coolie of at least one cent on the market price,—this should be at once equalised by a proportionate addition of rice. Any attempt to do so by a fractional allowance of dried meat or fish, although desirable in a dietary point of view, would be defeated by the uncertain supply of such articles in the colonial markets.

5. Notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox, and the ports having been closed to the usual influx of labor from the other colonies, the crop has been secured. Although smaller than that of 1871, it was necessarily taken off with difficulty. Employers paid in some cases 50 to 100 per cent. higher wages than usual to catch any outside or transient labor; this was chiefly supplied by the time-expired immigrants, and affected most severely those estates which habitually paid a much higher price to the non-resident than to the contract laborer—that is, to the workman who could pick his work and refuse what he disliked than to him who was bound to carry out orders received. This error in political economy produced its natural result; the bait was irresistible, and Indian immigrants in greater numbers than usual bought the balance of their time to secure the current outside wages.

6. Numbers who during the year 1872 purchased or redeemed portions of their industrial residence.

It has been already stated in these reports that no Indian free from contract will work either for himself or for another as long as any neighbouring proprietor offers him higher money wages. The evidence of Mr. L' Abadie, the Warden of Montserrat, shews that most of the ten-acre men contribute a large amount of labor to sugar estates, even when these last are at an inconvenient distance. This may be held to be universally the case. But the conditions change at once when applied to men under contract,—say at the close of their third year; they have then barely surmounted the social difficulties inseparable from change of climate and occupation. When, in contrast with these and other minor, but daily incidents of contract pressure, a third party steps in and offers the coolie the means of acquiring immediate freedom from that contract and a tempting partnership in land, whose fruits he may enjoy—working only when and how he pleases—he accepts, and thoughtlessly exchanges one or two years' terminable contract under Government protection for a galling and more indefinite yoke. The money he has borrowed must be paid with usurious interest, and during the course of repayment he is bound to purchase the necessaries of life from his creditor. The nature and extent of this debt may be gathered from the fact that the usual terms on which such loans are effected include 5*d*. per month on each dollar advanced, or about 120 per cent. per annum, besides the usual profit on articles of consumption. The dealers in these loans are men of higher caste and of sufficient influence to prevent their traffic coming under the magistrate's eye.

In 1870, 76 coolies bought the balance of their time; this figure is somewhat over the average of previous years. In 1871, 178 bought time, and during the year 1872 just terminated the number rose to 312, which is somewhat more than 23 per cent. on the 1,400 coolies who were in that year introduced from India. To a certain extent this redemption of a portion of the contract time represents the well-earned independence of the coolie—the fruit of habitual industry and frugality fostered by liberal terms of contract. Were this the case altogether, or generally so, it would be a false move to discourage it even indirectly; but, as shewn above, the Indian who purchases the balance of his time by borrowed money injures himself socially even more than he does the employer, who loses the servant's labor at the very time his training has made him most valuable. It is worth enquiring whether, under these circumstances, the rights of the immigrants might not be reconciled with the claims of the employer, so as to give full justice to both parties. The purchase of balance of time might be limited to the last of the five years, and regulated in either of the two following modes: either by purchase as at present, under proviso of working out such days as may have been lost under a magistrate's conviction, or by proof that 1,400 days' work, the legal amount required during a five years' contract, has been finished. If the immigrant be an agriculturist of average physical power, he can, during his first two years, perform his daily task and have 80 days to spare, besides 102 Sundays at his own disposition. During the two ensuing years if, with the aid of 80 more spare days, he can finish a task and a half daily, he will, at the end of the fourth year, have completed the 1,400 tasks of his contract, and be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence without running into debt or disbursing one farthing of his saving: that this is a prize fairly within reach may be inferred from the fact that on the "Orange Grove" Estate all the bounty women averaged 280 days annually.

7. The sanitary statistics of the year owe somewhat of their improving features to the law which transferred the payment of the medical visitors of estates to the treasury, thus rendering their duties in a great measure independent of local influence. No small influence was also due to the law which was passed, guaranteeing a minimum rate of payment for the ordinary day's work or task. This amount of piece work, varying as it does with the varying nature of soil and season, may be accepted as the usual time work of the colony, and is finished by the average field laborer in between five and six hours, sometimes less, sometimes more. This work is paid at the rate of 25 cents; as the vast majority accomplished it even in the wet season. More than the usual amount of money has been earned by the individual laborer, and as his wants unprovided for by contract are few, the savings have been large, and a more than usual feeling of content, if not of comfort, pervades their mass. This is evident from the low rates of mortality during the past year, which are lower than in the chief towns of the three presidencies, and among coolies in their first year compare favorably with the English rates as given by the latest Board of Health returns.

8. In two late reports the questions of food and wages have been entered into very fully, and it only remains to add with regard to them that the wages guarantee has been very fairly carried out by employers. Now and then cases of evasion occurred, but these, amounting altogether to four, came under the Inspector's notice, and were equitably balanced. There has been only one complaint of non-payment of wages; it was on a limited scale under peculiar circumstances. The proprietor being in difficulties had disappeared along with his books, owing the coolies, as they alleged, six weeks' wages. This matter was settled by the next in succession paying the coolies a sum equivalent to redeem the balance of their time, about six months, when the indentures were cancelled, and each man received his certificate of industrial residence.

Coolies returning from India.

9. Another indirect result of a minimum rate of wages having been guaranteed by law for the usual day's work appears in the increasing number of Indians who, after having finished their ten years' residence in the colony and returned to India, make there but a flying visit and pay their passages back again to Trinidad. This voluntary and independent migration bears but a trifling proportion to the ordinary or assisted passage; still its existence prove that some solid advantages to be attained here more than counterbalance the deep-seated home feeling of the Indian!

The number of people who paid their return passages from Calcutta to Port of Spain in 1872 was 12 men, 8 women, and their families, including 6 boys, 1 girl, and 2 infants=29 in all. There were besides these 46 coolies who returned from India, having previously served out industrial residences in other colonies; these two classes numbered 75 in all, or nearly 5 per cent. on the total adult immigration for the season.

Commutation of return passages.

10. This, as regards the welfare of the Indian, is perhaps the brightest page in the history of his immigration to Trinidad. The ineradicable love of possessing land has been in nine cases out of ten the cause of monied coolies returning to India: this being the case, why do they ever return here at their own expense?

The reason may be given in few words, as the substance of a declaration made by a young man lately from Calcutta at some special class gathering in Victoria [Trinidad]:—The speaker, whose earlier years were spent in Trinidad, told the others that "there was no use in those who were accustomed to the ways of this country returning to India—that this held especially in regard to the young—that the manners of the East were different and utterly opposed to that freedom of life to which they were accustomed here; in fact, that the position of the lower classes, however well to do, was insupportable to men, who in this country met their employers on an independent footing, and sold their labor in the best market." It is unnecessary to travel far for indications of this change of character from servility to independence. A white sailor just arrived from Calcutta had an altercation with a coolie lately before the doors of this office: the origin of the dispute did not transpire, but the sailor said to the coolie, "If you were in India I would strike you; you know you would not dare to speak to me in this way there." He then added to another sailor who stood near, "That coolie is only trying to make me angry that I may strike him, and then he will have a charge against me." Whether these sentiments prevail now to any extent there is no means of ascertaining; but it does appear that the wish to hold land in this island is gradually becoming widespread among the Indian laborers. There are at present no less than 367 men who are already in possession of 10-acre lots granted to them as equivalent for a return passage. As, by a late regulation, any woman whose husband has been so settled is entitled to $24 on her own account, in place of return passage, it is probable that about an equal number of wives may with their cavalieri servanti be shortly added to the others as a permanent addition to the fixed industry of the country;—this important branch of immigration statistics will no doubt be fully considered in the report of the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands,—it is unnecessary then to enter further into its details beyond remarking that the policy of the colony in granting these settlements coincides curiously with the latest recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (George Campbell, D. C. L.), who, after a careful and personal scrutiny of the agricultural wants of India, came to two conclusions—of which the first was that the Indian was incapable of farming successfully on any large scale, but that the prosperity of the country would be greatly promoted by the rural districts being as much as possible farmed out in lots of from five to ten acres.

Absentees from Estates on 30th September 1872.

11. Number absent while their original indenture was incomplete.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	
Number allotted	1,400	1,823	2,211	1,829	1,655	8,918
Number absent	7	20	21	42	47	137 =1·5o/o
	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	

The vagrants on bounty are 18 on 1,711=1 per cent., while those on the number working out endorsations for lost time are 127 on 1,357=9·4 per cent. The difference between this last rate and the two former sufficiently indicates the feeling of dislike with which the Indian regards the repayment of lost days. However wholesome may be the penalty, the infliction is so unpleasant that the culprits have in these cases absconded with little chance of return, either as regards the days lost or the coolies themselves. They for the most part speak French or English well enough to pass themselves off under borrowed names in distant districts as old immigrants, or, if looked after too sharply by the employer, retire as a last resource to the Spanish Main. The indenture or original agreement seems to be somewhat more sacred in the Indian's eye than its extension under endorsation. During the last year no less than five coolies, who had been absent for periods varying from eight to ten years, returned and satisfied in full the claims against them due to the estates they had deserted at the beginning of their contract. In one of these cases the runaway lived on the Spanish Main; he sent through this department to learn whether in the event of returning and making the full legal pecuniary compensation to the estate to which he had been assigned all proceedings for breach of contract would be dropped. Such instances show that even in extreme cases a certain amount of forbearance characterises the employer, as well as confidence on the coolie's side. He relies on the protection of the Crown, and seeks its shelter, although at the time in independent circumstances

under a foreign flag and beyond the grasp of the law he had broken. The passage to the nearer parts of Venezuela may be made from this in a few hours, the communication is frequent, and the cocoa estates there, to a certain extent, depend for labor on a supply of Asiatics from Trinidad. Were these last as well paid by the Venezuelan landholder as they are well-fed, the defection from the indentured population here would be much greater than it is: fortunately for Trinidad the Spanish Main is proverbial for anything but cash payments, and there is something too a little more deterent in the dark tales current of what has happened to strangers on its lonely shores.

Disqualification Clause.

12. The clause which excludes those estates from receiving fresh allotments of coolies which have lost more than 7 per cent. of their five years' contract people during the preceding year has now been in operation for four years, and its efficiency so far tested. The number of estates thus affected has fallen from 20 in 1869 to 9 in 1872, fully endorsing Lord Granville's approval of its application here and Mr. Scott's recommendation that it should be accepted as law in Demerara. Of the beneficial results to the immigrants of this regulation there can be no question. The only plausible objection made to its enforcement is, that it strikes with peculiar hardship the small estates, receiving only 10 coolies say at a time,— to any of which the loss of one hand would cause a mortality of 10 per cent. The answer to this supposition is, that these small estates are usually managed by a resident proprietor and with much better average results than those which are larger. That this is really the case appears from the statistics of the preceding year, 1871, where it will be seen that no less than 22 estates did not exceed a mortality of 1 per cent., and of these, 15 had no deaths whatever; on 8 of these last the number of indentured immigrants ranged from 8 to 18. On one of them there remained alive an original allotment of 9 coolies who were just concluding their 5th year of indenture. While of 13 estates which came under the 7 per cent. or mortality clause, 9 had over 100 indentured immigrants, and the remaining 4 averaged over 50. The incidence of this clause was said to press with peculiar hardship on the cocoa planters, on account of their limited supply of labor. This, however, is not the case. Of 26 estates cultivating this staple, and on which indentured immigrants have at various times been located under the surveillance of this department, only two continue to employ them,—the others have in some instances allowed their original contracts to expire without replacing them by fresh ones, and in some few cases the immigrants were removed, owing to breach of contract on the part of the employers. As a general rule, however, these estates are for the most part still cultivated by coolies, but the owners find it to their advantage to employ none but those seasoned hands who have already served their apprenticeship on sugar estates. Of the two remaining cocoa estates which continue to employ new immigrants, one has to date avoided the mortality clause, and the other has only come under its pressure this year—an exception which, if anything, proves the rule to be rather unexceptionable.

It is, however, possible to devise an excluding rate of mortality not open to theoretical objection, a rate which shall depend on the averages of so many successive years that one unhealthy season or even the losses from an epidemic shall not bear unequally on any given estate. For this purpose take the five years immediately previous to the 30th September of any current year when allotments are due. On these, suppose the mortality among all five years contract coolies has been 5 per cent., this will give 25 per cent. for the lustre. Take then in like manner the mortality of each estate for the same period, and if in any case it exceeded that of the colony, then in such case no allotment to be allowed for the year following such 30th September. This course would make ample allowance for accidental deaths, &c., while it would exercise no pressure, except where desirable, because in 1871, when the death-rate was 4·5 on the total number of 8,879 laborers under a five years' contract, it was only 3·7 per cent. on 75 estates which employed 6,485 of the same class of coolies; the good reputation of these 75 estates for care and salubrity being thus completely lost in the heavier death-rates of a comparatively smaller number.

Wife-murder among Indians.

13. This most unpleasant of all topics connected with Indian immigration is referred to in deference to the requirements of a circular from the Colonial authorities calling for an annual statement and analysis of such of these murders as may occur here. For this purpose a tabular analysis for our guidance is given of the eight districts of India, showing their respective population, the murders committed in each, the number of the murdered who were females, and the number of the last who were killed by their husbands, with the average percentage which each class bears to the other and to the whole population. From this it appears that during the five years ending in 1871 on a population of 147,835,898 the actual number of women killed was 2,480, and of these the number slain by their husbands was only 1,152=·0016 per cent. This is marvellously low when contrasted with similar proportions elsewhere. Even in England the Registrar General gives the murders for 1871 as 341 on 20,000,000=17 per million, and one-half at least of these are probably murders of women by their husbands or sweethearts, if their frequent mention in the daily papers may justify the surmise. In a late editorial of the "Times," it is stated that in one of the northern circuits "the frequency and ferocity of the murders recall the old stories of the Fijian barbarities, and that, as usual, one of the most savage was that of a woman by her husband." Perhaps, were females scarcer among them and more difficult to obtain, they might run a chance of better treatment, for even among Indian immigrants whose impassibility shows no symptoms of remorse after the bloodiest of these domestic sacrifices,

the murder of women was comparatively rare in the earlier years when the female immigrants were not half so numerous as they have been subsequently. The passions that impel the Indian to this kind of violence are more complex than those which blind the European; they may be, and are occasionally, calmed or dispelled by a money payment when proffered in time. As has been more than once mentioned in these reports, the Indian woman is looked on by the husband as a chattel over which his authority is paramount—he has bought her, and may sell her if he please. In most cases of violence it will be found to result, not from the feeling of jealousy and hate which prompt the European to slay the aggressor, but from wounded self-esteem and cupidity, inasmuch as the woman has sold her offices to another, without his leave—she is the offender, and pays the penalty, not for the act itself, but for its manner. A curious family arrangement sometimes exists; 1*st*, of man and wife; 2*nd*, of a sort of "khunsamah" or house-steward, who is allowed certain privileges in return for various domestic services; 3*rd*, there may be outsiders who pay according to their privileges—these last cease with the payments, and any attempt at their clandestine continuance is visited with prompt severity which falls always on the woman. Tribes who for ages have slaughtered their female infants as almost a religious rite will attach little sanctity to a female life they have bought. The proportion of deaths of this kind recorded in India for a single year is undoubtedly small—so very small indeed as to excite suspicion that there may be some other means open to vindictive husbands to get rid of their wives other than by a savage butchery which may bring them under the iron hand of English justice. In many places the villager has merely to lock his wife out at night to be free of her in the morning; or where wild beasts are scarce, cobras, &c., may be cheap and plentiful. By either mode the unpleasant companion may be shaken off without exciting suspicion beyond the fact that the sufferer may have been one of the 25,000 Indians who were returned in 1871* as having been carried off by beasts of prey or killed by venomous reptiles. A clergyman, known and respected here for his indefatigable exertions among the coolies, told me lately that having remarked among his people a young man of superior standing, he asked him whence it happened that he had left India as a common laborer? The reply was, "that his father had died, leaving him some property, which, with himself, was taken charge of by an uncle; that in the exercise of authority, the latter ordered him to fetch water from the spring after dusk; as leaving the house for such a purpose, at such an hour, was simply an offering to the tiger, he refused, and next day joined the nearest recruiting depôt."

During the year 1872 there were no deaths of women from violence among the 28,000 Indians settled here. Any average drawn, however, from this statement must be inconclusive when compared with the mighty population of India; besides, in the three preceding years, there were no less than five such deaths, followed by four convictions. It is therefore clear that whatever allowance be made for secret or untraced murders in the Presidencies, the proportion of violent deaths appears to be greater here, and if the population of India, by the last census, really shows an unexpected excess of 40,000,000, the contrast is still more marked. These cases of violence here have for the most part occurred among coolies in the earlier stages of their indenture, when their habits and prejudices have been but little modified by a sojourn among strangers; they enjoy too, apart from the hours of work, an amount of personal freedom apt to turn into license when in the receipt of higher wages, and of a freer indulgence in rum, bhang, and other stimulants than was their wont in India.

No doubt the extreme secrecy which veils the internal economy of the meanest Indian household may cover varieties of the "Happy Despatch" which altogether elude the eyes of the outer world; this will probably long continue among races who look upon our admirable penal code as a genuine grievance, and who, in some of their street songs, declare that life in India has become intolerable since the English criminal laws have begun to treat women and children as if they were men. This last fact, cited on the reliable authority of "Maine," throws some light on the occasionally savage outbursts of the usually mild Hindoo, for, of the men in question, all were Hindoos and none were Mussulmans.

Hospitals, Houses, and Water-supply.

14. *Hospitals.*—Under this head it may be said that matters remain much as they were reported last year. One or two new buildings have been added to those already in use, and in others greater attention is being paid to the inmates. Still, much remains to be done. Several joint hospitals are yet used for two or more estates, although their disadvantages are daily more apparent, and the surgeons of both Port of Spain and San Fernando hospitals report, at times, the reception of cases, particularly of ulcerated extremities, which earlier attention might certainly have mitigated if not have cured. It may be expected that such evils will gradually disappear when the number of district medical officers shall have increased in proportion to the necessity for their attendance. At present the medical visits are made bi-weekly; this may of course be sufficient for mild cases, but is altogether inadequate to meet more serious maladies, which run their courses here with a speed unknown in higher latitudes among hardier races. The medical circuits in this colony are far too wide, and cause valuable time to be spent on the roads which should be devoted to professional skill at the bedside. A smaller beat, more frequently gone over even at the same remuneration, will serve the public better and more economically when it results in saving life.

House accommodation.—This is ample, as no distribution of immigrants is allowed unless there be a room at least for each married couple or for every three men. These rooms average about 100 superficial or square feet, with a height varying from 8 to 10 feet to the plate.

* This return, according to Dr. Fayrer, comprised only about one-half of our Indian population.

Their condition and quality is usually unexceptionable, but the arrangement is occasionally objectionable, being laid out in barracks extending 100 feet, and divided into 10 rooms, sometimes, though rarely, these are doubled, containing 20 rooms ranged back to back. This style is more economical than the cottage system; it is physically healthy enough, and easily superintended, but it has been altogether discountenanced by Sir John Grant in Jamaica, where the cottage system prevails as it did here during the earlier years of immigration, being in fact the old negro yard plan of the separate house for each family. To this it is desirable to return as soon as possible, because it is the style of living to which the Indian villagers are attached from childhood. It is a feature prominently noted by Maine in his late treatise on Indian village communities as due to that inviolable secrecy of family life supposed to have been peculiar to Mahomedan custom, but which in reality pervades the humblest grade of human life among the Hindoos. As this feeling is common to all immigrants, it is well that employers should join in fully respecting it, and thus add another to the many disabilities which the employer's common sense has already brushed off his contract without external interference. Even now the erection of houses having only 3, 4, or 5 rooms is common.

The water-supply on each estate, as reported in October 1871, is sufficient, on most estates abundant, although here, as in India, it is found impossible to guard the open springs or ponds from the careless or filthy habits of the immigrants themselves. The introduction of Norton's pumps for the use of the people has been attended with marked improvement in health where they can be induced to use them, but, as a rule, the Indian will always dip in the pond rather than try the pump, and if the dirty water be near, prefer it to the clean, which may be a little further off; yet where available and suitable, the Norton pump should always be adopted.

15. Influx of Creole labor from the other colonies.

This source from the reason assigned in the opening paragraph has been altogether closed for the crop of 1872. It may, however, soon be re-opened, and to a great extent from the neighbouring island of Barbadoes. There, it would appear, population presses far too rapidly on the means of subsistence—so much so indeed that Sir Graham Briggs and others deeply interested in the welfare of the colony have come to the conclusion that systematic emigration is absolutely necessary to relieve the pressure; in other words, that the number of mouths to feed is far in excess of the wages to buy food, consequently that numbers must steal or starve, and the misery of the people increase with their number. Under these circumstances it is most desirable to devise some method by which a portion of the Barbadian surplus population may be introduced into this colony with mutual advantage. As the legislature of Barbadoes will for its own sake establish an Agent to superintend the departure of their emigrants, we should be prepared to offer them here such terms as will secure their willing acceptance, and at the same time guard against future discontent or cavil. The prevailing view here is to engage such laborers as may wish to come, for terms varying from one to three years, to pay the expense of introduction, and secure to them while at work a fair rate of pay for themselves and families, with a free grant of land to each head of family when his contract shall have been fulfilled. Any attempt, however, to carry out such a scheme would be probably frustrated by the intense aversion of all Creole field-hands to sign written contracts of labor. The following plan, as suggested by the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, appears to present the fewest objectionable features, and be at the same time well adapted to the habits and wishes of the Barbadian Creole.

"In the Annual Report for 1871, I advocated the advantages of encouraging emigration from Barbadoes of the superfluous labouring population by the offer of free grants of Crown lands under liberal conditions. The certainty of acquiring a small freehold of 5 or 10 acres after an industrial residence of a few years, untrammelled by contracts or agreements to which, since emancipation, the native laboring population of the West India islands have a rooted antipathy, might prevail over that strong attachment to home which, even under the pressure of famine, weds the Barbadian peasant to his native island.

"To carry out the proposed system for the encouragement of emigration from Barbadoes, the following plan might be adopted: To each immigrant on landing, a pass-book might be issued from the Immigration Department which the immigrant would have the option of using or not as he thought fit. If, at the end of three years, the book showed that 900 tasks had been completed, or 900 full days' pay earned, the immigrant should be entitled to a free grant of not less than 5 acres of Crown land. The passage of emigrants to and from Barbadoes, amounting altogether to about £1, might also be defrayed by the Government.

"To ensure the successful working of the system and guard against fraud, the employers of these laborers should sign the pass-book every pay day, or at least once a month. As a fuller guarantee, the Warden or Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, on payment of a small fee, should countersign the book at least once a quarter, in attestation of the genuineness of the manager's signature."

This proposal, coming as it does from a person practically acquainted with the subject, merits serious attention from the proprietary body of this colony, especially as regards provision for a return passage to all who had fulfilled their contract. These last, returning to Barbadoes as independent yeomen, would form a body of recruiters superior to any other, and their services might be continued or not according to circumstances. The Barbadian Creole, whatever his peculiarities, is a more suitable addition to the laboring population of Trinidad than would be the Chinaman, till some less objectionable scheme for the introduction of the latter be found than the present proposal, which among other items secures him $4 in gold

and rations which cannot cost less than $4 more per month, in return for an amount of task-work now finished by the coolie contract laborer for $6 per month—an arrangement which would cause widespread discontent among the very class to whom the colony owes its present position, till their own wages were raised at least 60 per cent.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

16. Both of these branches are extending and improving, slowly perhaps, but surely.

Steam ploughs, adapted to climate and locality, with alterations suggested by the experience of one of the ablest agriculturists, have succeeded the earlier machines. Along with this, sub-soil drainage has been recommenced. These two steps united will not only yield the usual increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the field, but render the planter, who is in a position to adopt them, greatly independent of those climatic vicissitudes of flood or drought which interfere so ruinously with cane culture. The cane-carrier, that indispensible adjunct in lessening the most laborious branch of manufacture, may be seen now in every district, and tramways are being multiplied in connection with the Mammoth mills which have here and there displaced the toy-like mechanism introduced some twenty years since.

Road-steamers, too, of various build, may be met on the highways.

But the manufacture of sugar has not quite kept pace with these improvements; little has been done to remedy its defects, or to arrest the waste due to the old method of frying the cane juice in iron vessels. A few steam tayches for open air concentration, but which rarely work at a low temperature, expedite somewhat the process without improving much the quality. These last may be taken as indicating the ultimate stage of progress reached here in the boiling house. What that stage actually represents in the history of sugar manufacture may be gathered from Stammer's exhaustive work on this subject, finished since the fall of Paris. Speaking of the present mode of extracting sugar from the beet, he says—"In some antiquated establishments may still be seen a few open pans heated by steam, but these are being rapidly disused."

This, then, is the ground on which the great staple of the colony now rests. It is in vain, I apprehend, to assert and re-assert the fact that ripe canes contain double the quantity of sugar yielded by the beet, and that average soil produces twice the weight of canes that it does of beet, if the cane planter is unable to bring any more efficient mode of manufacture than his old iron kettles in competition with the economical and scientific arrangements of the *triple effet* by Cail and others. There is, however, the dawn of better things at hand—in the complete separation of manufacture from agriculture by the Colonial Company, Limited, at their great central Usine at St. Madelaine's. This step was alone required in the British West Indies to place a portion at least of its crop abreast of the rival beet, and with corresponding advance in agriculture the sugar-cane may hold its own. The Usine of St. Madelaine is a triumph of capital, skill, and energy. It is expected to be at work in a few weeks, and will be the pioneer of other establishments in pouring forth a crystallised sugar for the million.

Of its success there can be no more question than of that of kindred establishments in the French islands, which have wisely adopted the suitable points of their national beet factories. These Colonial Usines are reported, on good authority, to have cleared, according to circumstances of position and management, from 25 to 45 per cent. on the capital invested.

This refers to the manufacture alone. As regards the cultivators of the cane, all of whom were more or less deeply involved, they are now, as regards at least one Usine Centrale, unembarrassed and mostly in receipt of fair revenues. There is therefore every inducement to lead the capitalists of this colony to embark at once in the double but separate businesses of realising the profit both of agriculture and manufacture. Should they, however, leave this desirable ground to be occupied by capitalists unconnected with and apart altogether from the acreage supplying the canes, the error will be irremediable.

17. Estates' laboring Indian population and produce during the last ten years:

	Coolies resident.			Sugar.			Molasses.		Rum.	Number of immigrants allotted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	Hhds.	Trcs.	Brls.	Puns.	Trcs.	Puns.		
Contract	7,593	2,479	10,072								
Free	1,481	565	2,604								
Total ...	9,074	3,044	12,118	37,394	6,549	4,867	8,826	187	2,547	1,228	1863
Contract	7,445	2,342	9,787								
Free	1,577	603	2,180								
Total ..	9,022	2,945	11,967	39,634	6,738	5,383	15,227	408	611	1,238	1864
Contract	7,374	2,125	9,499								
Free	1,727	756	2,483								
Total ...	9,101	2,881	11,982	30,837	6,143	5,215	9,324	293	933	1,216	1865
Contract	8,005	2,002	10,007								
Free	2,136	899	3,035								
Total ...	10,141	2,901	13,042	44,627	8,215	5,893	12,134	456	876	1,057	1866
Contract	7,132	2,358	9,490								
Free	2,022	825	2,847								
Total ...	9,154	3,183	12,337	46,730	7,220	3,561	15,340	515	412	2,403	1867
Contract	6,995	2,448	9,448								
Free	2,205	842	3,047								
Total ...	9,200	3,295	12,495	47,955	6,717	3,529	16,524	717	315	1,655	1868
Contract	7,514	2,697	10,211								
Free	2,332	946	3,278								
Total ...	9,846	3,643	13,489	51,010	7,476	2,629	19,801	968	103	1,830	1869
Contract	7,207	3,040	10,247								
Free	2,755	1,201	3,956								
Total ...	9,962	4,241	14,203	41,788	6,468	1,976	12,978	353	62	2,224	1870
Contract	7,437	3,179	10,616								
Free	3,017	1,254	4,271								
Total ...	10,455	4,433	14,887	56,416	14,846	3,412	19,946	745	364	1,823	1871
Contract	7,644	3,353	10,997								
Free	3,399	1,400	4,799								
Total ...	11,043	4,753	15,796	44,288	11,687	1,959	14,907	734	206	1,400	1872

To the above table remains to be added for the year 1872 the number of resident Creole laborers on sugar estates, together with the number of non-resident coolies and Creoles who worked, whether regularly or not, on these estates during the crop season. These last figures are of course liable to vary much, but as the returns were taken as nearly as possible at a given date for all estates, they give a tolerable approximation to the number of people who

were employed to raise the sugar-crop for the year 1872, and thus form a fair basis for future estimates with regard to immigration.

			Males.	Females.
Indians under contract ...	...	...	7,644	3,353
Do. not under contract	...	...	3,399	1,400
Resident on estates ...	...	...	11,043	4,753
Indians non-resident ...	...	...	1,987	752
			13,030	5,505
	Males.	Females.		
Creoles resident ...	... 1,912	828		
Creoles non-resident ...	... 2,377	976		
			4,289	1,804
Total employed ...	...	...	17,319	7,309

Crop of 1872=50,375 hogsheads, exclusive of molasses, rum, and home consumption.

The value of immigration to this colony, moderate as the amount has been (under 1,600 annually), appears from the preceding table. During the last ten years exportable produce, *viz.*, sugar, cocoa, cocoanuts, and asphalte, has greatly increased, nor is this all—prior to immigration, labor had almost retired from the cane-field; the little procurable desultory, and not to be depended on for more than two or three days out of six, had risen to 150 per cent. over the usual rates. The introduction of Asiatic labor, although attended at first by much that was unpleasant to both employer and employed, carried out under ever-changing laws and regulations, has at length settled down into a system mutually beneficial and understood by both parties; abused sometimes a little by either side, but on the whole as near fair play as is compatible with labor on the one hand and capital on the other. Concurrent with this material progress of the last decade there has been a marked advance in other important respects. The social tone of the rural districts has improved in a manner and degree highly creditable to its chief promoters, the clergy of different denominations. To the labors and example of these gentlemen much is due; they have leavened the upper crust of society to an extent that has greatly facilitated the spread of education throughout the rural districts, and of that training without which education itself is comparatively worthless. They are now supported in their benevolent efforts by men who formerly looked on the instruction of the laboring classes with an indifferent, not to say, a jealous, eye. The following schools and institutions are the most prominent:

18. The Orphan Home and Training School at Tacarigua, in which there are now 45 inmates, *viz.*, 26 boys and 19 girls. In its immediate neighbourhood, and under the superintendence of the Rector of St. Mary's, Mr. Burnley, in addition to his usual liberality, has provided an Industrial School, where forty children from the *Orange Grove* Estate receive two hours' schooling without interfering with their usual work.

The Belmont Orphan Home* established on a somewhat broader basis receives children, whether coolie or Creole, and these, according to sex, are trained to trades or household work. On *El Socorro*, belonging to the Colonial Company, Limited, a school has also been opened for the estates' children. The same has been done on Mr. Leroy's estate of *Mount Pleasant*.

The Reverend Mr. Morton of San Fernando has favored us with the following list of enrolment and attendance at the different schools whose institution and superintendence he has undertaken :—

"1872.	Number on roll.			Average daily attendance.			
Name of School.	Coolies.	Creoles.	Total.	Coolies.	Creoles.	Total.	
Iëre	22	... ...	22	13	... ...	13	Monthly roll.
Palmyra	24	16	40	15	7	22	Ditto
Picton	40	24	64	17	10	27	Annual roll.
Marabella	20	9	29	8	4	12	Ditto.
Union	25	17	42	10	6	16	Ditto.
Esperanza	32	... ..	32	18	... ...	18	Monthly roll.
Sevilla	28	3	31	21	2	23	Ditto.
San Fernando	116	... ...	116	30	... ...	30	Annual roll.
Total ...	307	69	376	132	29	161	

The epidemic of small-pox affected all the schools, except that of San Fernando, most seriously."

* The present numbers at Belmont are coolies, 5 boys and 6 girls, Creoles, 14 boys and 15 girls.

In next year's report fuller details of these educational efforts will be attempted; in the meantime it is to be borne in mind that the above-mentioned schools are in addition to, and quite independent of, the usual Ward or District Schools, where the general teaching and acquirements, as reported by the Inspector of Schools, are rather above than below the general average elsewhere.

Extract, paras. 30 *to* 40, *from the Report of the Sub-Intendant of Crown lands in Trinidad for* 1872.

30. *Indian immigrants.*—The desire to possess landed property inherent in all civilized races is strongly developed in the natives of India, and has in a great measure overcome the desire to re-visit their kindred and their native land. A considerable number have already commuted their right to a return passage to India at the expense of the colony for an equivalent in land. In India itself, the question has been mooted of allowing the native population to redeem lands hitherto held under a quit-rent tenure; should this point ultimately be conceded by the Indian Government, a strong incentive to emigration to this island would be done away with.

31. The following is the total number of 10-acre allotments applied for and occupied by Indian immigrants in lieu of return passage to India, *viz.*, 367 since 1869. 340 acres were applied for and granted in 1872 :—

Ward Unions	Applications.	Surveyed, or ordered to be surveyed.	REMARKS.
Arima	2	2	The settlement of Indians in this Ward Union should not be encouraged.
Caroni	10	...	By an oversight, the Warden returned the whole of the 40 blocks as "occupied" in 1871, instead of only 22, leaving 18 unoccupied; of these 18, the 10 abovementioned form part.
Couva	5	...	
Montserrat	60	73	
N Naparima	5	...	
S. Naparima	11	20	

32. In the principal settlements at Montserrat and Chaguanas, villages have been laid out which are now occupied by the owners of the adjacent 10-acre allotments, who dwell together on the Indian system. The village communities will exercise a civilizing influence on the people, unfelt before when the inhabitants lived scattered over their 10-acre holdings.

The immigrants located in the settlements find themselves in a position analogous to that which they filled as agriculturists in their native villages, with the further advantage that the lands they now cultivate are their own in freehold.

33. The planting of areca palms and other plants indigenous to the soil of India in these villages, familiar to the coolies from childhood, is a matter of some importance. To secure their being successfully transplanted, the young plants might be sent down in bamboo pots at the commencement of the rainy season. In some parts of India the trade in areca nuts is considerable, the nuts commanding a price nearly equal to that of the nutmeg.

34. In the Montserrat Ward, about one-half of those who occupy lands work on an average 5 days in the week on the sugar estates, and this is not confined to plantations in the immediate neighbourhood, for gangs of men find their way early in the week to the estate from which they originally came, 6 or 8 miles distant, returning on Saturday to their homes.

In the village of Poona there are 27 dwellings, and others are in the course of construction. At the Chandernagore settlement, in the Chaguanas Ward, there are 32 houses.

A coolie settlement and village, numbering 20 blocks, have been laid out at Oropouche at the request of one of the principal proprietors of sugar estates in that quarter.

35. Besides the village settlements laid out under the supervision of the Government, there exist, in different neighbourhoods, village communities formed within the ten years, almost entirely occupied by Indian immigrants. These settlers rent small plots of land and erect cottages. The lessee of the lands generally builds a house or hut for his own accommodation, and another which he lets to his countrymen, sometimes to Creoles. One of these settlements of coolies not far from Port of Spain is occupied by about 750 inhabitants, who live in 150 houses or huts. A very kindly spirit in general exists between the owners of the land and their Indian tenants. As an instance, I may mention the following case: Some months ago, the proprietor of one of these coolie settlements, a mile from the chief town of this island, had occasion to dispense with his horse and carriage and travelled on foot; on several occasions he was expostulated with by one or other of his tenants on the impropriety of travelling on foot as derogatory to his position as proprietor. At length the headman of the

village took the matter in hand, called on the owner of the land, and pointed out what he considered the great impropriety of the owner of so much land walking instead of driving to his business. He was informed by the proprietor that at the moment he could not afford to purchase another horse, and therefore made his journey on foot. Shortly after, to the no small astonishment of the proprietor, a deputation of coolies waited on him, and some £35 sterling were handed to him by the headman of the village, who acted as spokesman, together with a list of the subscribers, and he was requested to lose no time in procuring a horse.

36. It has been my endeavour in settling Indian immigrants on Crown lands to place the locations in such positions that not only should their labor become available on the sugar plantations, but that in the event of the establishment of large centres of manufacture the coolies might find it profitable to cultivate the sugar-cane on the Martiniquan and Cuban systems for shares of the produce.

In America, on the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs, every one who becomes a naturalized American is entitled to a free grant of 160 acres.

In Montserrat and Chaguanas, where the Wardens have devoted much time and attention to the settlement of Indian immigrants, a difficulty has been occasionally experienced in placing Indian immigrants in possession of their proper allotments, especially where after a few months the lines of survey have been overgrown with bush. In other districts confusion is even more likely to arise from the same cause. To preclude the possibility of mistakes of this kind happening in future, each 10-acre block should be marked with a balata or other hardwood post, with the number of the lot deeply cut upon it; and the Warden in placing the Indians in possession should be careful that the number of the lot corresponded with the number mentioned in the petition.

37. The permission lately granted to female Indian immigrants to commute their return passage to India for a pecuniary consideration of £5 is, perhaps, the most important measure yet adopted to secure the settlement, in this colony, of a large proportion of those who might otherwise return to India at the expiry of their 10 years' industrial residence. The social customs of the Indians are of such a nature that it is not too much to expect that for every woman who consents to make this country her home several men may elect to remain permanently. The advantages to this colony from a labor point of view can hardly be estimated; even pecuniarily they are considerable. The return to India of 100 women, involving that of at least twice as many male adults, would cost not less than £4,000, but, to replace 200 seasoned laborers (women not included), the colony would have to pay for the importation of 500 new coolies, equal to £10,000 more, altogether about £14,000. Whereas, by a timely disbursement of £500 to the women, this heavy outlay would be avoided, and the services of the people permanently retained in the island. It seems hard to pay £14,000 to make up for the loss of 200 acclimatized agriculturists.

38. In San Fernando, at the Iëre village, and on several sugar plantations in the counties of Caroni and Victoria, the intellectual wants of the children of Indian immigrants have not been uncared for; schools have been established, and young Hindoos trained as teachers under the experienced care of Messrs. Morton and Grant, whose labors among the Indian population of these districts have borne fruit in many ways, but more particularly in the erection of a church at San Fernando, chiefly from the voluntary offering of the Indians themselves. The subjoined tabular list gives the number and situation of the schools :—

Names of Schools.	Where situated.	Number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Names of the Proprietors where schools are situated.
San Fernando ...	Town of San Fernando ...	116	30	
Iëre	Iëre Village... ...	22	13	
Palmyra	Palmyra Estate ...	24	15	John Spiers, Esquire.
Picton	Picton " ...	40	17	John Cumming, Esquire.
Marabella	Marabella " ...	20	8	A. P. Marryat, Esquire,
Union	Union " ...	25	10	ditto.
Esperanza	Esperanza " ...	32	18	W. F. Burnley, Esquire.
Sevilla	Sevilla " ...	28	21	Gregor Turnbull, Esquire.

The attendance has been most seriously affected by the small-pox epidemic. On the rolls of these schools, with the exception of Esperanza, there are 69 children of Creole parentage and an average attendance of 29. It is pleasing to note the gradual disappearance of prejudices between the different races, as evinced by the attendance at the schools.

39. In the county of St. George, the St. Mary's Coolie Orphan Home, under the care of the Reverend Henry Richards, Rector of St. Mary's, provides for the training and education of 26 boys and 19 girls. These children are trained chiefly as domestic servants. Two of the boys, of more than average ability, have, through the liberality of Mr. Burnley, been enabled to enter Codrington College, Barbadoes, to pursue their studies.

* On this estate, through the liberality of the proprietor, the children are fed as well as taught; this system—under consideration in England—has, in this colony, been carried into effect.

In Port of Spain, under the auspices of His Grace Archbishop Gonin, a Home has been provided for orphans without regard to class or race. There are now 38 children in this establishment, of whom 12 are of Indian extraction.

40. In a letter dated 13th April 1872, the Acting Sub-Intendant drew the attention of His Excellency the Intendant to the small number of petitions by Indian immigrants for 10-acre allotments in lieu of return passage to India, filed in this office, as compared with the number of Indians in occupation. This was due to the fact that at first it was considered neither essential nor expedient to compel the immigrants to make petitions; their names were merely noted on a list certified by the Agent-General of Immigrants, and the land allotted immediately after its survey. When, however, the movement had been fairly organized, it was thought right, as a matter of form, to impose on the Indian immigrants the duty of petitioning for the lands, when suitable forms of petition were printed for their special use.

No. 48, dated King's House, Jamaica, the 4th April 1873.

From—Sir J. P. GRANT, *Governor of Jamaica,*

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report* for 1871-72 on immigration, accompanied by printed tables showing the number of deaths and births which have taken place annually amongst coolies, who arrived during each of the years from 1868-69 to the year now under report inclusively, and who came, therefore, completely under the protection of the new law, as no coolies arrived during the year 1867-68; these tables include all the coolies now under indenture, seeing that the term of indenture is for five years only.

* 8th January 1873.

2. The printed mortality tables will be found more full and better arranged than any similar tables heretofore have been; they show the mortality in every year during the period since the passing of the new law, not only of all coolies in the aggregate to whom the law completely applied, but of each one of the annual importation of coolies within this period distinctly. And thus the fate of each annual importation up to last year inclusive can be readily traced.

The principle of arrangement, which will not be fully developed for five years to come, is, beginning with the earliest year of the last quinquennial period, to show the deaths in that year, first, of the coolies introduced during the fifth preceding year (fifth year coolies), next, of the coolies introduced during the fourth preceding year (fourth year coolies), and so on for each of the five years. Afterwards continuing with similar tables showing the deaths in the year next succeeding the earliest year of the period, and so to the year especially under report inclusive.

3. As no coolies embraced in the present tables arrived more than four years ago, even the set of tables which show the deaths last year seem incomplete, but they are not really so, because five years ago no coolies were actually introduced, and those which show the deaths in preceding years are really undeveloped. But they are all more complete, so far as the coolies embraced in them are concerned, than any tables furnished before last year. And I hope they are an improvement on those furnished last year.

The synopsis at page 11* will be found a new feature of value and interest, so also the summaries at the bottom of the several tables, especially that at page 10.†

4. I would respectfully ask Your Lordship to glance at the synopsis at page 11.* It will show that things have been improving latterly, as the new law was coming more and more into practical effect; for, not only has it taken time to build union hospitals, but it has taken time to procure and allot suitable medical men, and to get the sub-agents employed to understand and work in the spirit of the new law.

5. It will be seen that the deaths of first year coolies having been *at the rate* of 9·08 per cent. per annum in 1868-69, has been lessening every year since, till last year it fell to the rate of 2·52 per annum; and that the deaths of all coolies under the new law have fallen from 9·08 to 2·45 per annum in the four years.

This is only in part owing to a smaller proportion of new coolies in the later years. It is mainly owing to a general decrease of mortality, as an examination of the columns containing only new coolies will show.

6. Considering the small proportion of new coolies before 1866, there can be no doubt that things were not so bad in 1868-69 as they had been. But the practical impression made by the new system did not begin to tell strongly till after 1869-70.

7. Adverting to Your Lordship's despatch No. 390, dated the 9th of July last, and the previous correspondence, on the subject of mortality amongst newly-arrived coolies, and especially amongst those allotted to the parish of St. Thomas, I beg to call Your Lordship's attention to the 5th paragraph of the report of the Agent-General of Immigration, in which he states that he attributes, to a certain degree, the decrease in the death-rate last year to the refusal to allot coolies to estates in St. Thomas and elsewhere, in which the mortality of newly-arrived coolies in the previous years had been excessive.

* Page 1055 of this Supplement.
† Page 1054 of ditto.

8. The most striking feature in the Agent-General's report for last year is the remarkably large proportion of coolies who preferred taking the bounty and settling here as colonists, to obtaining a free return passage to their own country, after their 10 years' residence in Jamaica. The numbers were 1,179 bounty coolies to 420 return passage coolies, the free settlers being nearly three-fourths of the whole number. The largely increasing proportion of bounty coolies is very satisfactory. It shows that at the end of their term they are contented with their position here. Nothing can more plainly show how well this island suits the natives of India when acclimated.

9. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Alexander can report, and can do so, to the best of my knowledge, with perfect justice, that in the year 1871-72 "the general treatment of immigrants on estates has been highly satisfactory."

No. 98, dated the 8th January 1873.

From—A. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., *Acting Agent-General of Immigration,*

To—The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have the honor to present, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the annual report on the Immigration Department from the 1st of October 1871 to the 30th September 1872.

2. During the year three ships arrived from Calcutta with immigrants, as follows:—

Ships.	Date of arrival.	Number embarked.						Died at sea.						Number landed.				
		M.	F.	B.	G.	I.	Souls.	M.	F.	B.	G.	I.		M.	F	B.	G.	I.
Merchantman ...	9th March	242	115	13	9	15	394	4	3	1	...	1	9	238	112	12	9	14
Salisbury .. .	9th June	241	111	36	18	17	423	4	3	...	1	1	9	237	108	36	17	18
Humber	9th September	281	118	33	14	16	462	28	12	6	1	14	61	239	103	25	13	7
TOTAL ..		764	344	82	41	48	1,279	36	18	7	2	16	79	714	323	73	39	39

3. It is gratifying for me to be able to state that the immigrants who arrived by these three vessels are, generally speaking, healthy and strong, and this is no doubt attributable to their having been embarked in good sanitary condition, and properly treated during the voyage. No complaints were made to me by the immigrants, and they appeared in every case to be perfectly satisfied with the treatment they had met with during the voyage.

4. The mortality on board the *Merchantman* was 2·28 per cent., and on board the *Salisbury* it was 2·12. The mortality, however, on board the *Humber* was very great, there having been no less than 61 deaths, equal to 13·20 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that the *Humber* had an unusually long passage, 163 days, and this, added to the different degrees of temperature to which the coolies were exposed in rounding the Cape, seems to be the only reason for the high mortality. As I have already reported, there is no reason to suppose that the coolies were treated in any other way than with care and attention, both by the Surgeon Superintendent and the officers of the ship.

5. The immigrants by these three vessels have been located in the following parishes: *Merchantman* in St. Mary, *Salisbury* in Clarendon, *Humber* in St. Mary.

6. There have been few deaths amongst them since location, and although, generally speaking, some time must elapse before new immigrants can be expected to engage actively and regularly in the labor required of them, yet the coolies by these ships have given great satisfaction to their employers.

7. I may mention that six coolies who left Jamaica last year returned in the *Merchantman* and *Salisbury* and are found by their employers to be most valuable laborers, not only as far as they themselves are concerned, but from the influence they exercise over the others.

8. During this year only one vessel, the *Merchantman*, sailed for Calcutta with time-expired immigrants; this vessel took—

235 men,
81 women,
45 boys,
47 girls,
12 infants,

being 420 souls. These coolies deposited with the Government the amount of £3,855 sterling, for which they received treasury bills payable in Calcutta on arrival. Besides this they took with them an amount of jewellery, &c., the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

9. During this season, the coolies who arrived in the year 1862 completed the term of their industrial residence; of these coolies, 1,179, including women and children, have accepted the bounty, while only 420 have returned to India.

10. The total immigrant population on the 30th September last was, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 10,985; of this number, 4,452 were serving under indenture, while 2,156 had not completed their industrial residence of ten years. The remaining 4,377 must, therefore, be regarded as permanent colonists.

11. I am glad to be able to report that the general conduct of these people has been very good.

12. From the mortality returns* which are annexed, it will be seen that there has been an improvement in the health of the immigrants, when compared with last year, and that while deaths have been less numerous, there has been an increase in the births:—

* 11 in print.

	Births.	Deaths.
1870-71	0·35	3·43
1871-72	1·78	2·45

13. Owing to the continuance of the heavy mortality amongst new immigrants in the parish of St. Thomas, to which I adverted in my last report, it was deemed advisable to send no more new coolies to that district, and also only to locate new immigrants on the healthy estates in other parishes; to this step, therefore, in a certain degree, must be attributed the reduction in the death-rate.

14. During this year another union hospital has been opened. There are now ten of these hospitals in active operation in this colony.

15. Of the patients treated in the coolie depôt at Spanish Town—

177 were discharged cured.
41 „ „ relieved.
71 were returned to India.
15 died.
48 remained in depôt on 30th of September 1872.

352 being the total number treated in the institution during the past year.

16. Applications were forwarded to India for 2,400 coolies for last season, but of that number only 1,188 have been received. The number to be supplied during the coming season is 2,666.

17. During next season the coolies who arrived from Madras in the year 1863 will have completed their term of industrial residence, and be entitled either to a return passage or bounty. As far as I can learn, very few of these people are desirous of returning to India, most of them having already decided on accepting the bounty.

18. The general treatment of the immigrants on estates has been highly satisfactory. I am glad to say that I have observed strong indications of increasing forbearance and confidence between employers and employed, and this I think is strengthened by the prompt attention which is given by the local sub-agents to their respective grievances. There can be no doubt that the successful management of Indian immigrants depends greatly on the temper and judgment of the employer; for a kind word here, a concession there, and a painstaking solicitude for the instruction of the people through the daily routine of plantation duty, may lessen, if not altogether remove, the difficulties which are almost inseparable from the settlement of laborers who are entirely ignorant of the habits, language, and customs of the country in which they are placed.

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1868-69 *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of the year, that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1868 *and the* 30*th September* 1869.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number originally located.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1869.
Greenwich ...	Clarendon ..	*Patrician*, 28th March 1869.	50	...	...	...	...	50
The Bog ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	48	...	...	...	...	48
Money Musk ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	...	...	...	...	45
Denbigh ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	69	...	...	...	...	69
Pennant's ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	69	.	...	...	...	69
Danks' ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	90	...	...		...	90
Taylor's Caymanas ...	St. Catherine ...	ditto ...	52	2		3·84	..	50
Ellis' Caymanas ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	7	...	29·16	...	17
			447	9	...	2·01	...	438
Retirement ...	St. James' ...	*Buckinghamshire*, 17th April 1869.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Mosquito Cove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	...	...	..	...	33
Orange Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	69	2	2	2·89	2·89	69
Point ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	1	1	2·70	2·70	37
Golden Grove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	49	3	...	6·12	...	46
Dundee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	...	...	...	...	37
Gale's Valley ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	45	1	...	2·22	...	44
Tilston ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	35	7	...	20·00	...	28
Golden Grove ...	Westmoreland ...	ditto ...	20	3	...	15·00	...	17
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	1	.	3·33	...	29
Black heath ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	49	5	...	10·20	...	44
Friendship ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	67	3	...	4·47	...	64
Mascmure ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	4	..	10·81	...	33
			544	30	3	5·51	0·55	517
Golden Grove ...	St. Thomas' ...	*Gainsborough*, 10th May 1869.	104	7	...	6·73	...	97
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	52	8	...	15·38	...	44
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	...	...	...	...	30
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	4	...	7·84	...	47
Plan. Garden River ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	58	4	..	6·89	...	54
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	...	...	...	...	51
Seven Plantations ...	Clarendon ...	ditto ...	50	1	...	2·00	...	49
			396	24	...	6·06	...	372
SUMMARY ...		*Patrician* ...	447	9	...	2·01	...	438
		Buckinghamshire...	544	30	3	5·51	0·55	517
		Gainsborough ...	396	24	...	6·06	...	372
Total number of coolies indentured under the provisions of Law 34 of 1869.			1,387	63	3	4·54	0·21	1,327

A. H. ALEXANDER.

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1869-70, *that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1869 *and the* 30*th September* 1870, *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year* 1868-69.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estates, 1st October 1869.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1869.
Greenwich ...	Clarendon ...	*Patrician*, 28th March 1869.	50	2	1	4·00	2·00	49
The Bog ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	48	...	2	...	4·16	50
Money Musk ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	1	1	2·22	2·22	45
Denbigh ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	69	2	1	2·89	1 44	68
Pennant's ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	69	3	2	4·34	2·89	68
Danks' ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	90	4	2	4 44	2·22	88
Taylor's Caymanas ...	St. Catherine ...	ditto ...	50	2	1	4 00	2 00	49
Ellis' Caymanas ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	4	...	23·52	...	13
			438	18	10	4·10	2·28	430
Retirement ...	St. James' ...	*Buckinghamshire*, 17th April 1869.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Mosquito Cove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	...	...	...	...	33
Orange Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	69	1	3	1·44	4·34	71
Point ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	...	...	...	...	37
Golden Grove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	1	...	2·17	...	45
Dundee ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	37	1	...	2·70	...	36
Gale's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	...	1	.	2·27	45
Tilston ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	1	...	3·57	...	27
Golden Grove ...	Westmoreland ...	ditto ...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	4	...	13 79	...	25
Black heath ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	2	...	4·54	...	42
Friendship ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	64	4	...	6·25	...	60
Masemure ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	4	...	12·12	...	29
			517	18	4	3·48	0·77	503
Golden Grove ...	St. Thomas' ...	*Gainsborough*, 10th May 1869.	97	13	...	13·40	...	84
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	7	...	15 90	...	37
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	6	...	20·00	...	24
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	47	6	...	12·76	...	41
Plan. Garden River ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	54	15	...	27·77	...	39
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	11	2	21·56	3 92	42
Seven Plantations ...	Clarendon ...	ditto ...	49	11	...	22·44	...	38
			372	69	2	18·54	0·53	305
SUMMARY ...		*Patrician* ..	438	18	10	4 10	2·28	430
		Buckinghamshire ...	517	18	4	3·48	0·77	503
		Gainsborough ...	372	69	2	18·54	0·53	305
			1,327	105	16	7·91	1·2	1,238

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1869-70 *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of the year, that is to say, between the* 1*st October* 1869 *and the* 30*th September* 1870.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number originally located.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st April 1870.
Charlottenberg ...	Westmoreland ...	*Poonah*, 28th March 1870.	59	3	...	5·08	...	56
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	1	...	3·70	...	26
New Hope ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	2	...	7·69	...	24
Retrieve ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	2	...	7·40	...	25
Grand Vale ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	3	...	7·89	...	35
Llanrumney ...	St. Mary ...	ditto ...	29	1	1	3·44	3·44	29
Dover ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	34	...	...	...	...	34
Gibraltar ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	...	...	...	...	21
Woodstock ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	1	1	3·33	3·33	30
Lowlayton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	1	...	3·03	...	32
Ballard's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	...	...	...	...	17
New Ramble ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Hopewell ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	1	...	2·70	...	36
Gayle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Burlington ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	1	...	2·77	...	35
Castleton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	5	...	...	...	...	5
			462	16	2	3·46	0·43	448
Plan. Garden River ...	St. Thomas' ...	*Alnwick Castle*, 14th February 1870.	40	7	1	17·50	2·50	34
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	3	...	9·09	...	30
Golden Grove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	68	11	...	16·17	...	57
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	5	...	11·11	...	40
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	3	...	12·00	...	22
Amity Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	5	...	13·15	...	33
Hordley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	59	4	...	6·77	...	55
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	4	...	20·00	...	16
Leith Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	50	5	...	10·00	...	45
Hall Head ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	58	2	...	3·44	...	56
			436	49	1	11·23	0·22	388
SUMMARY ...		*Poonah* ...	462	16	2	3·46	0·43	448
		Alnwick Castle ...	436	49	1	11·23	0·22	388
			898	65	3	7·23	0·34	836
Introduced in 1869-70 (first year) ...		... ...	1,327	105	16	7·91	1·20	1,238
1868-69 (second year) ...		... ...						
Total number of coolies indentured under the provisions of Law 24 of 1869.			2,225	170	19	7·64	85	2,074

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1870-71, *that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1870 *and the* 30*th September* 1871, *amongst the coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year* 1868-69.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate, 1st October 1870.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1871.
Greenwich ...	Clarendon ...	*Patrician*, 28th March 1869.	49	1	...	2 04	...	48
The Bog ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	50	1	...	2·00	...	49
Money Musk ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	1	...	2·22	...	44
Denbigh ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	68	1	...	1 47	...	67
Pennant's ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	68	2	...	2·94	...	66
Danks' ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	88	2	...	2·27	...	86
Taylor's Caymanas ...	St Catherine ...	ditto ...	49	...	1	...	2·04	50
Ellis' Caymanas ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	...	...	...	..	13
			430	8	1	1·86	0·23	423
Retirement ...	St. James' ...	*Buckinghamshire*, 17th April 1869.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Mosquito Cove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	...	...	...	...	33
Orange Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	71	...	...	...	...	71
Point ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	37	1	...	2 70	...	36
Golden Grove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	2	...	4·44	...	43
Dundee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	1	...	2·77	...	35
Gale's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	...	...	...	...	45
Tilston ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	1	...	3 70	...	26
Golden Grove ...	Westmoreland ...	ditto ...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	1	...	4·00	...	24
Black heath ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	42	...	...	...	...	42
Friendship ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	60	2	...	3 33	...	58
Masemure ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	1	...	3 44	...	28
			503	9	...	1·78	...	494
Golden Grove ...	St. Thomas' ...	*Gainsborough*, 10th May 1869.	84	6	2	7·14	2·38	80
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	...	...	...	...	37
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	41	2	1	4·87	2·43	40
Plan. Garden River	ditto ...	ditto ...	39	2	...	5·12	...	37
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	42	2	3	4 76	7·14	43
Seven Plantations ...	Clarendon ...	ditto ...	38	2	1	5·26	2 68	37
			305	14	7	4·59	2 63	298
SUMMARY ...		*Patrician* ...	430	8	1	1·86	0·23	423
		Buckinghamshire...	503	9	...	1·78		494
		Gainsborough ...	305	14	7	4·59	2·63	298
			1,238	31	8	2·5	2 29	1,215

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1870-71, *that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1870 *and the* 30*th September* 1871, *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year* 1869-70.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate 1st October 1870.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive 1st October 1871.	REMARKS
Charlottenberg ...	Westmoreland ...	*Poonah*, 22nd March 1870.	56	8	.	14 28	...	48	
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	61	3		4·91	...	58	
New Hope ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24		..	...	...	24	
Retrieve ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	1	...	4 00	...	24	
Grand Vale ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	..		...	...	...	...	Transferred to Mount Eagle.
Llanrumney ...	St. Mary ...	ditto ...	29	2	...	6·89	...	27	
Dover ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	34	3	...	8·82	...	31	
Gibraltar ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	21		...	...	...	21	
Woodstock ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	3	...	10·00	...	27	
Low Layton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	2	...	6·25	...	30	
Ballard's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	...	...	...	...	17	
New Ramble ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20		...	...	...	20	
Hopewell ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	1	...	2·77	...	35	
Gayle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	1	...	4·34	...	22	
Burlington ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	35	1	...	2·85	...	34	
Castleton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
			448	25	...	5·58	...	423	
Plan. Garden River ...	St Thomas ...	*Alnwick Castle*, 1st February 1870.	34	3	2	8·82	5·88	33	
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	4	...	13·33	...	26	
Golden Grove	ditto ...	ditto ...	57	2		3·50	...	55	
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	6	...	15·00	...	34	
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	...	.	...	...	22	
Amity Hall ...	ditto	ditto ...	33	...	...	...	...	33	
Hordley ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	55	8	1	14 54	1·81	48	
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	2	...	12·60	...	14	
Leith Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	45	7	...	15·55	...	38	
Hall Head ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	56	4	...	7·14	...	52	
			388	36	3	9·27	0·77	355	
SUMMARY ...	...	*Poonah* ...	448	25	...	5·58	...	423	
		Alnwick Castle ...	388	36	3	9 27	0·77	355	
		TOTAL ...	836	61	3	7·29	0·35	778	

Return showing number of deaths and births in the financial year 1870-71 *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course f the year, that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1870 *and the* 30*th September* 1871.

Estates.	District.	Ship	Number originally located on estates.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive 1st October 1871.
Belleisle ...	Westmoreland ...	*Merchantman*, 6th May 1871.	20	...	...	...	...	20
Fontabelle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	.	...	...	...	21
Frome ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	1	...	4·76	...	20
Black Heath ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	43	...	..	...	...	43
George's Plain ...	ditto ...	ditto .	29	1	...	3·44	...	28
Mesopotamia ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	32	...	...	...	...	33
Shrewsbury ...	ditto ...	ditto	34	1	...	2·94	...	33
Masemure ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	...	...	...	...	25
Meylersfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	1	...	3·33	...	29
New Hope ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	3	...	16·66	...	15
Retrieve .	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	1	..	5·55	...	17
Roaring River ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	...	..	...	...	4
Holland ...	St. Elizabeth ...	ditto ...	68	1	...	1·47	...	67
			364	9	...	2·47	...	355
Plantain Garden River ...	St. Thomas ...	*Aliquis*, April 1871	20	...	.	...	...	20
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	1	.	4·16	.	23
Golden Grove ...	ditto	ditto ...	34	1	...	2·94	...	33
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	43	2	...	4·65	...	41
Holland .	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	1	...	5·00	...	19
Amity Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	15	1	...	6·66	...	14
Hordley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	34	1	....	2·94	...	33
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	...	...		.	20
Retreat ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	1	...	5·26	...	18
Belvidere ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	48	2	...	4 16	...	46
Coley ...	ditto	ditto ...	45	1	...	2·22		44
Dawkin's Caymanas ...	St Catherine .	ditto ...	19	1	.	5 26	...	18
New Works ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	...	...	...		20
Tulloch	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	...	1	...	4 54,	23
Bybrook ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	1	...	2 70	...	36
			420	13	1	3·09	0·23	408
Amity Hall ...	Clarendon ...	*Hereford*, 1st June'71	26	...	...	...	...	26
The Bog ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	1	...	2·50	...	39
Money Musk ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	...	...	...	...	26
Greenwich ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	...	...	...	...	26
Suttons ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Denbigh ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	25	...	...	...	...	25
Parnassus ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	20	...	...	...	...	20
Whitney ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	...	...	...	...	31
Pennants .	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	...	...	...	...	25
St. Jago ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	15	...	...	...	...	15
The Lodge ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	30	...	...	...	...	30
Spring Garden ...	St Mary ...	ditto ...	33	...	...	...	...	33
Woodstock ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	14	...	...	...	...	14
Llanrumney	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	1	...	7·14	.	13
Dover ...	ditto .	ditto ..	14	...	...	...	.	14
Gibraltar ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	13	...	...	...	..	13
Ballard's Valley ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Iter Boreale	ditto ...	ditto .	28	...	...		..	28
Fort Stewart ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	1	...	4·54		21
Nonsuch ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	...	...		...	22
Trinity ...	ditto	ditto ...	18	...	...	...	...	18
Cornwall ...	ditto .	ditto ..	17	...	...			17
Hopewell ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	20	...	.	...	...	20
Konningsberg ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	20	..	...	...	...	20
Gray's Inn ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	...	...	...	...	20
			544	3	...	0·55		541
SUMMARY .. *Merchantman* ...	...	...	364	9	...	2·47	.	355
Aliquis ...	..	...	420	13	1	3·09	0·23	408
Hereford ...	...	..	544	3	.	0·55	...	541
Introduced in 1870-71,	... TOTAL	...	1,328	25	1	1 88	0·07	1,304*
" in 1869-70	...	...	836	61	3	7·29	0·35	778†
" in 1868-69	...	...	1,238	31	8	2 50	2·29	1,215‡
	TOTAL	...	3,402	117	12	3·43	0·35	3,297

* First year coolies. † Second year coolies ‡ Third year coolies

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1871-72, *that is to say, between the* 1*st October* 1871 *and the* 30*th September* 1872, *amongst the coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year* 1868-69.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate, 1st October 1871.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive 1st October 1872
Greenwich ...	Clarendon ...	*Patrician*, 28th March 1869.	48	2	1	4·16	2·08	47
The Bog ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	49	...	...	...	..	49
Money Musk ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	...	...	...		44
Denbigh ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	67	1	2	1·49	2·98	68
Pennants ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	66	1	2	1·51	3·00	67
Danks ...	ditto	ditto ...	86	...	2	...	2·32	88
Taylor's Caymanas ..	St. Catherine ...	ditto ...	50	4	1	8·00	2·00	47
Ellis' Caymanas ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	1	...	7·69	..	12
			423	9	8	2·10	1·89	422
Retirement ...	St. James ...	*Buckinghamshire*, 17th April 1869.	36	...	2	...	5·55	38
Mosquito Cove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	1	1	3·03	3·03	33
Orange Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	71	1	...	1·40	...	70
Point ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	...	...	...		36
Golden Grove ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	43	1	1	2·32	2·32	43
Dundee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	35	...	...	...	...	35
Gale's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45	...	3	...	6·66	48
Tilston ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	...	1	...	3·46	27
Golden Grove ...	Westmoreland ...	ditto ...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	...	2	...	8·33	26
Black Heath ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	42	...	...	...	...	42
Friendship ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	58	...	...	...	...	58
Masemure ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	...	...	...	...	28
			494	3	10	0·64	2·02	501
Golden Grove ...	St. Thomas ...	*Gainsborough*, 10th May 1869.	80	1	4	1·25	5·00	83
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	3	...	8·10	...	34
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	..	...	...	...	24
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	1	1	2·50	2·50	40
Plan. Garden River ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	1	2	2·70	5·40	38
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	43	...	1	...	2·43	44
Seven Plantations ...	Clarendon ...	ditto ...	37	...	...	...	...	37
			298	6	8	2·01	2·67	300
SUMMARY ...		*Patrician*	423	9	8	2·10	1·89	412
		Buckinghamshire ..	494	3	10	0·64	2·02	501
		Gainsborough	298	6	8	2·01	2·67	300
			1,215	18	26	1·47	2·13	1,223

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1871-72, *that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1871 *and the* 30*th September* 1872, *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year* 1869-70.

Estates	District.	Ship	Number on Estate, 1st October 1871	Deaths	Births.	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1872
Charlottenberg ...	Westmoreland ...	*Poonah*, 22nd March 1870	48	...	1	...	2 08	49
Mount Eagle ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	58	3	...	5 17	.	55
New Hope ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Retrieve ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	24	1	...	4 16		23
Llanrumney ...	St Mary ...	ditto ...	27	2	1	7·40	3 74	26
Dover ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	1	...	3 22	...	30
Gibraltar ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	...	...	...	...	21
Woodstock ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	2	2	7 40	7 40	27
Lowlayton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30	...	2	...	6 66	32
Ballard's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	...	...	...	...	17
New Ramble ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	20	...	3	...	15 00	23
Hopewell ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	35	...	1	...	2 85	36
Gayle .	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	...	..	...		22
Burlington ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	34	3	...	8 82	.	31
Castleton ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	5	...	...	...	...	5
			423	12	10	2 83	2 36	421
Plan Garden River ...	St Thomas	*Alnwick Castle*, 1st February 1870	33	1	...	3 03	.	32
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	2	2	7 69	7 69	26
Golden Grove	ditto ...	ditto ...	55	1	4	1 81	2 27	58
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	34	...	1	...	2 94	35
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	...	...	...		22
Amity Hall	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	...	2	...	6 06	35
Hordley ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	48	2	3	4 17	6 25	49
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	...	2	...	14 28	16
Leith Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	1	3	2 63	7 89	40
Hall Head ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	52	2	2	3 84	3 84	52
			355	9	19	2 53	5 35	365
SUMMARY ...		*Poonah* ..	423	12	10	2 83	2·36	421
		Alnwick Castle ...	355	9	19	2 53	5 35	365
		TOTAL ...	778	21	29	2 69	3 72	786

JAMAICA.

Return showing number of deaths and births in the financial year 1871-72, *that is to say, between the* 1st *October* 1871 *and the* 30*th September* 1872, *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the financial year* 1870-71.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number on estate 1st October 1871.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births.	Number alive, 1st October 1872.
Belleisle ...	Westmoreland ...	*Merchantman*, 6th May, 1871.	20	...	...	...	...	20
Fontabelle ...	ditto ...	ditto	21	...	...	...	...	21
Frome ...	ditto ...	ditto	20	2	1	10·00	5·00	19
Blackheath ...	ditto ..	ditto	43	1	...	2·32	...	42
George's Plain ...	ditto ...	ditto	28	2	...	7·17	...	26
Mesopotamia ...	ditto ...	ditto	33	...	1	...	3·00	34
Shrewsbury ...	ditto ...	ditto	33	...	2	...	6·06	35
Masemure ...	ditto ...	ditto	25	...	...	...	...	25
Meylersfield ..	ditto ...	ditto	29	...	2	...	6·89	31
New Hope ...	ditto ...	ditto	15	...	4		26·66	19
Retrieve ...	ditto ...	ditto	17	2	...	11·76	...	15
Roaring River ...	ditto ...	ditto	4	1	...	25·00	...	3
Holland ...	St. Elizabeth ...	ditto	67	1	...	1·49	...	66
			355	9	10	2·53	2·81	356
Plantain Garden River	St. Thomas ...	*Aliquis*, April 1871 ...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Winchester ...	ditto ...	ditto	23	1	1	4·34	4·34	23
Golden Grove ...	ditto ...	ditto	33	4	1	12·12	3·03	30
Duckenfield ...	ditto ...	ditto	41	2	2	4·87	4·87	41
Holland ...	ditto ...	ditto	19	1	...	5·26	...	18
Amity Hall ...	ditto ..	ditto	14	3	...	21·42	...	11
Hordley ...	ditto ...	ditto	33	4	...	12·12	...	29
Wheelerfield ...	ditto ...	ditto	20	1	...	5·00	...	19
Retreat ...	ditto ...	ditto	18	...	...	...	...	18
Belvidere ...	ditto ...	ditto	46	6	4	13·04	8·69	44
Coley ..	ditto ...	ditto	44	7	2	15·90	4·54	39
Dawkin's Caymanas ...	St. Catherine ...	ditto	18	...	1	...	5·55	19
New Works ...	ditto ...	ditto	20	1	...	5·00	...	19
Tulluch ...	ditto ...	ditto	23	1	...	4·34	...	22
Bybrook ...	ditto ...	ditto	36	3	...	8·33	...	33
			408	34	11	8·33	2·69	385
Amity Hall ...	Clarendon ...	*Hereford*, 1st June 1871...	26	...	...	...	...	26
The Bog ...	ditto ...	ditto	39	1	...	2·56	...	38
Mony Musk ...	ditto ...	ditto	26	1	...	3·84	...	25
Greenwich ...	ditto ...	ditto	26	...	...	...	...	26
Suttons ...	ditto ...	ditto	15	...	...	...	...	15
Denbigh ...	ditto ...	ditto	25	...	...	...	...	25
Parnassus ...	ditto ...	ditto	20	1	...	5·00	...	19
Whitney ...	ditto ...	ditto	31	...	...	...	...	31
Pennant's ...	ditto ...	ditto	25	...	...	...	...	25
St. Jago ...	ditto ...	ditto	15	1	...	6·66	...	14
The Lodge ...	ditto ...	ditto	30	1	...	3·33	...	29
Spring Garden ...	St. Mary ...	ditto	33	3	...	9·09	...	30
Woodstock ...	ditto ...	ditto	14	...	1	...	7·14	15
Llanrumney ...	ditto ...	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Dover ...	ditto ...	ditto	14	1	...	7·14	...	13
Gibraltar ...	ditto ...	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Ballard's Valley ...	ditto ...	ditto	10	1	...	10·00	...	9
Iter Boreale ...	ditto ...	ditto	28	1	...	3·57	...	27
Fort Stewart ...	ditto ...	ditto	21	...	...	...	...	21
Nonsuch ...	ditto ...	ditto	22	...	..	...	...	22
Trinity ...	ditto ...	ditto	18	1	...	5·55	...	17
Cornwall ...	ditto ...	ditto	17	...	...	...	...	17
Hopewell ...	ditto ..	ditto	20	...	...	...	...	20
Konningsberg ...	ditto ...	ditto	20	...	...	...	...	20
Gray's Inn ...	ditto ...	ditto	20	1	...	5·00	...	19
			541	13	1	2·40	0·18	529
SUMMARY		*Merchantman*	355	9	10	2·53	2·81	356
		Aliquis	408	34	11	8·33	2·69	385
		Hereford	541	13	1	2·40	0·18	529
			1,304	56	22	4·29	1·68	1,270

JAMAICA.

Return showing the number of deaths and births in the financial year 1872 *amongst coolies who arrived in Jamaica during the course of year, that is to say, between the* 1*st October* 1871 *and the* 30*th September* 1872.

Estates.	District.	Ship.	Number originally located.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births	Number alive 1st October 1872.
Gibraltar	St Mary ...	*Merchantman*, 9th March 1872.	12	...	..			12
Orange Hill .	ditto	ditto ...	23	...	.			23
Spring Garden	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	2	1	6 45	3·22	30
Low Layton .	ditto ...	ditto	17	1	...	5 88		16
Brimmer Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto .	24	...	1		4 16	25
Gayle	ditto ...	ditto	13		...	.	...	13
New Ramble .	ditto ...	ditto .. .	35	..	.			35
Cromwell ..	ditto ...	ditto	10	1	.	10·00	.	9
Agualta Vale ...	ditto ...	ditto .	23	...	...	.		23
Iter Boreale ...	ditto ...	ditto	16	...	..	.		16
Llanrumney ..	ditto .	ditto	19	1	...	5:26		18
Gray's Inn	ditto ...	ditto ..	38	2	...	5·26		36
Water Valley	ditto ...	ditto	9	...	..			9
Burlington ..	ditto .	ditto	20	...	...	...		20
Woodstock	ditto ...	ditto	15	..	..	...		15
Nonsuch .	ditto ...	ditto	17	2	1	11·76	5·88	16
Konningsberg ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	11	...	..	...	...	11
Fort Stewart	ditto ...	ditto .	15	..	...	.	..	15
Ballard's Valley ..	ditto .	ditto	13	..	...	.	...	13
Hopewell .	ditto ..	ditto . ..	8	...	...	...	...	8
Bybrook ..	St. Catherine ...	ditto	10	...	...	..	...	10
			379	9	3	2·37	0 79	373
Amity Hall ...	Clarendon ...	*Salisbury*, 9th June 1872	17	..	...		...	17
The Bog	ditto ...	ditto .. .	58	.	.	...	.	58
Greenwich ...	ditto ..	ditto	12	...	..	..	...	12
Mony Musk ..	ditto ...	ditto	48	2	.	4·16	.	46
Moreland ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	18	...	...			18
Raymonds ...	ditto ..	ditto	19	...	...		..	19
Hill Side ...	ditto ...	ditto	35	...	...	..		35
Carlisle ...	ditto .	ditto	29	1	...	3 44	...	28
Denbigh ..	ditto ...	di to	73	1		1 36	...	72
Halse Hall ...	ditto ...	ditto	37	2	...	5 40	...	35
Seven Plantation ...	ditto ..	ditto	20	...	...	...	.	20
St Jago ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	16	...	...	...	...	16
Whitney ...	ditto .	ditto	26	...	...	...	.	26
			408	6	...	1 47	...	402
Water Valley ..	St. Mary ...	*Humber*, 9th September 1872.	17	...	...	...	...	17
Konninsberg ...	ditto ...	ditto	7	...	...	..	...	7
Hopewell ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	...	.	..		13
Low Layton .	ditto ...	ditto	13	...	...	...	...	13
Quebec .	ditto ..	ditto	16		...	...	..	16
Gray's Inn ...	ditto ...	ditto	25	...	...	...	.	25
Agualta Vale ...	ditto ..	ditto .	18	...	...	...		18
Orange Hill ...	ditto ...	ditto	19	...	...	...		19
Gibraltar ...	ditto ...	ditto	12	...	...	...	...	12
Woodstock ...	ditto	ditto	11	...	..	...	...	11
Dover ...	ditto ...	ditto	22	..	...	..	.	22
Ballard's Valley ..	ditto ...	ditto	15		.	.	.	15
Llanrumney ...	ditto ..	ditto .. .	19	.	..	...		19
Fort Stewart ...	ditto ...	ditto	10	..	...	...	...	16
New Ramble	ditto ..	ditto .	46	...	...	...	...	46
Iter Boreale	ditto ...	ditto	15	...	...	...	.	15
Spring Garden	ditto ...	ditto	54	..	...	.	.	54
Gayle ...	ditto ...	ditto	15	...	...	...	.	15
Nonsuch ...	ditto ...	ditto .. .	11	...	...	...	..	11
Cornwall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	...	...	...		12
Brimmer Hall ...	ditto ..	ditto	12	...	..	...	.	12
Burlington ...	ditto ...	ditto	10	..	...	...		10
			398	...	...	...	..	398

SUMMARY	Number originally located.	Deaths.	Births.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of births	Number alive 1st October 1872.
Merchantman	379	9	3	2 37	0·79	373
Salisbury	408	6	...	1·47	..	402
Humber	398	.	...	...	...	398
Introduced in 1871-72 (first year coolies)	1,185	15	3	1 26	1 25	1,173
" " (second year coolies) ...	1,304	56	22	4·29	1 68	1,270
" " (third year coolies)	778	21	29	2 69	3 72	786
" " (fourth year coolies) ..	1,215	18	26	1·47	2·13	1,223
Total number of coolies in Jamaica serving under indenture on 30th September 1872 ...	4,482	110	80	2 45	1 78	4,452
Number of East Indian immigrants serving under indenture on 30th September 1872 .. .						4,452
" " " who have not completed residence of 10 years in Colony						2,156
" " " who have completed residence " " ...						3,377
Total in Colony on 30th September, 1872						10,985

Immigration Department synopsis of Mortality Returns of East Indian Immigrants Indentured under the provisions of Law 34 of 1869 for the four years ending with 1871-72.

	First year coolies. (a)	Second year coolies.	Third year coolies.	Fourth year. coolies.	Total number of coolies under indenture.	Percentage of deaths amongst total number of coolies
Percentage of deaths in 1868-69	4·54	...	...	...	1,387	(b) 4·54
" " 1869-70	7·23	7·91	...	...	2,225	7·14
" " 1870 71	1·88	7·29	2·5	...	3,402	3·43
" " 1871-72	1·26	4·29	2·69	1·47	4,482	2·45

(*a*) The coolies in this column arrived in the year in which they died. The percentage of mortality in this case, therefore, is only for a fraction of twelve months.

(*b*) This is the percentage of mortality for an average of six months.

A. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Agent General, Immigration.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
The 16th January 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

IMMIGRANTS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 95 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 6th August 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter* from the Colonial Office, with its several enclosures, relating to the consolidated returns of immigrants for 1872 in British Guiana.

* 9th July 1873.

2. It is satisfactory to observe that the rate of mortality among the immigrants during the first and subsequent years of their residence has been reduced from 3·54 per cent. to 1·06 per cent. At the same time, Your Lordship in Council will notice, with regret, that the disproportion between the number of complaints preferred by masters and the number proceeded with continues as great as ever. It is to be hoped, however, that the efforts of Governor Scott to check this evil by exercising the power vested in him of refusing further allotments may be more successful.

3. It is the intention of the Earl of Kimberley, as Your Excellency in Council will observe, to take into consideration the constitution of the Immigration Department and the magistracy, in order to make more effectual provision against this and other abuses.

Dated Colonial Office, London, the 9th July 1873.

From—R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq., *Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,*
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of British Guiana, transmitting the consolidated returns of immigrants for 1872, with the report of the Immigration Department.

* 17th May 1873, No. 75.

2. I am also to transmit to you a copy of a despatch† which his Lordship has addressed to the Governor respecting the issue of summonses against the immigrants which are not proceeded with by employers, and are often compounded for by the immigrant paying the cost of the summons, and a copy of a minute by the Emigration Commissioners on the Governor's despatch and enclosures, and I am to request that the consolidated returns may not be sent to India in original, but that they may be returned to this department.

† 7th July 1873, No. 84.

No. 75, dated Georgetown, the 17th May 1873.

From—The Hon. J. SCOTT, *Governor of British Guiana,*
To—*The Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

I HAVE the honor to transmit the consolidated immigration returns for the two half-years ending respectively the 30th of June and the 31st of December of the past year, together with the report* thereon of Mr. King, second Sub-Immigration Agent, who, in consequence of Mr. Crosby being temporarily acting as Puisne Judge, and the first Sub-Agent being engaged in making the half-yearly inspection of the estates, is now in charge of the department.

* 13th May 1873.

2. As regards the unusual and objectionable delay in forwarding the earlier of these returns, Your Lordship will observe that Mr. King reports that it was completed on the 21st of October, and that its detention has arisen from the inability of the Immigration Agent General to find time to prepare his report upon it. In justification of myself I may state that I have on several occasions pressed the Immigration Agent General for his report. I cannot admit the excuse of want of time, as the preparation of such a report, with all the data set forth in the return already compiled, does not involve any great labour, and under all circumstances, admitting that there might have been a pressure of work, such a document should have had precedence over minor matters.

3. My attention was drawn in Your Lordship's despatch No. 381 of the 11th of November to a communication from the Government of India commenting upon the consolidated return of immigrants for the half-year ending the 31st of December 1871, and the report of the Immigration Agent General thereon. The death-rate for the year, stated to be 35·80 per thousand, was regarded as high; but, as I have elsewhere pointed out, the death-rate of the entire population of the colony was in 1871 unusually high, having reached 37·8 per thousand. The death-rate amongst the immigrants, therefore, compares favorably with the general rate of mortality. By the returns now forwarded, it will be observed that the mortality amongst the immigrants working on the estates was for the half-year ending June 30th 15·5, and for the half-year ending December 31st 14·2 per thousand, and that in no case on any estate has the death-rate reached 7 per cent., the maximum fixed by Your Lordship, which, if reached, would exclude an estate from having a fresh allotment of immigrants.

Blue book report for 1871.

4. The Indian Government expressed a desire that the tables of mortality should exhibit the percentage of deaths separately for both indentured and unindentured immigrants, and that the mortality among the former class should be analysed with reference to the period of residence. With the view of complying with this demand, two tables have been attached to the consolidated return for the half-year ending the 30th of December last. From the first of these it will be seen that the death-rate for the half-year was amongst indentured immigrants 1·26, and amongst unindentured immigrants 1·92 per cent. This shews in favour of the indentured labourers a result which might be expected from the circumstance that the unindentured coolies consist of the older residents who are more advanced in life, and amongst whom, as a general rule, a larger number of deaths may be looked for. Both classes, I may remark, are treated the same as regards cottage accommodation and medical treatment in the estates hospitals, although under the Ordinance indentured immigrants are alone entitled to this latter privilege; in the new Ordinance I obtained an alteration in the draft sent out, by which all immigrants residing on the estates are entitled to medical treatment. Under these circumstances I confess that I do not attach much importance to this separation of the death-rate between indentured and unindentured immigrants. It was recommended by the Immigration Agent General in his report dated the 23rd of April 1872, on which the comments of the Government of India are based, on the ground that because there was a greater equality of the sexes amongst the unindentured labourers, and, therefore, reasonable to suppose a greater amount of domestic comfort and happiness and possible moral improvement, it was important to ascertain whether this produced a correspondingly decreased mortality. The unindentured immigrants, as I have stated, are the older resident coolies, and have the greater number of females amongst them, and for the same reason it may be presumed that the mortality may be expected to be greater, and not less, as anticipated by the Immigration Agent General. In my despatch No. 101 of the 20th of July 1872, I stated that I did not consider this distinction was of sufficient value to compensate for the additional labour it imposed on the managers of estates, and that it needlessly introduced another difficulty to those existing in obtaining accurate returns from the estates on which the statistics of the Immigration Department are founded. My own view is, that while obtaining all possible useful statistics as regards the immigrant class of the population, all complication in the managers' returns should be avoided as likely to lead to the introduction of errors.

5. The second table gives an analysis of the mortality amongst the Indian immigrants under indenture for periods of residence from one to four years. This information is of a most useful character, and instructions had been given, before receiving the request of the Government of India, to supply it with each half-yearly return. The mortality amongst the immigrants of one year's residence or under is stated to be 3·54 per cent. during the six months ending the 30th of December last. This is a high rate, but perhaps not greater than

might be expected amongst a people many of whom have impaired constitutions on arrival; of those who had been over one, but less than two years in the colony, the mortality is 1·4 only for the six months, showing a large decrease in the death-rate; and as the mortality does not greatly decrease in succeeding periods, it would appear that the first year's residence is sufficient to accustom the coolie to the change and place him as regards health on an equal footing with the older residents.

6. These returns shew, I regret to state, the same objectionable features as former returns with regard to the large number of cases brought by employers against immigrants, or rather cases in which summonses are taken out, and greater number withdrawn. In my despatch No. 101, of the 20th of July last, I stated that I had personally brought this objectionable mode of procedure on the part of managers before several of the influential proprietors and attorneys, and that I hoped by their influence to see the practice checked if not entirely abandoned, but the returns I have recently received shew that although in some instances there has been an improvement, in most of the others it continues as heretofore. The managers assert that it proceeds from a feeling not to press upon the coolie for punishment when he has expressed contrition for any offence he has committed, and I am not prepared to say that this feeling does not actuate many of them; but they overlook the evils which attend this system of condoning offences, by allowing the immigrants to pay to them the cost of the summonses, to such a large extent as these returns shew to be the practice. On the one hand, I believe that practically it induces a carelessness in committing offences which would be avoided if in all cases where a summons had been taken out it was imperative on the manager to bring the immigrant before the magistrate, and on the other hand managers are likely to take out summonses with less discrimination, knowing that in many instances the immigrants will repay the cost, and that they thus with very little trouble to themselves indirectly inflict upon them a moderate fine without the intervention of the magistrate.

The Government of India, in the despatch transmitted to me by Your Lordship, express a hope that the new Ordinance will put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of things, and suggest that I should enquire closely into the working of the magistrates' courts so far as their action in regard to immigrants is concerned. The magistrates, I may remark, are in no wise concerned in the practice alluded to. The summonses against immigrants are granted on the application of managers on written statements of the offence with which the immigrant is charged, and it depends solely upon the manager whether he attends to prosecute or not at the magistrate's court. The new Immigration Ordinance has no provision bearing on this subject. In one of my communications to Your Lordship I suggested that the remedy to prevent these objectionable compromises would be to prohibit by legislation the acceptance of any payment by a manager from an immigrant in connection with any matter pending in a magistrate's court. If a manager deemed it expedient to forgive an immigrant, he might do so, but in such a case the estate should bear the cost of the summons. I am aware, as I then stated, that a legislative provision of this kind would be somewhat anomalous.

8. I may state that I am having prepared a printed copy of that portion of the consolidated return which gives for the past twelve months the cases for breaches of the labour laws, shewing, as regards each estate, those withdrawn, acquitted, and convicted, and that it is my intention to forward a copy to each manager, accompanied with a circular pointing out the objections taken by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India to the practice adopted, and I trust this may have the effect of putting a stop to it; if not, then it will have to be considered whether the Government should not refuse to grant allotments of immigrants to managers who should continue a system which is, when rightly considered, neither beneficial to the immigrant nor to the manager.

No. 1064, dated British Guiana, the 13th May 1873.

From—C. W. KING, Esq., *Sub-Immigration Agent,*

To—*The Governor of British Guiana.*

I HAVE the honor to forward to Your Excellency the consolidated half-yearly return of immigrants under indenture of service or residing on plantations in the Colony of British Guiana for the half-year ending 30th June 1872, and also a similar return for the half-year ending 31st December 1872; also a statement shewing the length of residence in the colony of all those indentured immigrants who died on the different plantations during the half-year ending 31st December 1872.

2. The return for the half-year ending 30th June 1872 was completed on Monday, 21st October. Its detention until the present moment arose from the inability of the Immigration Agent General to find time to prepare his report on it. The preparation of this return, and also of that for the half-year ending 31st December, was delayed by the necessity of sending back so many of the estate returns for correction. Each half-year this same complaint has to be made, and the work of preparing the consolidated return is very much impeded by the careless manner in which the estate returns are sent in.

Immigrant Population.

3. Immigrant population on the 30th June 1872 was as follows :—

	Under indenture.		Not indentured.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Calcutta ...	23,117	8,555	5,346	3,466	28,463	12,021	40,484
Madras ...	1,143	517	460	380	1,603	897	2,500
Chinese ...	4,209	498	1,105	368	5,314	866	6,180
Africans and Creoles of African descent ...	153	22	729	419	882	441	1,323
On December 31st, 1872.							
Calcutta ...	23,951	9,055	5,094	3,406	29,045	12,461	41,506
Madras ...	1,156	529	433	372	1,589	901	2,490
Chinese ...	3,906	488	1,191	363	5,097	851	5,948
Africans and Creoles of African descent ...	209	24	699	445	908	469	1,377

On the 31st December 1871 there were 33,940 Indian immigrants, including those from Calcutta and Madras, under indenture on the estates, and 8,823 not under indenture but resident on the estates. On the 31st December 1872 there were 34,691 under indenture and 9,305 not under indenture but resident on the estates, thus exhibiting an increase of 751 under indenture and 482 not under indenture but resident on estates, or a total increase of 1,233.

There were 3,556 Indian immigrants introduced into the colony during the year 1872, and 58 Indian casuals are registered as having arrived. If to these there be added 473 births, we have a total increase of 4,087 to the Indian immigrant population during the year 1872. Against this must be put 983 who returned to India in the *Enmore* and *Rohilla* in September and October, and 1,427 deaths. These figures would leave an actual increase of 1,677, of which number 1,233 appear as indentured or resident on the estates. There are therefore 444 not accounted for in the consolidated return, but this is easily explained by the fact that each year many of the immigrants whose terms of service have expired leave the estates and settle in the towns and villages, or on abandoned estates, in either of which cases they remain unaccounted for in the consolidated return, which takes notice of those only who are indentured or resident on the estates. There is every reason to believe that the registers of deaths on the estates are now kept with care and accuracy, and it is therefore a fair presumption that the greater number of the 444 who do not appear in the consolidated return have become merged in the general population of the colony in one or other of the ways above mentioned. The close of 1872 exhibits a decrease of 101 in the Chinese immigrant population under indenture or resident on estates, as on the 31st December 1871 there were 5,948, including both those under indenture and those not under indenture but resident on the estates, and on the 31st December 1872 there were 5,847. In September and October 139 returned to China.

Proportion of Sexes.

4. The proportion of males to females on the 30th June was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Proportion.
Under indenture.			
Calcutta ...	23,117	8,555	As 100 to 37·00
Madras ...	1,143	517	" " " 45·23
Chinese ...	4,209	498	" " " 11·83
Africans, &c. ...	153	22	" " " 14·38
Not under indenture.			
Calcutta ...	5,346	3,466	" " " 64·83
Madras ...	460	380	" " " 82·61
Chinese ...	1,105	368	" " " 33·30
Africans, &c. ...	729	419	" " " 57·47
Total proportion indentured and not indentured.			
Calcutta ...	28,463	12,021	" " " 42·23
Madras ...	1,603	897	" " " 55·95
Chinese ...	5,614	866	" " " 16·29
Africans, &c. ...	882	441	" " " 50·00

ON 31ST DECEMBER.

Under indenture.

	Males.	Females.	Proportion.
Calcutta	23,951	9,055	As 100 to 37·81
Madras	1,156	529	" " " 45·76
Chinese	3,906	488	" " " 12·49
Africans, &c.	209	24	" " " 11·48

Not under indenture.

Calcutta	5,094	3,406	" " " 66 86
Madras	433	372	" " " 85 91
Chinese	1,191	363	" " " 30·48
Africans, &c.	699	445	" " " 63 66

Total proportion indentured and not indentured.

Calcutta	29,045	12,461	" " " 42·90
Madras	1,589	901	" " " 56 70
Chinese	5,097	851	" " " 16·69
Africans, &c.	968	469	" " " 51 65

On the 31st December 1871 the proportion of males to females amongst the Indian immigrants, including both those from Calcutta and Madras, under indenture was as 100 to 37 22. The above statistics give a proportion of 100 to 38·18 on December 31st, 1872, including both those from Calcutta and Madras. Amongst those not under indenture, but resident on the estates on December 31st, 1871, the proportion was as 100 to 64·11, and on December 31st, 1872, as 100 to 64·24; the relative proportion of the sexes is therefore more favorable than at the close of 1871.

MORTALITY.

5. The mortality amongst the immigrants in reference to their being under indenture or not under indenture service is not shewn in the return for the half-year ending 30th June. In compliance, however, with the instructions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State dated November 11th, attention has been paid to this distinction in the return for the second half-year.

The mortality during the half-year ending 30th June was as follows :—

	Population.	Deaths.	Mortality in 1,000.
Calcutta and Madras	42,984	674	16·43
Chinese	6,180	83	13·57
Africans	1,323	2	1·51

During the-half year ending 31st December 1872—

Under indenture.

	Population.	Deaths.	Mortality in 1,000.
Indians	34,691	454	12·92
Chinese	4,394	46	10·36
Africans	233	1	4 27

Not under indenture

Indians	9,305	207	21·76
Chinese	1,554	25	15 83
Africans	1,144	3	2 62

Total mortality of indentured and not indentured.

ndians	43,996	661	14·8
Chinese	5,948	71	11·8
Africans	1,377	4	2·9

There were four estates the mortality on which exceeded 3·50 during the half-year ending June 30th, and on these four estates the mortality in the half-year ending 31st December was reduced to ·79, 1·12, 2·13, and 2·23 respectively. During the half-year ending 31st December 1872, there were six estates in which the mortality exceeded 3·50. Throughout the colony the death-rate for the half-year ending 30th June was 1·55, and for the half-year ending December 31st, 1·42. It will be observed that the mortality was less among the immigrants under indenture than amongst those not under indenture.

I have furnished a statement shewing the length of residence in the Colony of British Guiana of all those indentured immigrants who died on the different plantations in the colony during the half-year ending December 31st, 1872.

The analysis of the mortality has not been carried beyond the fourth year of residence on account of the impossibility of ascertaining the number of immigrants under indenture who had been in the colony for periods exceeding four years, without the expenditure of more time and labour than could be devoted to it, and without this information, no deductions could be drawn and the analysis would be of no practical utility.

The immigrants who arrived in the latter part of 1872 were excluded from the analysis as they had been in the colony only a few weeks.

The columns which represent the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year of residence, include respectively all immigrants introduced in seasons 1871-72, 1870-71, 1869-70, and 1868-69.

It will be observed that the death-rate in the first year is, as might be expected, very much higher than in the other periods, and that each succeeding year exhibits a gradual decrease. There is a slight increase in the death-rate among the total number of those who had been resident in the colony for periods exceeding four years. The increased average would probably be found among those immigrants who came to the colony from 15 to 25 years ago.

It may be expected that future returns will afford evidence of the beneficial effects of the rationing system by exhibiting a reduction in the death-rate amongst the newly arrived immigrants. This system has been in operation since the commencement of the present season.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births among the Indian immigrants during the half-year ending June 30th was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indians	227	294	531
Chinese	18	18	36
and for the half-year ending December 31st—			
Indians	260	206	466
Chinese	17	11	28

Cases involving offences against the Labour Laws.

7. The population of the three counties and throughout the colony, and the number of prosecutions instituted and complaints made, and their percentage in reference to the population, are as follows :—

Half-year ending June 30th—

	Population.	*Complaints*			
		Withdrawn	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
Demerara	23,031	973	1,318	343	2,634
Essequibo	8,981	500	455	64	1,019
Berbice	6,202	376	368	40	784
TOTAL ...	38,214	1,849	2,141	447	4,437

Half year-ending December 31st—

Demerara	23,558	878	1,325	544	2,747
Essequibo	9,362	532	519	60	1,111
Berbice ...	6,398	392	318	36	746
TOTAL ...	39,318	1,802	2,162	640	4,604

The percentage of prosecutions or complaints in proportion to the population is as follows :—

In 1st half-year 11·61 per cent.
„ 2nd „ 11·71 „

There were five estates in Demerara, one in Essequibo, and one in Berbice in which the percentage of prosecutions exceeded twenty per cent. during the half-year ending June 30th, and there was one in Demerara, one in Essequibo, and one in Berbice in which the prosecutions exceeded twenty per cent. during the half-year ending 31st December.

The percentages of withdrawals, convictions, and acquittals are as follows :—

During the half-year ending June 30th—

	Convicted.	Withdrawn.	Acquitted.
Demerara	50·04	36·94	13·02
Essequibo	44·65	49·07	6·28
Berbice	46·94	47·96	5·1
During the half-year ending December 1872—			
Demerara	48·23	31 97	19·8
Essequibo	46·71	47·89	5·4
Berbice...	42·62	52·55	4·83

Immigrants against employers.—During the half-year ending June 30th, in Demerara on one estate there were four cases, all of which resulted in acquittal. On another, one case which was withdrawn before trial. In Essequibo on one estate there was one case which resulted in acquittal. In Berbice there were no cases.

During the half-year ending December 31st, in Demerara on six estates there were twelve cases, nine of which resulted in conviction and three in acquittal. In Essequibo on four estates there were nine cases, two of which were withdrawn and seven resulted in acquittal.

The statistics given above present a very large proportion of cases withdrawn, and also of prosecutions in proportion to population.

8. The visits paid to the estates by the Medical Inspector and the Sub-Immigration Agents and the reports sent in by them with regard to the condition of the estate hospitals, and of the dwellings of the immigrants, and also with regard to the extent of the accommodation both as to hospital and dwellings on each estate, shew that a continued improvement has been

taking place, and that great additions have been made to the cottage accommodation on the estates throughout the colony.

9. The Sub-Immigration Agents have received instructions to enquire into and report at each visit upon the wages earned by the immigrants at the different kinds of work, the amount of work performed for those wages, and the time occupied in the performance of it; also the price of different articles of food in the different districts throughout the colony. The first of those reports was forwarded to Your Excellency on the 4th instant.

Minute by Sir T. W. C. MURDOCH, *dated the* 17*th June* 1873.

THE returns enclosed in Governor Scott's despatch are for the two half-years of 1872. They are so fully analyzed by the Sub-Immigration Agent that I only reproduce here the general results.

2. The number of immigrants on estates on 30th of June 1872 was 50,487, of whom were Indians—

	Males.	Females.	
Under indenture	24,260	9,072	
Not under indenture	5,806	3,846	
	30,066	12,918	42,984
Chinese	...	...	6,180
Africans and Creole Africans	...	...	1,323
		TOTAL ...	50,487

The number on 31st December 1872 was 51,321, of whom were Indians—

	Males.	Females.	
Under indenture	25,107	9,584	
Not under indenture	5,527	3,778	
	30,634	13,362	43,996
Chinese	...	...	5,948
Africans and Creole Africans	...	...	1,377
		TOTAL ...	51,321

Comparing the number of Indians on estates on 31st December 1871 and 31st December 1872, there was an increase at the latter date of 751 under indenture and 482 not under indenture.

3. During the half-year ending 31st December last, the mortality among Indians is said to have been at the rate of 14·8 per 1,000, but of those under indenture at the rate of only 12·92 per 1,000; while among those not under indenture, it was at the rate of 21·76 per 1,000 (these numbers are not strictly accurate; they should be 13·15 and 22·2 respectively). The great difference in the mortality between those under and those not under indenture is accounted for, the Governor says, by the circumstance that among the unindentured are a large proportion of old people. I should think it more likely to arise from the laxer discipline under which the unindentured laborer lives, and the greater freedom he probably allows himself when not in the field. At all events it shows that indenture is, in a sanitary point of view, an advantage to the immigrant.

4. But the most striking return attached to the despatch is, that which shows the mortality among Indians during the first and subsequent years of their residence. From this it appears that during the last half of 1872 the mortality among immigrants who had been less than one year in the colony was at the rate of ... ... 3·54 per cent.

Of those in their second year	1·40	„
Ditto ditto third „	1·31	„
Ditto ditto fourth „	1·06	„

It will be remembered that in Trinidad, which is generally considered a healthier colony than British Guiana, the mortality among new immigrants has till recently been much higher than this. And that even in 1872, though the mortality of those in their first year had been much reduced by the rationing system, it was still very heavy among those in their second year. This return, if correct, which I see no reason to doubt, must, under these circumstances, be regarded as satisfactory.

5. The disproportion between the number of complaints preferred by masters and the number proceeded with continues as great as ever. The whole number preferred during the year was 9,041.

Of these there were withdrawn	3,651
Proved	4,303
Not proved	1,087
	9,041

The Governor states that he has remonstrated on the subject with influential proprietors and attorneys, but with no effect. It is an indirect way of inflicting fines on the immigrants by compelling them to pay the cost of the summons as the condition of not proceeding with it.

6. The Governor is fully alive to the objectionable nature of this mode of proceeding, but feels great difficulty in dealing with it by legislation. It would no doubt be difficult to frame a law prohibiting the practice, which would not be on the one hand oppressive or on the other easily evaded. The Governor proposes to address a circular to the managers of estates on the subject, and if that has not the desired effect, he would then consider the propriety of refusing new immigrants to estates where the practice is followed. An announcement of that nature would probably be more effectual than any law on the subject.

7. The returns are, I believe, for the India Office, but the information they contain is so valuable for future reference that I would suggest that they should not be allowed to be sent to India in original.

No. 84, dated Colonial Office, London, the 7th July 1873.

From—The Right Honorable the EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

To—The Governor of British Guiana.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 75, of the 17th of May, transmitting the consolidated returns of immigrants for 1873, with the report of the Immigration Department.

2. I concur with you in thinking that it is necessary to endeavour to check the practice which, from the report of the Commission, as well as from your remarks, appears to be too prevalent, namely, the taking out of summonses against immigrants which are not proceeded with by their employers, and are in many cases compounded for by the immigrant paying the cost of the summons, and that it would be preferable that the Governor should for this purpose exercise his power to refuse further allotments of immigrants, rather than that an attempt should be made to deal with the evil by legislation. The most efficient remedy, however, will probably be found in the appointment of a sufficient staff of officers to visit the estates frequently, and to determine disputes on the spot; and I propose to take into consideration shortly the constitution of the Immigration Department and the magistracy, with a view to making more effectual provision against this and other abuses which, without the necessary administrative improvements, will not be sufficiently prevented by the recent amendment of the immigration law.

3. I have in another despatch requested that returns of the kind enclosed in your despatch may be forwarded in duplicate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1871-72.

No. 660-74 I, dated Simla, 22nd September 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 2458 I of the 19th June 1873, and accompaniment as above noted.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report was due on the 15th November, and having been received only on the 21st June 1873, is in consequence over seven months in arrears. Though submitted two months earlier than the report of the previous year, yet there is still much room for improvement, and Superintending Engineers should be urged to greater punctuality in the submission of their reports. Paragraph 86 of the Chief Engineer's review shows that none of them submitted their reports until early in November, the time at which they were due in the office of the Public Works Department to the Government of India, and several were much later. Last year it was said the Controller was behindhand, and that the camping season having commenced, it was difficult for executive officers to compile their returns. This year the Controller, though still somewhat late, sent in the last returns on 24th August, and therefore the returns should have been in much earlier from Executive officers.

2. It is explained by the Accountant General that one of the many causes of delay is the attempt in offices of Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineer to reconcile the figures received from Executive Engineers' offices with those received from the Controllers' offices. But the Account Department is responsible for the accuracy of its figures. As a rule, calls for explanation generally result in the Controller's figures being shown to be accurate, and it is, therefore, desirable that the Superintending Engineers, as well as the Chief Engineer, should be required to accept the Controller's figures, unless where they are obviously inaccurate, in

which case the Controller and not the Executive Engineer should be called on for explanation Another cause of delay is the printing of unnecessary documents, but this matter will be separately reviewed and dealt with.

General results.

3. The aggregate capital invested in canals in the Punjab has been increased during the year by Rs. 29,86,022, of which sum Rs. 28,79,972 were expended on separate projects, additions to existing series, and preliminary surveys for new projects, from which no return is obtainable until the completion of the works.

4. The area irrigated in the year under review amounted to 1,163,204 acres against 1,206,216 acres irrigated in the previous year, so that there was a falling-off in area of 43,012 acres, but it was slightly in excess of that of the year 1868-69. It is worthy, however, of remark that though the areas irrigated in 1868-69 and 1871-72 are nearly the same, there is a considerable falling-off (Rs. 1,47,593) in revenue, thus showing a diminution since the former year, of irrigation of the superior staples (see table in paragraph 3 of Punjab Government's Resolution), and there is an increase in working expenses of Rs. 1,49,157, which can hardly be considered satisfactory. These two causes combined have reduced the percentage of profits from 7·52 on direct only, and 14·06 on direct together with indirect returns in 1868-69, to 4·99 and 10·65, respectively, in 1871-72. The growth of expenditure under "working expenses" should, the Governor General in Council considers, be more carefully watched by the local Government.

5. The areas irrigated by the respective works are as follows:—

	Acres.
Western Jumna Canal	444,385
Baree Doab "	287,070
Inundation Canals, Upper Sutlej	87,043
" " Lower Sutlej and Chenab	188,465
" " Indus	144,334
Delhi and Goorgaon Works	7,794
Shahpoor Canal	4,113
	1,163,204

Considering the adverse conditions of the rain-fall and river-supply,—deluge of rain in some localities, while the fall was little or none in others,—floods of extraordinary magnitude in the middle of the irrigating season, but an unusually small supply in the inundation canals just when required—the operations of the year appear fairly successful.

6. The nett financial results of the year shows a profit of 4·99 from *direct* income, and 10·65 per cent. if the *indirect* returns are included. The percentages for the previous year being 6·5 and 12·54, respectively, there is therefore in *direct* returns upon the capital outlay a falling-off of 1·51 per cent., and in *indirect* and *direct* taken together, of 1·89 per cent.

7. Taking into consideration the unfavorable nature of the floods and rain-fall in the year under review, the direct income, which aggregates Rs. 20,78,965, compares favorably with the average gross revenue of the past four years, which amounts to Rs. 21,11,768, the difference being only Rs. 32,800. But a comparison with the *wet* year 1867-68 affords a better criterion of the permanent progress made; for, though the rain-fall was greater than in that year, there is yet an increase of Rs. 2,94,000 in the revenue. The working expenses have, however, been augmented by Rs. 1,85,473, and so to a great extent neutralize that increase.

8. The *indirect* income which aggregates Rs. 9,41,738,* though higher than that of 1869-70, is not so large as in the two preceding years, nor as that of 1870-71. The figures, except for those of the Baree Doab Canal, are approximations only, and probably below the true amount which may be fairly credited to the irrigation works in the province. As soon, however, as the land settlements now in progress are completed, correct results will be arrived at in each case.

	Rs.
* Direct and indirect income	30,20,703
Direct income ...	20,78,965
Indirect income ...	9,41,738

9. The working expenses show an increase of Rs. 34,232 over that of the previous year, due chiefly to charges for establishment employed on the new projects, and also to a large debit on account of "Direction," caused by the introduction of expenditure not hitherto entered in these accounts.

The aggregate working expenses amount to 60·13 per cent. of the gross direct revenue, but only to 41·38 per cent. of the gross direct and indirect income. This percentage is too high in a canal whose receipts have increased so much within the last few years.

10. The foregoing results appertain to the irrigation works of the entire province: the details will now be entered upon.

Western Jumna Canal.

11. The area irrigated on this canal amounted to 444,385 acres, which, though less by 18,322 acres than that of the previous year, does not contrast unfavourably with the maximum results obtained prior to the last year of drought (1868-69); the rain-fall having been above the average of the past four years, *i. e.*, 22 inches above the maximum.

12. The areas irrigated in the autumn and spring, respectively, were 187,647 and 256,738 acres, the operations of the past seven years being as follows :—

YEARS.	Acres	Gross revenue.	Net profits.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	397,963	4,90,468	2,37,319	...
1866-67	447,171	7,50,497	5,10,451	...
1867-68	331,037	8,66,963	5,42,973	23·5
1868-69	486,878	12,21,072	8,65,966	37·51
1869-70	496,542	12,53,012	8,75,994	35 82
1870-71	462,707	12,02,848	8,40,718	32·36
1871 72	444,385	11,30,957	7,24,084	26·22

A considerable improvement has taken place in the revenue since 1866-67, in which year and the one under review the irrigated area was nearly the same.

13. The indirect revenue is a fixed sum, and the same as in previous years, *viz.*, Rs. 3,72,563.

14. The area of the principal crops irrigated during the past six years is shewn in the following table :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Sugar-cane ...	19,773	27,209	38,908	45,122	39,877	31,325
Rice ...	62,071	39,455	34,883	46,705	45,863	32,974
Cotton ...	140,796	98,800	74,942	80,093	98,446	100,951
Wheat ...	150,233	100 937	213,226	177,300	182,072	181,573
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rain-fall ...	35·06	53·56	15·30	30·97	47·77	70·17

Comparing the results of the two *wet* years, 1867-68 and 1871-72, a marked increase is observable in the latter in all the crops but rice.

15. The following table shows the proportion of autumn to spring crops for the past three years :—

YEARS.	Autumn.	Spring.	Percentage of autumn.	Percentage of spring.	Rain-fall.
1869-70 ...	230,274	256,846	47·3	52·7	30 97
1870-71 ...	215,717	239,950	47·3	52·7	47 77
1871-72 ...	184,842	252,430	42·	58·	70·17

The effect of copious rains in diminishing the autumn irrigation is thus very evident.

16. Of the whole irrigated area amounting to 454,385 acres, 60,014 acres were irrigated twice, thus showing that the *actual* area irrigated was 384,371 acres. The percentage of twice cropped lands amounts to 16 per cent.; last year it was 14 per cent.

17. The average water-rate calculated on crop acreage amounted to Rs. 2·46 per acre during the autumn, and Rs 2·17 during the spring, giving an average for the year of Rs. 2·31. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 2·83 and Rs. 2·18 per acre, respectively.

18. The water duty, according to page 5 of the Chief Engineer's report, was for the autumn 102 acres, and for the spring 114 acres, per cubic foot per second of utilized supply, which in 1870-71 were 127 and 126 acres, respectively, thus showing a considerable decrease in the figures for the previous year.

19. The gross income of the canal, according to the Chief Engineer, amounted to Rs. 11,30,957 against Rs. 12,02,848 in the previous year, or a falling-off of Rs. 71,891. The Superintending Engineer, at page 2 of his report, gives it as Rs. 11,31,284, while the Controller, in his general statement of income (A), returns the gross revenue at Rs. 11,08,435. It is explained in paragraph 7 of Superintending Engineer's report that his figures have all been taken from Controller's corrected returns with the exception of the water-rent, which has been taken from the demand statement shown in Appendix A. Turning to this statement it is observed that the net assessments, after deducting "remissions and free grants," amount to Rs. 10,64,789, while in both the Superintending and Chief Engineer's revenue account currents, Rs. 10,82,758 is credited under "water-rent." These discrepancies require explanation.

20. There is a slight increase in the water-rate per cubic foot of supply for the spring, and a falling-off of that for the autumn, as compared with the previous year; the figures being—

		1870-71.	1871-72.
Autumn	Rs.	345	316
Spring	"	274	279

21. The demands for 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 12,43,753, and the realizations to Rs. 10,38,126, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,05,627. This, though a considerable improvement on 1869-70, when Rs. 5,05,638 were left unrealized, is still not satisfactory; and contrasts unfavorably with the realizations in the North-Western Provinces, where the outstandings on the largest canal amount to only a few hundred rupees. His Excellency in Council trusts arrangements will be made for more promptly realizing the outstanding demands.

Delhi and Goorgaon Works.

22. The revenue account of these works shows a net loss during the year of Rs. 6,339, or 3·44 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rs. 1,83,830, the expenditure being Rs. 11,522, and the income Rs. 5,183. If, however, the enhancement of land revenue, which is calculated at Rs. 24,528, is taken into account, there is a profit of Rs. 18,189, equivalent to a return of Rs. 9-8 per cent. on the total investment.

23. The revenue accounts of the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer are not supported by the Controller's demand statement A. The amount credited in the revenue accounts referred to under "water-rates" is Rs. 3,173, whereas from the Controller it would appear that the *demands* amounted to Rs. 2,803 only. Explanation should be furnished of this discrepancy.

Baree Doab Canal.

24. The area irrigated in the year under review amounted to 287,070 acres against 279,210 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 7,860 acres. There was a decrease of 12,231 acres in the autumn irrigation as compared with the previous year, but it was more than compensated for by an increase of 20,091 acres in the spring. The proportion of the former to the latter is 26·6 to 73·4 per cent.; the figures for the previous year were 31·75 and 68 25 per cent., respectively.

25. The principal crops irrigated during the past eight years are compared in the following table :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Rice ...	29,212	53,564	57,615	63,961	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598
Cotton ...	13,881	5,236	12,511	21,101	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387
Sugar-cane ...	9,878	9,181	9,156	10,600	9,811	11,623	6,994	6 287
Wheat ..	97,722	59,827	108,707	122,720	175,619	87,399	156,375	167,211

The great falling-off in rice and sugar-cane is considered by the Superintending Engineer to be due to the increased rates for water which came into operation last year. The decrease, however, in rice occurs principally in the upper reaches of the canal, and is not to be regretted, as it will admit of an increase of irrigation in the lower districts, where the water is more urgently needed. There is a marked and satisfactory increase in the irrigation of wheat, the breadth being very nearly equal to that in the famine year 1868-69, but in cotton there has been considerable fluctuation during the past eight years.

26. The irrigated area and the gross revenue on this canal will be seen from the following table. Both show a considerable and progressive increase, which is encouraging :—

Year	Acres	Gross revenue.	Net revenue.
		Rs	Rs
1865-66	175,979	4,25,256	1,12,535
1866-67	228,427	5,54,910	2,67,646
1867-68	262,455	6,24,654	2,69,166
1868-69	299,835	7,06,234	3,73,527
1869-70	233,927	6,85,439	3,36,863
1870-71	279,210	7,34,090	3,13,124
1871-72	287,070	7,10,279	3,37,172

It appears from this table that the net revenue was higher than in any previous year, except the famine year 1868-69. The *gross* revenue is even higher than that of any year, except the last.

27. The increased charges on account of establishment during the year amount to Rs. 7,474, and are said by the Superintending Engineer to be due to differences of pay and other accidental circumstances. The annually progressive* increase in charges, however, goes far to neutralize the additional income, and to keep the net profit down.

* *Establishment charges.*

	Extra Establishment and Direction. Rs.
1869-70	1,55,331
1870-71	2,29,696
1871-72	2,37,170

28. The gross income of the year is shown to have been Rs. 7,10,279 against Rs. 7,34,090, being a decrease of Rs. 23,811, due in great measure to a diminution of the higher classes of crops, which have given place to wheat and other cereals of an inferior class.

29. The "water advantage" rate for the districts of Goordaspoor, Umritsur, and Lahore amounts to Rs. 2,50,410. If these indirect returns be included, then the net profits on the capital outlay up to the commencement of the year amounts to Rs. 4·66 per cent. The net profit on the direct returns only amounts to Rs. 2·68 per cent.

30. The area of double cropped lands amounted to 11,813 acres, leaving 275,256 acres as the area of land to which water was supplied during the year. The twice cropped lands represent 4·3 per cent. of the land irrigated, the figure for last year being 8 per cent.

31. It appears from the tabular statement of "water advantage" assessment furnished at paragraph 28 of Chief Engineer's report for the past seven years, *i. e.*, from 1855-56, when the rate was first levied, that of a total assessment of Rs. 13,46,233 Rs. 2,98,503 were remitted. Of this sum the jagheerdars benefited to the extent of Rs. 2,70,563, or 20 per cent. of the total assessment. It is explained that jagheerdars are exempt from an "owner's" or "water advantage" rate, so also are all lands under irrigation from wells at the last settlement, although they may subsequently be irrigated from canals; nor is any credit taken in canal accounts for the enhanced land revenue on such lands.

32. The "duty" obtained from the utilized supply was 41·42 acres per cubic foot during the autumn, and 111·28 acres during the spring. The increase in the duty of the spring crop is attributed to economy in distribution. There is room, however, for much further improvement.

33. The water-rate per cubic foot of supply utilized came to Rs. 109·3 for the autumn, and 248·0 for the spring, showing a decrease for the former of Rs. 42·9, and an increase in the latter of Rs. 24·5.

The water-rate per acre irrigated amounted to Rs. 2·64 and Rs. 2·06 for the respective seasons, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 2·91 and 2·26. The decrease is due chiefly to the temporary falling-off in the revenue, and an increase of Rs. 5,70,767 to the capital debit during the year.

34. The cost of maintenance per acre irrigated amounted to Rs. 1·9 against Rs. 1·5 last year. This is much higher than it should be.

35. The balance of demands for the year amounted to Rs. 7,49,440, of which Rs. 6,78,874 were realized, leaving a balance at close of the year of Rs. 70,566, which is an improvement on the previous year, when the balance stood as high as Rs. 1,27,675.

Out of a large unrealized balance, amounting to Rs. 1,27,645, on account of water advantage rate, Rs. 99,905 appear to consist of arrears prior to 1867-68, which are being realized by instalments.

36. The progress of the Baree Doab Canal is, on the whole, satisfactory, for the irrigated area has increased steadily; but the working expenses increase also, and this matter requires close attention.

Inundation Canals.

37. *The Lower Sutlej and Chenab series* shows a loss in the year's operations of Rs. 37,932, or 33·57 per cent. on the capital outlay if the direct returns only are taken into calculation, but if the land revenue be added thereto, the profits amount to no less than 155·21 per cent.

38. The area irrigated was 188,465 acres against 202,086 acres in the previous year. This decrease is apparently due to the late rise and early fall of rivers, a contingency to which all works of this nature are liable. The attendance of statute laborers was considerably better than in either of the two preceding years.

39. *The Upper Sutlej series* shows an increase in the irrigated area, the figures being 87,043 acres against 77,070 in the previous year. This result is higher than any year previous to 1869-70, which, considering the unusual rain-fall, 11·1 inches, having been a peculiarly favorable one to the cultivators, is satisfactory.

40. The revenue account shows a loss in the operations of the year, amounting to Rs. 89,724, or 15·89 per cent., but this is only apparent, no credit for enhancement of land revenue having been taken. The whole of the land revenue is dependent on the canals.

41. *The Dehra Ghazee Khan series* from the Indus shows a loss of 25·74 per cent. on the capital invested, if only the direct returns are taken; but if the land revenue be added, the percentage of loss will be reduced to 4·72. The Chief Engineer observes that the revision of the land settlement, now nearly completed, shows that the former estimates of enhancement of land revenue were very much under the mark.

There is a falling-off of 30,008 acres in the irrigated area as compared with the previous year, which is attributed to an accident to the supply head of one of the canals.

42. The *Shahpoor Canal* exhibits a nett profit on the year's operations of Rs. 3·13 per cent. on the capital outlay. The irrigated area is returned at 4,113 acres. The average water-rate per acre was Rs. 1·17 against Rs. 2·08 in the previous year.

General remarks.

43. The table given in paragraph 3 of the Resolution shows that the "working expenses" are steadily increasing year by year, while the income does not grow in proportion. The serious attention of the Local Government is drawn to this point; for the cost of maintenance per acre amounts, as shown in paragraph 14 of Chief Engineer's report, to Rs. 0·91 against Rs. 0·74 or 25 per cent. over that of the previous year.

44. The following table gives the percentages of "flow" to "lift" on the different canals:—

Name of Canal.	Percentage of flow.	Percentage of lift.
Western Jumna	90·73	9·27
Baree Doab	90·60	9·40
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	83·60	16·40
Upper Sutlej	89·50	10·85
Indus	Not given.	
Shahpoor	Ditto.	

45. It is satisfactory to observe that the cultivators on the Western Jumna Canal are becoming more careful of the water, and that there is less waste than formerly.

46. From paragraph 58 of Captain Brandreth's report, it appears that "reh" is still increasing on the banks of the Rhotuck Branch, Western Jumna Canal.

47. The remarks contained in paragraph 3, page 54 of the report on the Lower Sutlej Canal, point to the necessity for an early remodelling of these Inundation Canals.

48. The remarks contained in paragraph 4 of the same report appear to merit consideration by the Local Government.

49. Improvement seems called for in the mode and time of measuring up the irrigated areas adverted to in paragraph 86, page 5 of the same report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Reports be forwarded to the Secretary of State, the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, and the Financial Department, for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be sent to the Government of the Punjab, and the several other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information; and that the Resolution be further published as a supplement to the *India Gazette.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHS.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of May 1873.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Indian—														
Sent	623	5,455 12	93	557 13	83	437 11	1,057	6,804 14	22	95 14	186	1,138 0	2,064	14,490 0
Received	598	4,818 11	60	293 3	135	1,098 5	1,032	6,730 8	...	...	216	1,143 7	2,041	14,084 2
Total ..	1,221	10,274 7	153	851 0	218	1,536 0	2,089	13,535 6	22	95 14	402	2,281 7	4,105	28,574 2
Transit—														
From East to West ...	24	147 0	1	4 3	1	4 3	881	5,386 8	...	...	...	...	907	5,541 14
„ West to East ...	97	530 7	34	199 15	1	5 1	699	4,129 4	...	...	...	...	831	4,864 11
Total ...	121	677 7	35	204 2	2	9 4	1,580	9,515 12	...	...	...	...	1,738	10,406 9
											GRAND TOTAL		5,843	38,980 11

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of May 1873.

Route.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	598	623	1,221	32·76	33·57	33·17
	„ Turkey	60	93	153	3·29	5·01	4·16
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee ..	135	83	218	7·40	4·47	5·92
Red Sea *viâ* Suez		1,032	1,057	2,089	56·55	56·95	56·75
Total ...		1,825	1,856	3,681	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST TWO QUARTERS OF 1872 AND 1873.

Quarters	East Indian Main Line.		East Indian Jubbulpore Line		Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State)		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi		Madras		Great Southern of India		Carnatic		Great Indian Peninsula.		Khamgaon Branch (State).		Oomraotee Branch (State)		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.		Total.	
	1872	1873.	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873.	1872	1873.	1872	1873	1872.	1873	1872.	1873	1872	1873	1872.	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872.	1873.
FIRST QUARTER																														
Total Earnings £	722,046	676,380	47,054	49,185	a58,754	a66,303	2,516	2,866	..	2,457	7,670	21,146	b116,319	c123,929	138,030	167,515	18,136	28,482	733	819	571,564	611,987	771	949	952	1,042	171,464	137,923	1,866,009	1,890,983
Mean Mileage open No	1,280	1,280	223	224	157	157	28	29	..	27	82	307	671	673	832	835	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	8	8	6	6	349	390	5,097	5,388
Average receipt per week £	55,542	52,029	3,620	3,784	4,520	5,100	194	220	..	189	590	1,627	8,947	9,533	10,618	12,886	1,395	2,191	56	63	43,966	47,076	59	73	73	80	13,190	10,609	142,770	145,460
Average receipt per week per mile open £	43·4	40·6	16·2	16·9	28·8	31·8	6·9	7·9		7·0	7·2	5·3	13·3	14·2	12·8	15·4	8·3	13·0	2·9	3·3	34·5	37·2	7·4	9·1	12·2	13·3	37·8	27·2	28·0	27·0
SECOND QUARTER																														
Total Earnings £	a616,972	a642,161	75,459	52,222	a56,189	a67,415	2,044	2,929	1,904	2,155	10,134	30,483	b114,641	c130,885	141,916	169,880	18,138	28,216	1,230	1,360	478,084	441,721	373	d583	488	764	170,227	165,759	1,687,749	1,736,533
Mean Mileage open No	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	157	28	28	27	27	120	349	672	673	832	836	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	8	8	6	6	366	401	5,181	5,442
Average receipt per week £	47,459	49,397	5,805	4,017	4,322	5,186	157	225	146	166	780	2,345	8,819	10,068	10,917	13,068	1,395	2,170	94	105	36,772	33,979	29	49	37	59	13,094	12,751	129,826	133,585
Average receipt per week per mile open £	37·0	38·6	25·9	17·9	27·5	33·0	5·6	8·0	5·4	6·1	6·5	6·7	13·1	15·0	13·1	15·6	8·3	12·9	4·9	5·5	28·8	26·8	3·6	6·1	6·2	9·8	35·8	31·8	25·0	24·5

(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings
( ) Exclusive of flotilla earnings
(c) Inclusive of ditto

(d) Receipts for 2 months and 22 days (line closed for remainder of the period)
(e) The figures for 1872 are exclusive of £1 420 on account of Steam Ferry proportion, while those of 1873 are apparently inclusive of Steamer earnings.
(f) The figures for the last 2 days of June 1873 are approximate

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 30th Aug. 1873.	For week ending 31st Aug. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 30th Aug. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 31st Aug. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
6th September 1873	East Indian, Main	3,67,650	3,44,466	1,74,25,918	1,76,30,228	...	2,04,310
6th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	19,802	18,811	12,63,115	14,93,964	...	2,30,849
13th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	68,817	36,477	19,03,662	16,90,574	2,13,088	...
30th August 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,225	5,292	6,65,046	2,31,124	4,33,922	...
6th September 1873	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	1,33,000	83,348	37,29,731	35,07,229	2,22,502	...
30th August 1873 ...	Madras	1,06,950	1,01,609	46,67,662	40,31,173	6,36,489	...
6th September 1873	Great Southern of India	15,211	15,467	7,67,723	5,43,967	2,23,756	...
30th August 1873 ...	Carnatic	714	695	28,383	25,411	2,972	...
6th September 1873	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,58,345	1,67,310	1,29,57,032	1,30,21,056	...	64,024
13th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	57,774	47,714	37,50,728	41,74,152	...	4,23,424
	TOTAL ...	9,45,488	8,21,189	4,71,59,000	4,63,48,878	8,10,122	...
	State.						
13th September 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,570	939	70,376	55,256	15,120	...
6th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,415	1,573*a*	57,082	30,039*b*	27,043	...
6th ditto ...	Rajpootana	1,728	...	14,317*c*	...	14,317	...
	TOTAL ...	4,713	2,512	1,41,775	85,295	56,480	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,50,201	8,23,701	4,73,00,775	4,64,34,173	8,66,602	..

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) For the last 10 days of August 1872.
(*b*) From 1st April to 31st August 1872.
(*c*) From 1st July to 30th August 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st AUGUST 1873.

CANAL DIVISIONS	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1873 — Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Full supply, foot	Actual throughout, feet	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Estimated full discharge	Actual average throughout
Ganges Canal — Northern ...	10 00	Not given	740	Not given
Meerut ..	8 80		969	
Anoopshuhur ...	6 80		700	
Boolundshuhur ..	7 35		972	
Allygurh ...	5 50		994	
Etawah .	4 80		771	
Cawnpore .	6 20		958	
Total Ganges Canal ...		..	6,104	.
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5 20	2 90	1,250	694
Doon Canals ...	.		...	142
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works			.	371
Rohilkhund Canals	..	...		
Grand Total				..

NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL — Principal Items of Traffic

Nature of Traffic	Up: Mds	Up: Nos.	Down: Mds	Down: Nos.	Total Up and Down: Mds	Total Up and Down: Nos
Grains,—						
Wheat ...	...		4,150	..	4,150	..
Gram ..	.	.	285	...	285	...
Rice ...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Paddy or Dhán	..		...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ..	...	.	1,062	...	1,062	...
Oorud ..	...		50	..	50	..
Moong ...	.	.	..	...	...	...
Urhur ..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Musree .	...	.	...	...	...	...
Jowar .	...		...	...	...	...
Bajra	...		.	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Total		..	5,547	.	5,547	
Cotton .	...	..	172	..	172	..
Oil-seeds	...	.	116	...	116	..
Salts		..	350	.	350	
Metals	...		..	.	...	...
Building Materials	6,400	.	928	..	7,328	...
Miscel Goods	..	..	45	.	45	..
Firewood			8,100	...	8,100	.
Bamboos ..	..	.	...	.	...	...
Poles & unsquared Timber		.	...	.	...	.
Kurrees, squared Timber ..			...	...	...	...
Logs	..	...	...	.	...	...
Miscellaneous	..		..	69		69
Live-stock .	.		...	..		
Grand Total	6,400	...	15,258	69	21,658	69
Total during the corresponding month of Fusl Khurreef 72-73	3,182	94	22,395	16,181	25,577	16,275
Increase ...	3,218	...	...	..		...
Decrease	...	94	7 137	16 112	3 919	16,206

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE) — Zillah	Acres	RAIN FALL: Total from 1st April to 31st August 1873	Average of ten previous years for the same period
Saharunpore	25,118	26 7	18 8
Moozuffernuggur	41,859	21 1	23 4
Meerut .	66.319	16 5	21 0
Boolundshuhur ...	49,831	20 5	18 3
Allygurh ...	41,647	16 6	19 0
Muttra ..	5,720	40 4	22 3
Agra .	625	35 8	20 8
Etah ...	9,780	20·7	21·8
Mynpoory ..	16,767	14 9	23 4
Furruckabad ..	7,490	18 7	24 3
Etawah ...	21,257	29 4	25 1
Cawnpore ...	29,306	22 8	24 4
Dehra Doon	5,860	48 3	57 2
Bijnour ...	1.665.	20 3	26 6
Terai ..	3,774	20 1	36 7
Bareilly . .	19,297	20 5	32 9
Jhansie	114	32 3	29 6
Humeerpore ..	325	25 6	25 8
Total	346,754		
Total Fusl Khurreef of 1872 73 up to 31st Aug 1872 .	304,788	.	
Increase	41,966		

REMARKS

GANGES CANAL.—The canal was closed for repairs from the 4th to the end of the month, and as the gauge returns cannot be relied on, they are not published

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.—The canal was closed up to the 21th, as there was no demand for water But towards the close of the month there was a call for rice irrigation

DHOON CANALS.—No remarks.

TRAFFIC.—The decrease in the month's traffic compared with that in August last year is attributable to the early closure of the canal The down traffic shown in the statement was principally for Cawnpore, and was started off before the canal was closed

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th September 1873.

P. S MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70	114,932	1,018,713	64,100	491,456	87,679	394,020	49,096	200,849	315,087	2,105,038
1870-71	119,058	1,055,285	69,169	512,065	93,403	493,840	51,409	254,123	333,039	2,315,313
1871-72	120,821	1,070,912	56,434	418,543	94,350	503,864	39,675	196,121	311,280	2,189,440
1872-73	128,600	1,139,933	68,520	507,616	88,661	472,081	49,374	244,066	335,155	2,363,696
1873-74	124,663	1,104,971	64,596	473,760	88,306	474,426	52,433	259,189	329,998	2,312,346
AVERAGE ...	121,615	1,077,963	64,564	480,688	90,479	467,646	48,397	230,869	325,055	2,257,166

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JULY 1873.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	British Guiana.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years	6	8	14	19	16	35	25	24	49	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, or Surinam during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	28	22	50	34	11	45	62	33	95	
„ 10 to 20 „	136	20	156	105	60	165	241	80	321	
„ 20 to 30 „	238	86	324	213	86	299	451	172	623	
„ 30 to 40 „	23	3	26	121	51	172	144	54	198	
„ 40 to 50 „	3	4	7	41	4	45	44	8	52	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	
Grand Total ...	434	143	577	538	229	767	972	372	1,344	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	British Guiana.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Orissa	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, or Surinam during this month.
Western Bengal	3	1	4	13	24	37	16	25	41	
Central do.	2	2	4	16	25	41	18	27	45	
Eastern do.	...	...	.	1	..	1	1		1	
Behar	62	25	87	148	60	208	210	85	295	
North-Western Provinces	213	54	267	325	109	434	538	163	701	
Oude	146	60	206	28	8	36	174	68	242	
Central India	...	...	...	2	...	2	2		2	
Punjab, &c.	5	1	6	3	...	3	8	1	9	
Nepaul, &c.	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	
Grand Total ...	434	143	577	538	229	767	972	372	1,344	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

		British Guiana.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks
		Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins and High Castes ...	Hindus	58	9	67	93	31	124	151	40	191	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, or Surinam during this month.
Agriculturists	Hindus	148	50	198	168	76	244	316	126	442	
Artizans	Hindus	22	9	31	32	22	54	54	31	85	
Low Castes	Hindus	157	55	212	188	71	259	345	126	471	
Mahomedans		49	20	69	57	29	86	106	49	155	
Grand Total ...		434	143	577	538	229	767	972	372	1,344	

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th October 1873.

No. 11.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

36 & 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 43.

An Act to enable Indian Railway Companies to issue and register Shares and Securities in India.

[21*st July* 1873.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say)—

1. Every Company now formed, or which shall hereafter be formed, whether by amalgamation or otherwise, for constructing, maintaining, and working railways in India, may establish at such places in India as they think fit an office for the issue, registration, and transfer of shares, stock, bonds, and securities of the Company, and the registration of transfers of shares, stock, bonds, and securities, and the registration of shareholders, and may from time to time remove or alter the place of any such office, and may make such regulations, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as they think fit, for enabling and facilitating the issue, registration, and tranfer of shares, stock, bonds, and securities, and the registration of transfers of shares, stock, bonds, and securities, and the registration of shareholders at such office, and all and every the powers and provisions in relation to the issue, transfer, and registration of shares, stock, bonds, and securities, and the registration of transfers of shares, stock, bonds, and securities, and the registration of shareholders in Great Britain, contained in any deed of

settlement or Act of Parliament under or by which the Company shall be constituted or governed, shall apply and be in force as to the shares, stock, bonds, and securities, and the registration of transfers thereof, and the registration of shareholders, to be issued, transferred, registered and made at such office in India, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

2. Every such Company may keep at their office in India books to be called respectively "The India Register of Shareholders," "The India Register of Holders of Consolidated Stock," "The India Shareholders, Address Book," "The India Register of Transfers," and also books for the registration of bonds, debentures, mortgages, and the debenture stock, and the transfers thereof respectively, and the books so kept shall be of the like validity and effect as the books kept for the like purposes by the Company in England, and accounts of all entries and alterations made in the books of the Company in India shall be transmitted to the principal office of the same Company in England.

3. Provided always, that if and when the Company have offices in India at more places than one, then the Company shall substitute for or add to the word "India" in the titles of the Register kept at every such office, the name of the place at which the particular office is established.

4. All transfers of any such shares, stock, bonds, and securities as aforesaid shall be made at the office at which the same respectively shall for the time being be registered, and no share, stock, bond, or security shall be on the registry of more than one office at one and the same time: Provided always, that the Company may keep in England duplicates of any of its books of register kept in India, but no such duplicate book shall be deemed a register.

5. Subject to the regulations from time to time made by such Companies respectively, with respect to the issue, registration, and transfer of shares, stock, bonds, and securities respectively, and the registration of transfers of shares, stock, bonds, and securities respectively, every such Company may and shall, on notice in writing by the holder of any share, stock, bond, or security to the person for the time being acting as secretary, managing director, or principal clerk at the office in England or in India where such share, stock, bond, or security shall then be registered, transfer the share, stock, bond or security from the register thereof at that office to the corresponding register at any other office of the Company where for the time being a register shall be kept to be appointed and named in such notice, and as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of any such notice such secretary, managing director, or principal clerk shall transmit advice thereof to the office to which the transfer is directed to be made.

6. For the purpose of determining any question as to the place or jurisdiction within which any share, stock, bond, or security shall be deemed to be or to have been situate at any given time, the locality, whether in India or in Great Britain, of the register in which such share, stock, bond, or security shall be or have been actually registered for the time being, shall be deemed to be or have been at such time the locality of such share, stock, bond, or security, and so soon as notice shall have been given as aforesaid for the transfer of any share, stock, bond, or security from one register to another, the share, stock, bond, or security shall for the purpose of this section be deemed to be actually registered in the register to which it is so directed to be transferred.

7. Nothing in this Act shall interfere with or affect any powers which are now vested in any Indian Railway Company by any Acts of Parliament by which the Company is governed.

36 & 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 59.

An Act for regulating and extending the Jurisdiction in matters connected with the Slave Trade of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden, and of Her Majesty's Consuls under Treaties with the Sovereigns of Zanzibar, Muscat, and Madagascar, and under future Treaties.

[*5th August* 1873.]

Whereas treaties for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade have been made by or on behalf of Her Majesty with Chiefs or States in Arabia, and on the shores of the Persian Gulf, and on the east coast of Africa, and in the islands of Madagascar and Zanzibar, and the Comoro islands:

And whereas by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, it was among other things enacted "that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or "jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have within any "country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions in the same and as ample a manner as if "Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of "territory:"

And whereas by various treaties Her Majesty is empowered to exercise jurisdiction within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Imaum of Muscat, and the Sovereign of Madagascar, in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade:

And whereas by an Order in Council relating to the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and dated the ninth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and another Order in Council relating to the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, and dated the fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and a third Order in Council relating to the dominions of the Sovereign of Madagascar, and dated the fourth day of

February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, it was in each case ordered that Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions to which the order relates should, for and within the said dominions, and in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade within those dominions, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to courts of Vice-Admiralty in Her Majesty's possessions abroad:

And whereas a Vice-Admiralty Court has been established at Aden, but has only a limited jurisdiction in matters relating to the slave trade:

And whereas by "The Slave-Trade Jurisdiction (Zanzibar) Act, 1869," provision was made for the exercise of the said jurisdiction by Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar:

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the exercise of the said jurisdiction by Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Sovereigns of Zanzibar, Muscat, and Madagascar, and for the exercise of jurisdiction in matters relating to the slave trade by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden:

"Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Slave-Trade (East African Courts) Act, 1873.

2. In this Act—

The term "vessel" means any vessel used in navigation:

The term "treaty" includes any convention, agreement, engagement, or arrangement:

The term "foreign state" includes any foreign nation, people, tribe, sovereign, prince, chief, or headman:

The term "existing East African Slave trade Treaty" means a treaty made by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any foreign state in Arabia or on the East Coast of Africa, or the shores of the Persian Gulf, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off such coast or shores, including the islands of Zanzibar and Madagascar and the Comoro islands, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and in force at the passing of this Act:

The term "East African Courts" means the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden, and any of Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Sovereigns of Zanzibar, Muscat, and Madagascar, when exercising jurisdiction in pursuance of the recited Orders in Council.

3. All jurisdiction which is by any Act conferred on the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, in regard to British vessels seized by the commander or officer of any of Her Majesty's ships on suspicion of being engaged in or fitted out for the slave trade, and in regard to the persons, slaves, goods, and effects on board thereof, is hereby conferred on the East African courts, in regard to vessels seized by the commander or officer of any of Her Majesty's ships on suspicion of being engaged in or fitted out for the slave trade, and to the persons, slaves, goods, and effects on board thereof, in the following cases: namely:—

(1.) Where the vessel seized is a British vessel;

(2.) Where the vessel seized has been seized in pursuance of any existing East African Slave trade Treaty; and

(3.) Where the vessel seized is not shown to the court to be entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any foreign state.

Each of the East African courts shall have the same jurisdiction in regard to any person who has been seized either at sea or land, on the ground that he has or is suspected to have been detained as a slave, for the purpose of the slave-trade, as the court would have under this section if he had been so detained on board a vessel that was seized and brought in for adjudication.

All jurisdiction exercised under this section shall for the purposes of any such Act as above mentioned be deemed to be exercised in pursuance of that Act.

4. The provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863, with respect to appeals to Her Majesty in Council from any decree or order of a Vice-Admiralty Court shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to appeals from any decree or order of the East African courts made or purporting to be made in the exercise of their jurisdiction under this Act.

5. The provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863, with respect to rules touching the practice to be observed in the Vice-Admiralty Courts, and tables of fees to be taken by the officers and practitioners thereof, shall apply in like manner as if they were herein enacted with the substitution of the East African Courts, for the Vice-Admiralty Courts, and of the place in which any such court is held for the British possession in which the Vice-Admiralty Court is established.

6. This Act shall apply to all cases of vessels, slaves, goods, and effects seized by the commander or officer of any of Her Majesty's ships, and adjudicated upon by any of the East African courts, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

7. Where any treaty in relation to the slave trade is made after the passing of this Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, with any foreign state in Arabia, or on the East Coast of Africa, or on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off such coast or shores, including the islands of Zanzibar and Madagascar and the Comoro islands, Her

Majesty may by Order in Council direct that as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the treaty, as may be specified in the order, such treaty shall be deemed, and thereupon (as from the said date, or, if no date is specified, as from the date of such order) such treaty shall be deemed to be an existing East African slave trade treaty within the meaning of this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply and be construed accordingly.

Her Majesty may by such order, or any subsequent order referring to the same treaty, render the application of this Act subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient, and limit or exclude the jurisdiction of any of the East African courts.

Her Majesty may by such order, or any subsequent order referring to the same treaty, direct that any court, consul, or person authorized by or in pursuance of an Order in Council to exercise within the dominions of the foreign state with whom the treaty is made jurisdiction in matters relating to the slave trade, shall, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and limitations, if any, contained in the order, exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by this Act on the East African courts; and such court, consul, or person, when exercising such jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be one of the East African courts within the meaning of this Act.

Every such order shall recite or embody the terms of the treaty, so far as they relate to the slave trade, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after it is made, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within six weeks after the then next meeting of Parliament, and shall also be published in the *London Gazette*.

A treaty, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, which ceases to be in force, shall cease to be an existing East African slave trade treaty within the meaning of this Act.

8. The Act specified in the schedule to this Act is hereby repealed.

Provided that—

(1.) All bounties and other sums purporting to have been paid in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed before the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been duly paid:

(2.) This repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*b*.) Any right, privilege, obligation, liability, or forfeiture acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*c*.) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, or forfeiture as aforesaid, or any legal proceeding taken or commenced under any enactment hereby repealed; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on and all acts consequential thereon done as if it had been commenced under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.
32 & 33 Vict., Cap. 75	An Act to regulate and extend the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, and for other purposes relating thereto.

36 & 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 60.

An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870.

[5*th August* 1873.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Extradition Act, 1870, (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, and this Act may be cited alone as the Extradition Act, 1873.

2. Whereas by section six of the principal Act it is enacted as follows:—

"Where this Act applies in the case of any foreign state, every fugitive criminal of that state who is in or suspected of being in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or that part which is specified in the order applying this Act (as the case may be), shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered in manner provided by this Act, whether the crime in respect of which the surrender is sought was committed before or after the date of the order, and whether there is or is not any concurrent jurisdiction in any Court of Her Majesty's dominions over the crime."

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of the said section to crimes committed before the passing of the principal Act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; it is therefore hereby declared that—

A crime committed before the date of the order includes in the said section a crime committed before the passing of the principal Act, and the principal Act and this Act shall be construed accordingly.

3. Whereas a person who is accessory before or after the fact, or counsels, procures, commands, aids, or abets the commission of any indictable offence, is by English law liable to be tried and punished as if he were the principal offender, but doubts have arisen whether such person as well as the principal offender can be surrendered under the principal Act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; it is therefore hereby declared that—

Every person who is accused or convicted of having counselled, procured, commanded, aided, or abetted the commission of any extradition crime, or of being accessory before or after the fact to any extradition crime, shall be deemed for the purposes of the principal Act and this Act to be accused or convicted of having committed such crime, and shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered accordingly.

4. Be it declared, that the provisions of the principal Act relating to depositions and statements on oath taken in a foreign state, and copies of such original depositions and statements, do and shall extend to affirmations taken in a foreign state, and copies of such affirmations.

5. A Secretary of State may, by order under his hand and seal, require a police magistrate or a justice of the peace to take evidence for the purposes of any criminal matter pending in any court or tribunal in any foreign state; and the police magistrate or justice of the peace, upon the receipt of such order, shall take the evidence of every witness appearing before him for the purpose in like manner as if such witness appeared on a charge against some defendant for an indictable offence, and shall certify at the foot of the depositions so taken that such evidence was taken before him, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary of State; such evidence may be taken in the presence or absence of the person charged, if any, and the fact of such presence or absence shall be stated in such deposition.

Any person may, after payment or tender to him of a reasonable sum for his costs and expenses in this behalf, be compelled, for the purposes of this section, to attend and give evidence and answer questions and produce documents, in like manner and subject to the like conditions as he may in the case of a charge preferred for an indictable offence.

Every person who wilfully gives false evidence before a police magistrate or justice of the peace under this section shall be guilty of perjury.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

6. The jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen of the principal Act on a stipendiary magistrate, and a sheriff or sheriff substitute, shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation or exclusion of, the jurisdiction of the police magistrate.

7. For the purpose of the principal Act and this Act a diplomatic representative of a foreign state shall be deemed to include any person recognised by the Secretary of State as a consul-general of that state, and a consul or vice-consul shall be deemed to include any person recognised by the governor of a British possession as a consular officer of a foreign state.

8. The principal Act shall be construed as if there were included in the first schedule to that Act the list of crimes contained in the schedule of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF CRIMES.

The following list of crimes is to be construed according to the law existing in England, or in a British possession (as the case may be) at the date of the alleged crime, whether by common law or by statute made before or after the passing of this Act:—

Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

Perjury, and subornation of perjury, whether under common or statute law.

Any indictable offence under the Larceny Act, 1861, or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to malicious injuries to property," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight. "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland, relating to indictable offences by forgery," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-nine, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the coin," or any Act

amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force in relation to bankruptcy which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th October 1873.

No. 3173.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in March 1874, are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1874.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 24th, 1874, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1874, evidence showing—

(*a*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b*) That his age, on the 1st March 1874, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided.*]

(*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(*d*) That he is of good moral character;

he must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1874.

‡ The fee for this examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

	Marks.
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
**The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1874, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—†

1.—Oriental Languages:—

	Marks.
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular‡ Languages of India (each) ...	400
2.—The History and Geography of India	350
3.—Law	1,250
4.—Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for that service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

16*th August* 1873.

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of "small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject "in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including Mathematics.*

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ Including besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1.)—*Selected candidates will be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India deem it necessary.*

(2.)—*No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.*

(3.)—*The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4.)—*It is the intention of the Secretary of State to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half-years of probation, and £150 after the last half-year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(5.)—*All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(6.)—*After passing the Final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1 10s.*

(7.)—*Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1876 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of February 1874.*

*Dated*_____

SIR,

I BEG to inform you that I desire to be a candidate at the forthcoming examination for the Civil Service of India.

As required by the Regulations, I transmit herewith—

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on March 1, 1874, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 21 years.

(2.) A certificate signed by

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3.) Proof of my moral character, *viz.* :—

(1.) A testimonial from

(2.) A testimonial from

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz.* :—

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am,

SIR,

Your Obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

_____

To the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners"

(2) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st January 1874

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st January 1874. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing, the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late school master, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor

(4) If mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended, if natural science be mentioned, state which branches.

* This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every candidate born in England or Wales should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other candidate *not producing the certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c.*) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV, c. 62. A printed form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 3194.—Mr. T. D. Beighton, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

No. 3195.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 16th instant.

No. 3204.—As there is reason to believe that the orders of this Department, dated the 15th June 1869, warning public officers to be careful in granting certificates to their subordinates, are not generally known or acted upon, those orders are here below re-published for general information; and all officers of Government are required carefully to observe them:—

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 15th June 1869.

"The Governor General in Council has recently had under consideration a case in which a public officer, the Head of a Department, in granting a certificate to one of his subordinates, suppressed the true reason for which the subordinate had been removed from his appointment. Such an omission may obviously be injurious to the interests of the public service, I am, therefore, directed to draw attention to the subject, and to request the issue of orders to all public officers warning them to be careful in giving certificates to their subordinates, to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment."

EDUCATION.

The 13th October 1873.

No. 366.—Consequent on the death of Mr. E. C. Rogers, of the Educational Department in the Central Provinces, Mr. D. Carnduff, Officiating Inspector of Schools, 3rd Class, is confirmed in that appointment in the room of Mr. G. Wiggins, retired.

MEDICAL.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 83.—The following G. O. of the Military Department is re-published for general information:—

No. 1039 of 1873, dated 1st October.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule for guidance of all medical officers concerned :—

When a Native officer, Non-Commissioned officer, or soldier falls sick when on leave, or when absent on duty from his regiment, and is admitted into a Civil or Military hospital, the officer in medical charge of the same is to transmit, through his own immediate superior or Commanding Officer, to the Commanding Officer of the corps to which the man belongs, a certificate showing the date of his admission; and the date on which the patient is discharged from hospital is also to be reported in the same manner.

The man can then be returned as "sick in hospital at———" until he rejoins.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th October 1873.

No. 330.—The Reverend J. W. Young, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 14th October 1873.

No. 853.—Mr. C. J. Lyall is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from the 30th ultimo.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND ART.

The 18th October 1873.

No. 228.—Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac is appointed, with effect from this date, Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee in India for the Kensington International Exhibition of 1874.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th October 1873.

No. 2469.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy and Belgium at Rangoon.

GENERAL.

The 16th October 1873.

No. 2220.—So far as regards Native States in alliance with Her Majesty, except Native States situate within the local limits of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 84 and 62 of "The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872" (*Act XV of* 1872), hereby fixes the following scale of fees to be charged under the aforesaid Act, and makes the following rules in regard to the disposal of such fees, the supply of register books and the preparation and submission

of returns of marriages solemnized under the aforesaid Act, and the form of the Register book of marriages certified under Part VI of the same Act:—

I.—Scale of Fees.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—For receiving each notice of marriage	1	0	0
2.—For publishing each notice of marriage	2	0	0
3.—For the issuing of each certificate of marriage by a Marriage Registrar	3	0	0
4.—For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar ...	2	0	0
5.—For entering each protest against, or prohibition of the issue of, a marriage certificate by a Marriage Registrar	10	0	0
6.—For searching marriage register books, or certificates or duplicates or copies thereof for a period of not more than one year, or, in the case of a search of the register books or certificates prescribed under Sections 37, 61 and 62, for a period of not more than two years ...	1	0	0
7.—For every additional year	0	4	0
8.—For granting a copy of any entry in marriage register books or certificates or duplicates or copies thereof under Sections 63 and 79	1	0	0

II.—Rules.

I. Fees levied by Marriage Registrars must, until further notice, be paid into the Government Treasury, and shall be credited to provincial services, or in such other manner as may be directed by the Government of India.

II. Marriage Registrars are authorized to remit any portion, not exceeding three-fourths, of the fees in cases where they may consider the parties unable to pay such fees in full.

III. The register book prescribed in Section 62 shall be kept in the form given in the fourth schedule of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

IV. The headings of the register books prescribed in Section 62 should be in the language of the district in which the register is kept with an English translation, but so much of it as has to be filled in by the hand of the person performing the ceremony must be in his own vernacular language.

V. Applications for supply of register books and of forms of certificate should be forwarded for the sanction of the Local Government, the Agent to the Governor General, or other chief Civil or Political authority having, in immediate subordination to the Government of India, the control of the relations with the Native State in which the marriage is solemnized.

No. 2221.—*Leave.*—Dr. R. Brown, Political Agent at Munnipoor, who returned to India from furlough to Europe on the 23rd March 1873, is granted 30 days subsidiary leave to join his appointment.

From the expiration of the above leave to the 30th June inclusive, Dr. Brown is to be considered as on special duty.

No. 2224.—*Appointment.*—Major A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in Mysore, to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore, during Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Benson's absence on furlough to Europe.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 15th October 1873.

No. 3761.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the rules published with notification No. 2987, dated 25th April 1872, and amended by notifications No. 1376, dated 25th February 1873, and No. 821, dated 4th June 1873, and to make the following rules in respect of loans under the said Act, to bodies corporate, municipal committees, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty, or tax upon any persons in any local limits:—

I.—A loan under the said Act shall be made only on the security of the aggregate of all funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, received by

the body, committee or persons, to which or to whom the loan is made, and of all property vested in such body, committee or persons for the purposes of the local or municipal fund under their control.

II.—No such loan shall be made except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the local limits of the authority of the body, committee or persons making application for a loan, or intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within such limits.

Loans may be made to enable such body, committee or persons to discharge a debt incurred before the passing of the Act for the construction or repair of such works.

III.—An application for a loan under the said Act shall be made to the Local Government, and shall be signed by three-fourths of the members of the managing body or committee duly constituted and acting for the persons on behalf of whom the loan is applied for. Every such application shall state,—

1st. The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof:

2nd. The amount of loan applied for:

3rd. The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made:

4th. The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, are levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held:

5th. The period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be made, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan:

6th. The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other income received by such body, committee or persons, and all expenditure incurred in each of the three last preceding years:

7th. The value of the property, if any, offered as security:

8th. All existing prior charges upon any source of income accruing to or upon any property vested in, such body, committee or persons.

IV.—The Local Government shall cause any necessary enquiry to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the use and value of the proposed work.

V.—If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be granted, it shall reject the application. If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be made, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as it deems fit, within the local limits of the authority of the body, committee or persons concerned, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any enquiry made under Rule IV as it may think necessary. After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information that it may require, and considering any objections that may be preferred, the Local Government may either reject the application, or, if the Governor General in Council do not otherwise direct, may authorise the loan, subject to the provisions of the following rules.

VI.—(*a*) Saving as provided in clause (*b*), the Local Government may make loans under the said Act from such sums as the Governor General in Council may from time to time allot for the purpose.

(*b*) If the loan applied for is more than twice the annual income on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made, or if it is not less than Rs. 50,000, or if the body, committee, or persons applying for the loan be not a municipal committee, or persons legally entitled to the control or management of a municipal fund, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council shall be necessary.

VII.—In the orders sanctioning the grant of any loan, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, as the case may be, shall record precisely the conditions upon which the loan will be made. Payments to any body, committee or persons, on account of loans under the said Act shall be made on receipts signed on behalf of such body, committee or persons, in the manner in which orders for the disbursement of money on behalf of such body, committee or persons are required by the law in force to be signed. If there be no

such law, such receipts shall be signed by the President or Chairman, and by the Vice-President or Vice-Chairman, and by two members of such body or committee. When any receipt has been duly signed, it shall be deemed to be an acceptance by such body, committee or persons, of the loan and of all the conditions upon which it is granted.

VIII.—The Local Government shall, in every case in which a loan is made under these rules to any local fund or to municipality, make provision for the proper inspection of the works in course of construction or repair, for which the loan is made, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the purposes for which it is made. Every such work, and the accounts connected therewith, shall be open at all times to the inspection of the superintending or executive engineer in whose division it is situate, and of any person who may be authorised to inspect the accounts of the local or municipal fund, and of any other person specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government.

IX.—If the Local Government is of opinion that the conditions on which the loan was granted have been departed from, or that the body, committee or persons to which or to whom the loan was made have failed to comply with any of the requirements imposed upon them by these rules, it may, at any time, order that no further payments shall be made on account of the loan, and may proceed to recover the amount advanced, with interest thereon, in the manner prescribed by Section V of the said Act.

X.—(*a*) Interest shall be charged on every loan under the said Act at the rate of four and a half per centum a year, and shall be reckoned on each instalment thereof from the date on which it is advanced.

(*b*) Interest upon the outstanding principal debt shall become due and shall be paid half yearly on the 30th June and the 31st December.

(*c*) The principal shall be repaid in such instalments that not less than one quarter of the whole shall be repaid within five years, not less than one-half within ten years, not less than three-quarters within fifteen years, and the whole within twenty years.

(*d*) Provided that, with the special sanction of the Governor General in Council it may be agreed, in any case, that the principal shall be repaid in such instalments that not less than one-fifth of the whole shall be repaid within ten years, not less than one half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

XI.—In the case of any loan under the said Act, the cost of any enquiry made under Rule IV, of advertisements published under Rule V, and of inspections made under Rule VIII, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be chargeable against the borrowers as costs in effecting the loan.

XII.—(*a*) The accounts of loans under this said Act shall be kept by the Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General, as the case may be, of the Province in which they are respectively made.

(*b*) The body, committee or persons to whom any such loan may have been granted shall give to the Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General, as the case may be, and to the Local Government, any information which they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding the cesses, rates, duties, taxes, and other income or property, which may have been made, or may become, liable as security for the loan.

XIII.—An annual statement of all loans and of advances made, and repayments due and made during the year, and balances outstanding at the beginning and end of the year in each province, or under each Local Government, shall be prepared by the Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General, and submitted through the Local Government to the Government of India. The statement shall also show, generally, how far the works for which the loan was made have progressed. A copy of the statement shall be published in the local official Gazette.

XIV.—The attachment of any fund, rate, cess, tax, duty, or any property held as security for any loan under the said Act shall be made by a notice addressed to the body, committee or persons to whom the loan has been made prohibiting the collection of such fund, rate, cess, tax, or duty, or suspending the management of such property by such body, committee or persons, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. Such notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as may be directed by the Local Government, within the local limits of the authority of the body, committee or persons concerned. The moneys collected or received under such attachment shall be paid into the Government treasury, and the accounts of such moneys shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may, on the report of the Accountant General, from time to time direct. A copy of such accounts shall be delivered to the committee or persons aforesaid, and a copy shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, if the Government of India so direct, submitted to it.

XV.—No violation of these rules shall vitiate the claim of the Government to recover any loan made under the said Act in the manner provided by Section V of the Act.

The 16th October 1873.

No. 3787.—Mr. E. F. Harrison received charge of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, before noon, on the 8th October 1873.

Mr. F. Dell. Larpent reverted to his officiating position in class IV of the Financial Department from the day he ceased to act in Class II, under Financial Department Notification No. 3643, dated 10th October 1873.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 3780.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. E. M. Palmer, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 3697.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for the first paragraph of Rule 1, under Section 23 of the Civil Pension Code:—

Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition. But when a political agency is established at the charge of a Native State, the members of the establishment, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, must pay to the British Government, in respect to their pensions and absentee allowances, a contribution equal to what would be levied from them under Section 35, if Section 34 applied to them.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th October 1873.

No. 1075 *of* 1873.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the issue of the same allowance, as is granted at Home, to unqualified Acting Instructors of Musketry, *viz.*, 6*d.*, or 4 annas a day, to uncertificated Acting Sergeant Instructors of Fencing in regiments of British Cavalry.

No. 1076 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ferrers Waddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating 1st Class, Central Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Marsh Pratt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1077 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieutenant R. T. Hawkes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—arrived at Bombay, 1st October 1873.

No. 1078 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer and Warrant officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant B. H. S. Gower, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 675 of 1873,—per *Persia*, 1st October 1873, from Bombay.

1st Class Apothecary J. Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 865 of 1873,—per *Mofussilite*, 28th September 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 1079 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps,—29th September 1873.

No. 1080 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Alexander Robert Badcock,—1st October 1873.

No. 1081 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 29th August 1873, pages 3994, 3995 and 3996, are published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,

The 29th August 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Simpson Smith, Bengal Infantry. Dated 3rd March 1873. Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry. Dated 21st March 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Silas Adair Swinley, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 9th December 1872. Lieutenant Frederick Theophilus Goad, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th December 1872. Lieutenant Horace R. LeMarchant Carey, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th December 1872.

Captain Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, deceased. Dated 9th December 1872. Captain Richard Beadon, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Hancock, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 31st December 1872. Captain Arthur Dewar Parsons, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General C. Hewetson, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 5th February 1873.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Edward Humphrey Woodcock. Dated 1st March 1873. Major George James Dalrymple Hay. Dated 20th March 1873. Major George Gordon Cunliffe. Dated 20th March 1873. Major Alexander Ross Bayly. Dated 2nd April 1873. Major Richard D'Oyley Compton Bracken. Dated 26th April 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain Gerard Noel Money. Dated 4th March 1873. Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Hudson. Dated 22nd April 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Edward Paget Mosley. Dated 29th December 1872. Lieutenant Frederick Henry Maitland. Dated 22nd February 1873. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Alexander Darley. Dated 25th February 1873. Lieutenant John Tulloch Whish. Dated 12th March 1873. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Stephen Hutchinson. Dated 25th March 1873. Lieutenant Henry Lees Smith. Dated 1st April 1873. Lieutenant George Thomas Maitland. Dated 9th April 1873. Lieutenant Charles Alfred Carthew. Dated 16th April 1873. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Alexander Wilson. Dated 23rd April 1873. The promotion to the rank of Captain by Brevet of Captain J. E. P. Mosley, in the *Gazette* of 10th June 1873, is cancelled.

BENGAL ARMY.—*Cavalry.*

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Archibald Galloway, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st December 1872.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.—*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson. Dated 31st December 1872. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Major Henry Court. Dated 31st December 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Walters Biscoe. Dated 31st December 1872. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederic Wood Macmullen. Dated 12th February 1873. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Arthur Fletcher. Dated 17th February 1873.

INFANTRY.—*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Henry St. George Tucker. Dated 1st March 1873. Major Henry Alfred Rooke. Dated 20th April 1873.

Late 12th Native Infantry.

Captain William Christopher Chowne, to be Major. Dated 20th April 1873.

Late 28th Native Infantry.

Captain Henry Russell Wintle, to be Major. Dated 1st March 1873.

Late 37th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Augustus Buckley, to be Major. Dated 1st March 1873.

Late 40th Native Infantry.

Captain Edwin Venour, to be Major. Dated 20th April 1873.

Late 54th Native Infantry.

Captain John Goodeve Barlow, to be Major. Dated 1st March 1873.

The names of the under-mentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *Gazettes* named :—

London Gazette, 22nd July 1870. *Robarts* William Elton, Bengal Infantry. *London Gazette*, 22nd July 1870. E. E. *Grigg*, Bengal Infantry. *London Gazette*, 10th February 1871. *Edmond* John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 18th August 1871. *Arthur Chichester William* Crookshank (Brevet.) *London Gazette*, 1st December 1871. George *Cadogan* Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 15th March 1872 Charles *Owens*, Bengal Commissariat. *London Gazette*, 9th April 1872. *Edmond* John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 23rd August 1872. James *Burn*, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 23rd August 1872. A. K. *Comber*, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 23rd August 1872. F A. *Dickins*, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 23rd August 1872. Henry *Haversham Godwin-Austen*, Bengal Staff Corps. *London Gazette*, 23rd August 1872. Jonathan Augustus Spry *Faulknor*, (Brevet) *London Gazette*, 17th January 1873. Henry *Arthur* Fletcher (Brevet).

The dates of the under-mentioned commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the *Gazettes* named :—

London Gazette, 10th February 1871. Colonel L. Tripe, Madras Infantry, 20th August 1870. *London Gazette*, 19th December 1871. Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, 28th October 1868. *London Gazette*, 9th April 1872. Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Vander Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps, 20th September 1871.

No. 1082 *of* 1873.—Jemadar Hukeek, of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is removed from the service from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of the Corps.

No. 1083 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 733 of the 15th July 1873, it is hereby notified that the three first examinations in Pushtú will be held in November of the present year, and in April and October 1874, as published in the Resolution of the Government of the Punjab, No. 299 A, dated the 3rd March 1873; subsequently these examinations will be held only once a year.

No. 1084 *of* 1873.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. Forsyth, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 16th October 1873.

No. 1085 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 922 of 1861, the following rules for the repair of camp equipage in possession of British troops, in supersession of Clause 1078 of the Revised Military Regulations, are published for general information and guidance.

Any petty repairs necessary to camp equipage while in use on the march will be executed by Quartermasters or Commissariat agents under the orders of the commanding officers, the actual expense being charged in contingent bills duly vouched and counter-signed by commanding officers. These bills are to be sent to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts for check and payment, accompanied by copies of orders directing the repairs.

The petty repairs on a march, the bills for which will be passed on regimental or detachment orders, are not to exceed one (1) rupee for each tent within the space of one month; the amount will be paid by the Commissariat agent with the regiment or detachment on the receipt of the commanding officer, the repairs being executed under the orders of the latter, and the bill transmitted by him to the Examiner Ordnance Accounts for audit.

In case of repairs of a more extensive nature, the commanding officer will examine the tents and specify (in the accompanying form) the extent of repairs required, and on this report an estimate is to be framed for the probable cost of the same. The estimate only to be prepared in duplicate. If the urgency of the case requires that these repairs should be done immediately, the report and estimate are to be submitted to the officer commanding the station or camp, who will direct the Deputy Paymaster or Commissariat officer to advance the requisite amount, transmitting the documents to the Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for check, and stating the reasons why the repairs were required to be made immediately.

If the repairs are not required to be executed at once, the report and estimate are to be transmitted direct to the Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance by the officer commanding the corps or detachment, for authority to apply to the Commissariat officer, or Deputy Paymaster, for the necessary advance.

In either case the estimate is to be so framed as to show the quantity of materials and the number of workmen that will be required to execute the repairs stated in the report to be requisite, and in order to ensure, as far as possible, the amount being sufficient, 10 per cent. will be allowed for unforeseen contingencies. The station price current of labor and materials, under the signature of the officer in charge of the principal bazar, is to accompany the estimate.

The repairs are to be executed with due regard to economy, as early as possible after receipt of the advance, and a bill showing in detail the actual expenditure incurred transmitted to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts on the completion of the work, the estimate and price current being attached as vouchers. Any considerable deviation from the amount of the estimate is to be accounted for in a letter accompanying the bill.

A certificate from the officer commanding, as to the manner in which the tents have been repaired, and the reasonableness of the charge, is to be attached to the bill.

*Statement of repairs necessary to the tents of Her Majesty's*_____

*Station*_____

Number.	Class of tents.	Date when received from Magazine or other Regiment.	Date when last repaired.	Period for which they have been pitched on the march, or in a standing camp, since last repairs.	Nature of Repairs now required. *N.B.*—Any new component required should be entered in detail, and the general extent of minor repairs stated.	
20	European Privates ..	5 in May 1860 ..	3 in October 1861.	9 months ..	6 standing poles, 28 door poles ..	Require renewal.
		..	11 in November 1862.	6 " ..	18 pin bags, 32 wall bags, &c., &c., (as the case may be).	
		15 in December 1860.	6 not previously repaired.	18 " ..	12 tents require piecing largely, requiring about yards of cloth.	
					8 tents require piecing to a less extent, requiring about yards of cloth.	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and to the best of my judgment the above repairs are absolutely necessary to put the tents into serviceable order.

*Signature*_____

No. 1086 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—

PAY DEPARTMENT.—*To officiate as an Assistant.*

Captain M. A. Rowlandson, of the Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Quartermaster, 19th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

The 17*th October* 1873.

No. 1087 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

No. 15 *of* 1873.—*List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave.*

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieutenant-Colonels A. McKenzie. R. S. Hill.
Captains G. Atkins. C. T. M. Higginson. L. J. H. Grey. P. Lambert.
Lieutenant E. Lloyd.
Surgeon-Major J. Duncan.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. George, 6 months, on sick certificate.

INDIA OFFICE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
The 9th September 1873.

(Signed) T. T. PEARS, *Major-Genl.,*
Military Secretary.

No. 1088 *of* 1873.—Major H. Carrick is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1089 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major N. St. L. Carter to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, or until further orders, *vice* Major H. Carrick resigned.

No. 1090 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Edgeworth Gubbins, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry—7th September 1872.

No. 1091 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*1st Punjab Cavalry.*

Lieutenant L. T. Bishop, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant H. Dela M. Hervey, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th October 1873.

No. 641.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Accountant, 1st Grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 23rd May 1873.

The 13th October 1873.

No. 642.—The following notification by the Military Department is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

No. 979 *of* 1873.—As some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject, it is notified for general information that leave preparatory to retirement does not reckon as service towards pension.

An officer must, therefore, complete the period of service prescribed for the scale of pension on which he desires to retire before quitting his station on such leave.

The 14th October 1873.

No. 643.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. W. G. Bayly, on the forenoon of the 1st October 1873.

No. 644.—Mr. P. Phillips, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 29th September 1873.

Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the Controller's Office during the absence of Mr. Phillips, or till further orders.

Mr. Lacey assumed charge of the Office on 29th September 1873.

The 15th October 1873.

No. 645.—Mr. J. Steell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State three months' special leave in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 193, dated 19th March 1873.

No. 646.—Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted six weeks' leave on urgent private affairs without pay, with effect from the 11th September 1873.

No. 647.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 605, dated 20th September 1873, Major J. M. Williams assumed charge of the Office of Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwara, on the 15th September 1873.

No. 648.—Mr. E. Hodges is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

The 16*th October* 1873.

No. 649.—Mr. R. C. Beeston is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade with effect from 30th August 1873, and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

The 17*th October* 1873.

No. 650.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is promoted to Store-keeper, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st September 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 11th October 1873.

No. 9.—Aunundrao Luximon, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned from four months' sick leave, granted him in this Administration Notification No. 3 of the 19th July last, on the 1st instant.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nusseerabad, the 6th October 1873.

No. 1736*G*.—Surgeon J. H. Newman, of the Marwár Agency, returned to duty from the privilege leave, granted to him in Notification No. 737G of 28th May 1873, on the forenoon of the 30th September 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1873.

No. 2.—PROMOTIONS.—The following Surveyors are promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st instant :—

Messrs. Peter Henry William Brady and Patrick Augustus George Cowley.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.*,
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 13th October 1873.

No. 67.—Mr. F. W. Ryall, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 54, dated 11th ultimo.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1873.

No. 22.—Mr. H. A. W. Fanshawe, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th September 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Estate having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Mrs. Scott, Widow of Rev. G. W. Scott, of Sealkote. Certificate granted to the Rev. S. Martin, of Sealkote, as guardian of the deceased's children, under Section 34, Act XXIV of 1867.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS

LEASES FOR :—

(1.) All unclaimed drift timber in the Sardah, Chowka, Korially, Gogra, Girwa, Sarjoo and Raptee rivers within the limits of the Province of Oudh;

(2.) Grazing dues,

(3.) Minor forest produce, grasses, gums, resins, wax, honey, lac, fruits and seeds (except those of the reserved timber trees and mowah), flowers (except mowah), the unclaimed skins and horns of all animals dying in the forests, shells, minerals, prepared or unprepared, and the roots, stems and leaves of unreserved plants which do not produce timber;

Will be put up to Public Auction at the under-mentioned places on the days specified as below :—

For the Kheree Forests, Deputy Commissioner's Office,—Kheree, 30th October 1873.

For the Bharaich and Gonda Forests, Deputy Commissioner's Office,—Bharaich, 30th October 1873.

The forests will in general be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles or 20,000 acres each till the end of September 1874.

Maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen on and after the 1st of September 1873, at the Offices of the Conservator and Assistant Conservators of Forests, Lucknow, Kheree, or Bharaich.

The particular attention of intending purchasers is directed to the terms of sale, which will be given on application to undersigned at Lucknow or to the Assistant Conservator or Deputy Commissioner at Kheree or Bharaich.

اشتہار

متعلقہ محکمہ اودہ فارست

جمیع سوداگران و ٹھیکہ داران و خریداران لکڑی کو واضح ہووے

کہ ٹھیکہ جات مفصلۂ ذیل ؛

اول — جملہ لاوارث چوب دریابرد در دریائی سارده چوکا کوڑیالہ گھاگرا گیروا سارجو و راپتی واقعہ اندر حدود و صوبۂ اودہ ؛

دوم — کاہ چرائی ؛

سوم — پیداوار متفرقات جنگل یعنے کاہ گوند ال موم شہد لاکھہ پھل تخم علاوہ درختہاے ممنوعہ و مہوہ پھول علاوہ مہوہ چرسہ سینگ لاوارث جملہ حیوانات جو جنگل میں مریں سیپی جمعدات یعنے اشیاء کان طیار یا ناطیار و جڑھاے یعنے موسلی و شاخہاے و برگ درخت غیر ممنوعہ جنسے لکڑی حاصل نہیں ہوتی ؛

مقامات و تاریخ مندرجۂ ذیل پر نیلام کیے جائینگے

جنگل کھیری — درکچہری صاحب ڈپٹی کمشنر بہادر — مقام کھیری میں

تاریخ ۳۰ ماہ اکتوبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ع ؛

ایضا بہرائچ و گونڈہ — ایضا — ایضا بہرائچ تاریخ ۳۰ ماہ اکتوبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ع ؛

واضح ہووے کہ یہہ قطعہ جنگل کا جو ۲۰۰۰۰ میل مربع یعنے ۲۰۰۰۰۰ ہزار ایکڑ سے زیادہ ہوگا لغایت ماہ سپتمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۴ع دیا جاویگا نقشجات قطعات جنگل تاریخ یکم سپتمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ع کو ما بعد اُسکی جو کوئی چاہتی تو کچہری صاحب کنسرویٹر بہادر لکھنؤ و صاحبان اسسٹنٹ کنسرویٹر بہادر کھیری بہرائچ معاینہ کرسکتا ہی فقط خریداران نیلام کو پیشتر لازم ہی کہ شرائط نیلام کو جو درخواست گذراننے پر راقم سے بمقام لکھنؤ و صاحبان اسسٹنٹ کنسرویٹر ڈپٹی کمشنر بہادر سے بمقام کھیری یا بہرائچ مل سکتی ہی بغور معائنہ کر لیں فقط ؛

इश्तिहार

महकमः जंगल अवधका

सब सौदागरों ठेकःदारों माल लेनेवालों लकड़ि को मालूमहो।

कि ठेके आगे लिखेहुए

अवल — जुमला लावारिस लकड़ि दरयाबुदे बीच दरया सारदा। चौका। कौड़ियाला। घाघरा। गिरवा। सरजूवरामी सूबः अवध की हद्दके भीतर॥

दूसरा — घासचराई

तीसरा — जंगलकी और छोटी२ पैदावर जैसे घासफूस। गोंद। राल। मोम। शहद। लाख। पोपल। सिवाय रूकहुए पेड़ महुएके फूल। सिवाय महुएके चरसे व सींगला वारिस सब जानवरोंके जो जंगल में मरें। सिप्पी। घासकी चीजें तैयार व बेतयार जड़ी व सूसलियां डालिया व पत्ते छोटे छोटे पौदों के जिस में लकड़ी हासिल नहीं होती॥

मुकाम और तारीख आगे लिखी हुई पर॥

जंगलबैरी साहब डिपटी कमिश्नर बहादुर खैरीकी कचहरी में तारीख ३० अकतूबर सन १८७३ ई० को.

जंगल बहरायच व गोंडा ... ... बहरायचकी ... ... ३० अकतूबर सन १८७३ ई० को.

मालूम हो कि ठेका टुकड़े जंगल का जो ३५ मील मुरव्वयांन २०००० (हज़ार) एकड़से बढ़ती नहोगा दिया जायगा माह सीतम्बर सन १८७४ तक जिस किसीको जंगल के टुकड़ोंका नक्शा देखना मंजूर हो तो साहब कनसरवेटर बहादूर की कचहरी जो लखनऊ में है और साहबान असिस्टंट कनसरवेटर की कचहरी जो खीरी व बहरायच में है देखसकता है। ख़रीदारों को चाहिये कि पहले शरायत नीलाम को जो दरखास्त गुजरानने पर राकिम स लखनऊ में और साहिबान असिस्टंट कनसरवेटर व डिपटी कमिश्नर बहादूर व मुक़ाम खीरी व बहरायच मिलसकती है खूब अच्छी तरह से पढ़कर समझलें ॥

बाबू कनहैयालाल ने तर्जुमा किया।

LUCKNOW,
The 10th September 1873.

W. STENHOUSE, *Captain,*
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October 1873.

No. 93.—With reference to Notification No. 57 of 4th July 1873, Lieutenant A. G. Clayton, R. E., assumed executive charge of the Puchmurree Division on 7th June 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 11th October 1873.

No. 20.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 41 of 12th May last, Mr. W. B. Blakie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 27th ultimo.

He is posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 2582.—Leave for three months to study the native languages is granted to Mr. Assistant Engineer W. Eckstein, attached to the 2nd Chuckrata Division, Military Works, with effect from the 12th September 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 6th October 1873.

No. 1895.—Raheem Bùksh, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival in the Dalhousie Division on the 26th ultimo.

No. 1896.—Mahomed Ishmail, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival in the Dugshai Division on the 1st instant before noon.

The 7th October 1873.

No. 1909.—Yusuf Alli, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawulpindi Special Military Works Division on the 6th instant, afternoon.

The 8th October 1873.

No. 1910.—Sree Ram and Budree Doss, Sub-Overseers, 3rd Grade, reported their arrival in the Rawulpindi Special Military Works Division on the 6th instant, afternoon; and Shamshoodeen, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, on the 7th idem before noon.

The 9th October 1873.

No. 1930.—Toolsee Ram, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported himself to the Executive Engineer, Mooltan Division, on the 6th instant before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 455*E.*—Mr. J. Barron, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination on the 1st September 1873, and the Departmental Standard Examination on the 4th October 1873.

H. VACHER,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 14th October 1873.

No. 993*E.*—Mr. W. L. Buyers, appointed by Government of India, Notification No. 593, dated 16th September 1873, as Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to this District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported himself at Agra on the 7th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 1003*E.*—The Rajpootana (State) Railway will be opened for passenger traffic between Agra and Bhurtpoor on or from the 20th instant.

The trains will for the present run as follows :—

UP TRAINS.

		A.	M.
1.	Agra, departure	7	30
	Bhurtpoor, arrival	10	8
		P.	M.
2.	Agra, departure	3	30
	Bhurtpoor, arrival	6	8

DOWN TRAINS.

		A.	M.
1.	Bhurtpoor, departure	4	0
	Agra, arrival	6	38
2.	Bhurtpoor, departure	11	0
		P.	M.
	Agra, arrival	1	38

Fares and rates for luggage, &c., can be ascertained on application to the Station Masters at Agra or Bhurtpoor.

J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent,
Rajpootana (State) Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th October 1873.

No. 266.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ghotkee to the Kotri Stores Depôt, and Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, from the Kotri to the Ghotkee Depôt.

No. 267.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Kotri Depôt, is appointed to take charge of the Magazine and the Office of the Principal Store-keeper, performing the duties of that officer.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 4th October 1873.

No. 118.—With reference to *Gazette of India* (Part II) Notification No. 48, dated 10th May 1873, and with the approval of the Government of India, Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate for Mr. H. Lambert, Superintendent of Works, Chenab Section, during that officer's absence on privilege leave. Mr. Johnson took over charge of the Chenab Section from Mr. Lambert on the forenoon of the 7th July 1873.

The 11th October 1873.

No. 119.—With reference to *Gazette of India* (Part I) Notification No. 579, dated 5th September 1873, Mr. C. Twidale, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Punjab Northern (State) Railway for Rajpootata on the afternoon of the 25th September 1873.

No. 120.—Mr. H. Lambert, Superintendent of Works, Chenab Section, returned to duty from privilege leave, granted by Notification No. 69, dated 12th July 1873, and No. 115, dated 27th September 1873, on the forenoon of the 9th October 1873. The unexpired portion of two days' leave is therefore cancelled.

No. 121.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave, granted by Notification No. 62, dated 14th June 1873, on the forenoon of the 6th October 1873.

No. 122.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, returned to duty from fifty-four days' privilege leave, granted by Notification No. 59 of 7th June 1873, on the forenoon of the 4th October 1873.

No. 123.—Mr. J. M. McDonald, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ravee Section, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave, granted to him in Notification No. 71 of 12th July 1873, on the 2nd October 1873.

No. 124.—Mr. W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Tunnel Division of the Rawulpindi District, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st October 1873.

No. 125.—Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from two months' privilege leave, granted by Notification No. 77, dated 19th July 1873, on the forenoon of the 30th September 1873. The unexpired portion of one day's leave is therefore cancelled.

No. 126.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Supervisor 1st Grade, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave, granted to him by Notification No. 95, dated 16th August 1873, on the afternoon of the 9th October 1873.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engineer,
Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 8th October 1873.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 593, dated 16th September 1873, appointing Mr. James Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posting him to the Neemuch (State) Railway, this officer reported himself at Indore on the 27th September 1873, afternoon.

No. 46.—Private W. Batchellor, Overseer, and Private D. Kirk, Overseer, sent from the Thomason College, Roorkee, under instructions from the Government of India, reported themselves at Indore on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1873.

The 10th October 1873.

No. 47.—Mr. R. Davis, appointed Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, by Government of India Notification No. 593, dated 16th September 1873, reported himself at Indore on the 7th October 1873, afternoon.

A. E. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Neemuch (State) Railway.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 11th October 1873.

No. 25.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, who was appointed to the Holkar (State) Railway by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 493 of 28th July 1873, arrived at Khundwa on the afternoon of the 16th August 1873, and left it on the afternoon of the 18th idem, on his transfer to the Sindia (State) Railway Survey, ordered in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 589 of 13th September 1873.

No. 26.—Mr. J. Harkness, Plate-layer, is transferred from the First Division to the Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the Gowhatty Normal School Head Mastership from Bengalis as well as Assamese.

None but B. A.s from Bengal need apply.

GOWHATTY;
The 22nd September 1873.

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 13th October 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 20th, and Tuesday, the 21st instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Kalee Poojah," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 14th October 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				15,47,636	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	94,97,236	3	10	3,50,41,183	3	11
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	2,55,43,947	0	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,26,80,850	8	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,52,118	12	9
Sundries				5,42,889	15	10
TOTAL ...				9,20,64,679	1	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,75,58,980	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				44,92,242	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				26,04,953	10	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,80,98,782	13	5
Dead Stock				11,37,837	14	1
Stamps				12,993	4	0
Balances with other Banks ...				7,01,924	7	2
Sundries				93,971	15	2
Bullion				3,47,575	7	6
				4,50,49,261	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,40,98,768	5	0	4,70,15,417	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,29,16,648	13	3			
TOTAL ...				9,20,64,679	1	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th October 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans							5 per cent P W Loan of 1854-55.	4½ per cent Loans			5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years Repayable, June 1877	15 years Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th September 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,63,893	34,60,200	1,36,18,800	1,15,97,700	1,19,94,700	12,500	37,80,900	3,59,000	3,10,51,000	4,46,16,500	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,89,27,279
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September 1873	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	2,300	2,000	.		...	...	...	...		8,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	20,000	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	21,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1873	...	...	...	.		..		73,500	.	.	..	50,000	...	...	1,000	1,24,500
	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,63,893	34,60,200	1,36,22,300	1,16,01,500	1,20,90,200	12,500	37,80,900	3,59,000	3,11,01,000	4,46,16,500	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,90,81,279
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	1,280	3,000	84,100	55,200	87,900	...	15,000	..	84,800	5,14,700	...	.	8,45,980
Balance on 30th September 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,62,613	34,57,200	1,35,38,200	1,15,46,300	1,20,02,300	12,500	37,65,900	3,59,000	3,10,16,200	4,41,01,800	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,82,35,299

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1873 enfaced from India, 1,750 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,792 lakhs.

„	1st Augt 1873 to 15th Augt.	„	„	„	2	„	„	„ 3 „
„	16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	8	„	„	„ 4 „
„	1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept	„	„	„	6	„	„	„ 4 „
„	16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	1	„	„	„ 8 „
					1,767	„		1,811 „
								1,767 „
							Balance against India	. 44 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 9th October 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th September 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.			BALANCE.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount, Principal.	Amount, Interest.	
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	50	1,352	1,09,342 1 9	542	66,768 9 8	244 6 1	4,59,500 13 10
N.-W. Provinces ...	18	682	37,968 5 8	105	12,154 15 0	49 15 8	1,50,973 11 2
Punjab	15	218	21,367 8 6	60	9,269 4 0	47 4 0	1,19,012 15 8
Oude	12	216	24,171 1 4	54	12,473 14 8	66 4 8	85,614 8 0
Central Provinces ...	6	81	12,093 12 6	34	6,066 2 1	16 1 7	64,312 9 1
British Burmah ...	10	128	11,872 13 0	74	7,351 8 10	61 11 11	40,879 15 10
Berar	2	44	3,034 6 2	18	1,714 4 4	6 13 8	24,599 15 2
India	4	167	14,738 0 6	42	7,028 12 5	52 1 2	44,604 15 8
Total interest for the year 1872-73 ...	...	.	18,823 14 10	...	...	...	18,823 14 10
TOTAL ...	117	2,888	2,53,412 0 3	929	1,22,827 7 0	544 10 9	10,08,323 7 3

CALCUTTA,
The 10th October 1873.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 6th, 1873 ...	Holiday.				
„ 7th, „ ...	Ditto.				
„ 8th, „ ...	1,039	...	1,039	97,681	15,91,487
„ 9th, „ ...	...	...	...	97,681	15,91,487
„ 10th, „ ...	...	...	...	97,681	15,91,487
„ 11th, „	...	...	...	97,681	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th October 1873.

H. E. BUSTEED,
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6057 ...	$\frac{A}{69}$12422 ...	500 ...	Babu Madhabchunder Mookerjee.
6059 ...	$\frac{L}{19}$28002 ...	50 ...	Babu Khogendronath Mookerjee.
6071½ ...	$\frac{A}{91}$70139 ...	100 ...	C. Crayden, Esq.
6072 ...	$\frac{A}{70}$30598 ...	100 ...	Lalla Dyaram Das.
	$\frac{A}{95}$64154 ...	50 ...	
6074 ...	$\frac{A}{87}$80026 ...	1,000 ...	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co.
	„ 80028 ...	1,000 ...	
	„ 80031 ...	1,000 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER No.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6058 ...	A/68 26292, L/1 14771 wrongly joined	10 ...	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
6060 ...	A/61 09596, ,, 09595 ditto...	100 ...	The Treasury Officer, Ellichpoor.
6061 ...	A/99 16346 ...	20 ...	Babu Umbica Churn Das.
	L/8 84610 ...	5 ...	
6062 ...	A/81 87637 ...	100 ...	Bazrajar Furdoonjar.
6063 ...	L/7 31911, A/98 63089 wrongly joined.	20 ...	Nanuck Chund
6064 ...	L/5 36303 ...	10 ..	Babu Nobin Chunder Sircar.
6065 ...	L/9 45067, ,, 45068 wrongly joined	5 ...	Babu Ramchunder Dey.
6066 ...	L/10 61685 ...	5 ...	Mir Ahur Ali.
6067 ...	L/13 10578 ...	20 ..	Neaj Bux.
	,, 10580 ...	20 ...	
6068 ...	L/6 06505, ,, 06504 wrongly joined	100 ...	Syad Seejad Hossein.
6069 ..	A/93 04867 ...	50 ...	Babu Groochurn Das.
	A/86 62301 ...	20 ...	
	A/68 19090 ...	10 ...	
6070 ...	L/12 66361 ...	20 ..	Babu Gurrooprosad Mozoomdar.
	,, 64650 ...	20 ...	
6071 ...	A/99 72257 ...	20 ...	Babu Shamachurn Mozoomdar.
	A/11 24314 ...	5 ...	
6075 ...	L/5 46373, ,, 46374 wrongly joined	10 ...	Amadudeen.
6076 ...	A/98 39312 ..	10 .	Lalla Chuterdhaw Lall.
	,, 46631 ...	10 ...	
	L/3 04095 ...	10 ...	
	A/78 62636 ...	10 ...	
6077 ...	L/8 27417 ...	100 ...	Koomar Ganada Cant Roy.
	,, 27135 ...	100 ...	
	,, 38534 ...	100 ...	
	,, 12668 ...	100 ...	
	L/3 23927 ...	10 ...	
	,, 57667 ...	10 ...	
	L/5 29977 ...	10 ...	
	L/6 08309 ...	10 ...	
6078 ...	L/13 87543 ...	20 ...	Babu Hurrish Chunder Chatterjee.
6079 ...	A/97 95043, ,, 95042 wrongly joined	10 ...	Babu Pertap Chunder Das.
6080 ...	L/7 90247, ,, 90246 ditto...	20 ...	Messrs. Surroop Dhur and Sons.
	L/4 38954, ,, 38956 ditto...	10 ...	
6081 ...	L/7 25849, ,, 25848 ditto...	20 ...	Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
6082 ...	L/13 13819 ...	20 ...	Bhurruth.
6083 ...	A/93 69437 ...	20 ...	Bastoola Draftsman.
6084 ...	A/81 86781 ...	100 ...	Dabeedeen.
	A/84 72949 ...	50 ...	
	A/19 02496 .	50 ...	
6085 ...	L/6 36569, ,, 36917 wrongly joined	10 ...	The District Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling.
6086 ..	L/8 70423 ...	10 ...	J. G. Godwin, Esq.
6087 ...	L/13 65634, ,, 65635 ditto...	20 ...	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway.
	,, 67466, ,, 67465 ditto...	20 ...	
	A/98 73670, ,, 73671 ditto...	10 ...	
	A/68 51437, A/69 51437 ditto ..	10 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*concluded.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
6087 ..	L/3 23448 wrongly joined L/4 21673 wrongly joined	10 ...	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway.
	A/97 94564 ditto... ,, 94574 ditto...	10 ...	
	A/98 65548 ditto... ,, 65549 ditto...	10 ...	
	L/3 29073 ditto... ,, 29078 ditto...	10 ..	
	L/10 00902 ditto... ,, 00901 ditto...	5 ...	
	,, 82579 ditto... ,, 82578 ditto...	5 ...	
	L/9 36976 d tto... ,, 36977 d tto...	5 .	
6088 ...	A/91 55 /59 ...	100 ...	The District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore.
	,, 55769 ..	100 ...	
	L/8 32440 ...	100	
	A/84 14636 ...	100 ...	
	A/92 86426 ...	50 ...	
	,, 87856 ...	50 ..	
	L/13 60551 ...	20 ...	
	A/82 09435 ...	20 ...	
	A/81 41512 ...	20 ...	
	A/93 58352 ...	20 ...	
	A/82 81557 ...	20 ...	
6089 ...	L/8 47827 ...	100 ...	Babu Onoocool Chunder Chatterjee.
	,, 47829 ..	100 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th October 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
60 ...	B/84 14171 ...	10 ...	Revd. W. B. Powell, Chaplain, Bangalore.
	,, 14482 ...	10 ...	
107 ...	B/84 02138 ...	10 ...	Valoyuda Moodelliar and Cundasawmy Chetty, Shop-keepers, Vellore.
	B/84 14143 ...	10 ...	V. V. Runga Charloo, Inspector, Madras Railway, Veerinjeepoorum.
121 ...	B/80 82951 ...	20 ...	
	,, 94741 ...	20 ...	
122 ...	B/81 76468 ...	10 ...	M. Munnarsawmy Naidu, Head Quarter Inspector of Police, Kurnool.
126 ...	B/86 22968 wrongly joined ,, 22969 wrongly joined	50 ...	Patchoo Meah, Sundry Merchant, Arconum.
127 ...	B/84 09404 ...	10 ...	Mr. T. Hall, Telegraph Sub-Inspector, M. R. C., Beypore.
130 ...	B/84 39699 ...	10 ...	M. Streenevasaloo Chetty, No. 9, Nagamany Garden Street, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 6th October 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

NAGPORE CIRCLE

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note wholly lost or destroyed.
F/7 53829 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Mr. Vasudeo Vinayah Paranzpey, Assistant School Master, Mission School, Nagpore.
		Mismatched Note.
C/18 77694 ... ,, 77696 ...	20 ...	Messrs. Laurie and Staten, Allahabad.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
F/7 51892 ... ,, 51893 ...	10 ... 10 ...	H. C. Hoyle, Esq., East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 8th October* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces, In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
1873-74. 72 ...	C/80 08450 ...	Rs. 100 ...	Jamshedjee Bappoojee, No. 30, Banajee Lane Street, Bombay.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
1873-74. 58 ...	M/1 54355 ...	Rs. 5 ...	Captain F. N. Mackenzie, A. A. G., Abbottabad.
67 ...	C/75 71483 ... C/81 34840 ...	10 ... 10 ...	R. B. Worthington, Esq., 1st Assistant Collector, Khandeish, Dhoolia.
71 .	M/5 22681 ...	5 ...	Anundjee Hunsraj, Mandvee Bunder, Bombay.
Erratum.—In the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 27th Sept 1873, *read* ...	C/81 28071 ... *for* C/81 20071 ...	10 ...	J. J. Durham, Esq., Patrol, H. M.'s Inland Customs, Hoshungabad.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 8th October* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

No of Note.	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
G/11 06468 ...	Rs. 5 ...	Bechurdass Manchund of Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; KURRACHEE, *The 6th October* 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
170 ...	D/7 29594 ...	100 ...	The Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansie.
	D/8 12758 ...	500 ...	
171 ...	D/7 34220 ...	100 ...	The Treasury Officer, Roorkee.
	„ 34221 ...	100 ...	
	„ 34222 ...	100 ...	
172 ...	D/5 28195 ...	20 ...	The Political Agent in Bundelkhund, Nowgong.
	„ 37970 ...	20 ...	
173 ...	D/8 67830 ...	10 ...	The Deputy Commissioner, Jhansie.
	D/4 22667 ...	50 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
435 ...	D/6 64659 ...	10 ...	Rugho Nath Pershad, Allahabad.
436 ...	„ 53942 ...	10 ...	Jafir Hossein, Ludianah.
437 ...	„ 41715 ...	10 ...	Lalla Ram Kishun Dass, Banker, Agra.
	D/5 09986 ...	20 ...	
	„ 09987 ...	20 ...	
	„ 09988 ...	20 ...	
	„ 17695 ...	20 ...	
438 ...	„ 17306 ...	20 ...	Naik Mohamed, Rawul Pindee.
439 ...	D/6 62643 ...	10 ...	Miss L. M. Hook, Allahabad.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
ALLAHABAD,
The 9th October 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
148 ...	E/5 43912 ...	100 ...	Moonshi Ram, 3rd Clerk, Curator's Office, Lahore.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
140 ...	E/7 02999 ...	5 ...	Zaffer Hosain, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Ludhiana.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 11th October 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1873.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Allepey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore, for transmission per Steamer *Agra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hindoostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 23rd instant.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 11th October 1873.

Aldridge and Blackwell, Messrs.
Armitage Brothers, Messrs.
Boynes, Miss.
Cardozo, Mrs. A.
Chamberlain, Mrs.
Churcher, Mrs. E.
Cunningham, Miss S. A.
Daran, Mrs. B.
Demetrins, Mrs. G.
D'Silva, W. R.
Earle, Mrs. A. G.
Emnes, Mrs.
Eddie, Miss J.
Fernando, B. P.
Fransy, Miss M.
Ginchet.
Glassfurd, C. L. R.
Henderson and Co.
Hoff, Mrs. C.
Kidd, T.
King, S. A.
Klaer, J. W.
Lobunji, L.
Lyons, H. P.
Mannuell, G. B.
Macdonald, A. R.
McGregor, Miss R.
McKinnon, A.
Mecoy, W. R.
Mendes, Miss M.
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Rich, F. T.
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Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

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Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas, by post, 5 annas*

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Public Works Department, Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

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Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

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Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4, packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 023973 of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Beethul Pursad, and last endorsed to Beethul Pursad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

BEETHUL PURSAD,
Doodbinaich, Benares.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 20 of 1873.

A Bill to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process.

Preamble.

Whereas divers large pecuniary claims have been made against Sayyad Mansur Alí, the present Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, commonly called the Nawáb Názim, which he has not the means of satisfying, and for the purpose of recovering such claims divers suits have been brought against him, and divers attachments have been issued against his property in India:

And whereas the Government of India is desirous of freeing the said Nawáb Názim and his property respectively from such suits and attachments, and of discharging such of the said claims as are proper to be paid:

And whereas in the meantime and for the future, it is expedient to exempt the said Nawáb Názim, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of contracting further pecuniary obligations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Nawáb Názim's Debts Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Commission.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time nominate and appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be a Commission to investigate claims against the said Nawáb Názim.

All persons so nominated and appointed (hereinafter called "the Commissioners") shall continue to be members of the said Commission during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Notice to claimants.

3. The Commissioners shall publish thrice in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English, Urdú and Bengálí, and in such other mode and languages as they think fit, a notice calling upon all persons having claims against the said Nawáb Názim or his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to notify the same in writing to the Commissioners within six months from the date of the earliest of such publications.

Bar of debts not duly notified.

4. Every debt or liability to which the said Nawáb Názim is subject, or with which his property, or any part thereof, is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Commissioners within the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Proviso.

Provided that, on sufficient cause being shown to the Commissioners, they may admit such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the said period of six months.

Particulars of claim.

5. Every such claimant shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which he founds his claims, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Commissioners along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Commissioners, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Commissioners shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Commissioners along with the claim, the Commissioners may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

May call for or admit any further evidence.

The Commissioners may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before them under this Act, and may at their discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power of Commissioners to summon witnesses.

6. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to administer oaths.

7. The Commissioners may administer an oath or affirmation, in such form as they think fit, to any person examined before them, touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Investigation to be a judicial proceeding.

8. Every investigation conducted by the Commissioners, with reference to any claim preferred before them under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Commissioners with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Expenses of witnesses.

9. Every witness required to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses in travelling to and from, and remaining at, the place at which he is required to attend.

Commissioners to determine amount due to each claimant.

10. The Commissioners shall, by agreement with the claimant or otherwise, determine the amount which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, they may consider to be in fairness and justice due to each claimant.

Sum found due to be certified to Government.

11. The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor General in Council paying to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be satisfied and extinguished.

Bar of suits against Nawáb Názim.

12. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for, against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, unless such suit be commenced, or such writ or process be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General in Council first had and obtained.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which at any time shall have been, or shall be, commenced, and any writ or process which at any time shall have been, or shall be, sued for, against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim without such consent so certified as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

Nawáb Názim to be incapable of contracting.

13. The said Nawáb Názim shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

Saving of Secretary of State in Council.

14. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by, or on behalf of, the said Nawáb Názim, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed, which may be made by any person supplying him with necessaries.

Bar of suits for acts done *bonâ fide*.

15. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Nawáb Názim of Bengal belongs to one of the ancient and noble Indian families, which it is the policy of the British Government to maintain. To this end a sum of nearly seven lákhs has been annually allotted out of the public treasury to the Nawáb Názim, but owing to his extravagance this great income has proved quite unequal to his personal expenditure, and he is now involved in debt exceeding thirty lákhs of rupees, and carrying ruinous rates of interest.

Some steps must be taken to preserve the dignity of the Nawáb Názim's family; to keep Government out of the litigation which his creditors have already commenced, and which threatens to absorb property designed for the maintenance of the family; and to save the Indian tax-payers from further drafts on the public purse.

For this purpose the present Bill has been prepared. It empowers the Governor General in Council to appoint a Commission to investigate claims against the Nawáb Názim. It provides for giving public notice to such claimants, and bars debts not notified to the Commission within

six months from such publication; it gives the Commissioners the usual powers to summon witnesses, and compel the production of evidence; and it declares that the Commissioners shall, by agreement with each claimant or otherwise, determine the amount fairly due to him; that they shall certify the amount so determined; and that, upon the Governor General in Council paying to the claimant the amount so certified, his claims against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be extinguished.

The Bill then (here following the King of Oudh's Act No. XIII of 1868) bars suits against the Nawáb Názim, unless such suits have been commenced with the consent of the Government of India, and declares the Nawáb Názim incapable of contracting so as to involve himself in any pecuniary obligation.

SIMLA, *The 20th September* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months:—

No: 21 of 1873.

A Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-Revenue.

Preamble.

Whereas in the Dekkhan, Khándesh, the Southern Mahratta Country, and certain other territories comprised in the Presidency of Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is limited in matters connected with the assessment and collection of the land-revenue:

And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts should be limited in like manner throughout the said Presidency:

And whereas it is also expedient to revive certain provisions of the thirteenth section of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, relative to the recovery of arrears of revenue, which were repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1873:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof;

Local extent.

And it shall extend to all the territories under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but not so as to affect—

(*a.*) any suit regarding the assessment or collection of revenue on land situate in any place which is a town or city within the meaning of Bombay Act No. IV of 1868, or situate in the Presidency Collectorate,

(*b.*) any suit by a person claiming to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue under a guarantee or sanad given by the Governor of Bombay in Council under Bombay Act No. II of 1863, section one, clause first, or Bombay Act No. VII of 1863, section two, clause first, or

(*c.*) any suit instituted on or before the seventh day of August 1873.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Bar of certain suits.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827, section six, clause first, or in section twenty-five of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, or in any other law now in force, suits involving any of the following matters shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts—

(*a.*) claims against the Government to inams or to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue;

(*b.*) objections to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue or to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment has been fixed;

(*c.*) disputes regarding public rent or revenue payable to Government, or complaints of exaction of district or village officers, stipendiary or hereditary.

Amendment of schedule to Act XXVI of 1871.

4. At the end of the schedule annexed to "The Land Improvement Act, 1871," instead of the words "section thirteen," there shall be read the words "The following words in section thirteen (that is to say) 'and demands on account of money advanced as tukavee', and 'or of advances for former years.'"

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVII of 1827 ...	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land-Revenue, &c.	In section IX, clause *second*, the word "either," and the words "or may file an action against the Collector in the Civil Court under the ordinary rules, or he may pursue both methods at the same time." In the same section, clause *third*, the words "but the reference to Government shall have no effect upon any suit instituted in the Civil Court." Section XVI, clause *fifth*.
XXIX of 1827 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Dekkhan and Khándesh.	Section VI, so much as is not repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At present the law determining the limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, in matters relating to the land-revenue, is not uniform throughout the Bombay Presidency.

In what (looking to the order in which they became known to the Legislature) may be termed the older districts, suits regarding the Government land-revenue may be brought in the Civil Courts, even to impugn a particular assessment on lands admitted to be open to assessment.

In the newer districts, on the contrary, all such matters are expressly excluded from the cognizance of the Civil Courts.

The Government of Bombay have recently brought to the notice of the Government of India a case in which an assessment made by the Survey Officers, under the twenty-fifth section of the Bombay Act I of 1865, was reduced by a Civil Court; and have strongly urged the inexpediency of continuing to the Civil Courts in one portion of our territories a jurisdiction which they are precluded from exercising not only in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere in India as well.

It has been considered that the best and simplest course is to place matters on substantially the same footing in the older districts as they at present stand on in the newer districts, and to effect this is the main object of the present Bill.

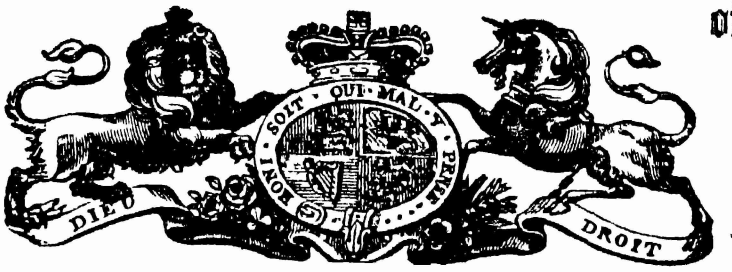
The Bombay Act VII of 1863 (for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from revenue), which is the law for the older districts, and Act II of 1863, the law for the newer districts, are both maintained intact.

The present opportunity has been taken to revive (in clause four) certain provisions of Regulation XVII of 1827 (Bombay), which were inadvertently repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

SIMLA,
The 16th September 1873. } B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 42 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS OF THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY, AND THE TOPOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS FOR 1871-72.

Nos. 158 and 159, dated the 5th March 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India.

READ—

The General Report on the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during 1871-72.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has read the report on the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey for 1871-72 with much interest. Six parties have, in spite of obstacles of climate and difficulty of country, covered an area of 10,310 square miles with principal triangles. Three topographical parties have made good progress in Gujarat, Kattyawar, and Kamáon-Garhwal respectively. An important line of levelling has been executed, the astronomical latitudes of 25 stations have been accurately determined, and light has been thrown on the geography of 7,650 square miles of *terra incognita* beyond the northern frontier. The standard of accuracy has also been well maintained, and the work of computation, compilation, mapping, record, and publication has not been neglected. Owing to the lamented death of Captain Basevi, the pendulum observations have sustained a temporary check, but every effort has been made towards their resumption at the earliest possible date.

2. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Major Montgomerie, who during Colonel Walker's absence on leave, has administered the Department during the year of report, and to the officers serving under him, for the zeal and ability displayed in forwarding this great work.

3. The Government of Bengal will be requested to report on the complaint made by Mr. Beverley in the 14th paragraph of his report, to the effect that the party in charge of the Assam Valley triangulation did not receive such assistance as they might fairly have expected from the district officers of the province.

No. 236, dated the 26th March 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India.

READ again—

Letter from the Surveyor General, No. 150A, dated 24th January 1872, submitting his Annual General Report on the operations of the Topographical Surveys of India for the season 1870-71.

Reply to the above, No. 231, dated 11th April 1872.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 8, dated 12th April 1872.

" from " " 21 " 8th August 1872.

" to " " 26 " 26th September 1872.

READ—

Letter from the Surveyor General, No. 154A, dated 15th January 1873, submitting his Annual General Report on the operations of the Topographical Surveys of India for the season 1871-72.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has read with interest the report of the Surveyor General upon the Topographical Surveys of India for the year 1871-72.

Paragraphs 2 to 6.

2. Seven parties were employed during the year, and, notwithstanding obstacles of climate and country, have made good progress.

Paragraphs 7 to 13.

3. The following table compares the amount of work and the total cost for the year of report and the year preceding:—

	Final topography.	Triangulation in advance.	Cost.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rupees.
Season 1870-71	14,592	20,742	3,24,225
„ 1871-72	17,910	16,336	3,71,616
Difference	+ 3,318	— 4,406	+ 47,391

The area of topography completed has thus increased by 3,318 square miles, while there has been a decrease of 4,406 square miles in the preliminary triangulation. The reasons for this decrease are, however, satisfactorily explained. * * * *

Paragraphs 14 to 18.

4. The statement of points fixed and heights determined, and the analysis of professional results, are satisfactory.

Paragraphs 19 to 22.

5. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that a further improvement in the style of mapping is reported.

Paragraphs 25 to 32.

6. The Surveyor General's summary of the results of the Revenue and Topographical Surveys, taken together, is interesting. More than 700,000 square miles of country have now been surveyed by these two branches of the Survey Department.

Paragraphs 33 to 37.

7. The remarks of the Surveyor General upon the Revenue Surveys will be more appropriately noticed when the reports of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey shall have been received.

Paragraphs 39 to 73, and Appendices C. to F.

8. While the parties in the field have worked energetically, the Governor General in Council is glad to observe that the publication of results has been vigorously pushed on, and that the production of maps by the three processes of engraving, lithography, and photozincography has made good progress. The record of additions to the sheets of the Indian Atlas is especially satisfactory, and the Governor General in Council trusts that under the arrangement now agreed upon, this work will be steadily prosecuted. His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that the process of steel-facing the copper plates has just been satisfactorily accomplished.

Paragraphs 76 to 183, and Appendices A. and F.

9. The Governor General in Council has read with interest the account of the photo-collotype process by Captain Waterhouse, and the extracts from the local reports. Those relating to the Lushai survey have already been before the Government of India, and have been noticed in a separate Resolution.

10. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Colonel Thuillier, and to the officers by whom he has been so ably assisted in the prosecution of the great work of the survey of India.

No. 280, dated Simla, the 23rd April 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India.

READ—

A letter from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, No. 503, dated 31st ultimo, submitting the Annual Report of the Survey for the year 1872.

RESOLUTION.—Notwithstanding the enforced absence of several officers, the Geological Survey of India has made good progress in 1872.

2. Our knowledge of the coal-bearing regions in the Satpura range, on the north of the Mirzapúr district, in Sirguja, and on the south of the Godávari, has been extended; a detailed examination of the salt-range, leading to interesting results, has been carried out, and at the same time the general geological survey of the country has been pushed forward in Bundelkhand, Hazaribagh, Rewah, the north-western portion of the Punjab, Burma, and the Deccan. Mr. Blanford's Persian researches, though not strictly belonging to the geology of India, will doubtless contribute matter of much novelty and interest.

3. Valuable papers have been published in the "Memoirs" and "Records," and good progress has been made with the issue of the "Palæontologia Indica." It is hoped that the sanction given to increased expenditure on the last-named work will enable the Superintendent to shew a doubled issue in 1873.

4. The Museum collections have been kept in good order, and the minerals in part catalogued. A beginning has also been made with the issue of geologically-coloured maps of the "Altas of India," and, as appears from the sketch map, three quarter sheets appear to have been published.

5. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that the Superintendent has been enabled to make such a collection as will, to a certain extent, adequately illustrate the mineral resources of India at the Vienna Exhibition, and acknowledges the assistance which has been received from colliery proprietors and others. This collection, with the fossils which Dr. Oldham has been permitted to send, will occupy a notable place among the Indian contributions.

6. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Dr. Oldham and the officers by whom he has been ably seconded for the zeal and skill with which the work of the geological exploration of India has been prosecuted.

Nos. 403 to 406, dated Simla, the 16th June 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India.

READ—

Letter from the Surveyor General, No. 759, dated 1st April, submitting the Annual Reports of the Superintendents of Revenue Surveys of the Upper and Lower Circles for the year 1871-72.

OBSERVATIONS.—Sixteen parties were at work during the year, being one more than in 1870-71, but of these two were employed on the Cadastral Survey of the Moradabad and Muttra districts. The remaining 14 surveyed, for the most part on the ordinary scale of four inches to the mile, 17,247 square miles of country, at a cost of Rs. 7,08,757, giving an average of Rs. 41-1-6 per square mile. The cost per square mile varied from Rs. 83-6-8 in Bombay (where 651 square miles were surveyed on a scale of eight inches to the mile) to Rs. 32-10-9 in the Punjab, where the cost was reduced by the large tracts of sandy waste which came under survey. Compared with last year, the outturn of work has been greater by 309 square miles, although one party less was employed in the work, and the average cost has fallen by Rs. 4 per square mile. These results are satisfactory.

2. The Cadastral Survey in the North-Western Provinces has been carried over 574,063 acres, at a cost of Rs. 1,83,385, or 5 annas per acre; but this is stated to be exclusive of the cost of boundary survey in advance, of which no account is given. Doubtless, when the work has become more familiar, and complete preparations are made for the survey parties before arrival (which was in 1871-72 impossible, owing to the late date at which it was finally determined to start the survey in the Muttra and Moradabad districts), the annual outturn will be larger, and the expense greatly reduced.

3. Meanwhile, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is glad to take this opportunity of recording his sense of the zealous and efficient manner in which the experiment has been inaugurated. The specimen map of a village in the Muttra survey, prepared under Colonel Anderson's supervision, is an admirable piece of work; and the inevitable delay in preparing the ground for survey in both the Moradabad and the Muttra districts, which prevented the parties from commencing work until the beginning of December, was compensated for in a great measure by the devotion with which they kept the field, in the former district until the middle, and in the latter until the end of May.

4. Paragraph 14 of the report of the Superintendent of the Upper Circle, in which reference is made to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the attendance of land-holders to point out their field boundaries, will be brought to the notice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

5. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive the further report promised in paragraph 18 of Colonel Gastrell's review in regard to the permanent survey marks required to render the present work available for future comparison and extension. When this question was discussed in 1871-72 with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that Government based its opinion that no such marks were required (1), on the expense which would be involved in marking out, with permanent pillars, fields of an average size not exceeding 1 acre; and (2), the inexpediency of placing any restrictions on the power now possessed by the zemindars of sub-dividing and altering the shape of their fields. Admitting the force of these arguments, His Excellency in Council is still of opinion that unless some measures are taken for the permanent record on the village area of the survey operations (which need not necessarily be in the shape of permanent demarcations for each field), the usefulness of the present survey will be greatly diminished, and much additional expense unnecessarily incurred in retracing the former land-marks when operations have to be again undertaken on the occurrence of a future settlement or otherwise.

* * * * * * * *

7. His Excellency in Council observes from paragraph 70 of the report on operations in the Upper Provinces, that the Revenue Survey in Goorgaon and Delhi has been charged during the present season with the work of recording details of cultivation, fallow, &c., in the interior of villages, as a check upon the putwaree settlement survey. These details are not required for survey purposes, and although the Punjab Government have for some time had before them the question of utilising for settlement purposes, as has been done in the North-Western Provinces,

the operations of the Revenue Survey, no decision on the part of the Government has yet been communicated to the Government of India. The Governor General in Council cannot but consider it a wasteful system which, as here, throws upon two departments the work which can admittedly be done with much greater efficiency by one.

* * * * * * * *

10. The Governor General in Council desires to express his acknowledgments to the officers of the Department generally for the efficient and excellent manner in which they have conducted its operations during the season. By the untimely death of Mr. J. H. O'Donel, the Department has lost an officer of marked energy and experience, whose services are fully appreciated by the Government of India.

No. 18, dated India Office, London, 31st July 1873.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's Despatches, noted in the margin, transmitting the Reports of the Great Trigonometrical, Topographical, Revenue, and Geological Surveys for 1871-72, and the Meteorological Reports for 1872.

October 3rd (No. 27, Geographical) 1872.
October 24th (No. 29, ditto) 1872.
February 14th (No. 9, ditto) 1873.
March 7th (No. 12, ditto) 1873.
March 28th (No. 15, ditto) 1873.
May 1st (No. 18, ditto) 1873.

2. I fully concur in the commendation your Government has recorded, in the Resolution dated March 5th, 1873, of the zeal and ability displayed by Major Montgomerie, and the Officers serving under him, in forwarding the important operations connected with the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The different series have made good progress, and the topographical work in Gujrat, Katiwar, and Garhwal shows very satisfactory results. I observe, from Captain Trotter's Report on the Katiwar Survey, an instance of the practical usefulness of these operations. The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, on examining the new maps was induced to lay out an entirely different line for detailed survey from what he intended when he had only the old maps to judge from. I am also glad to see that Lieutenant Heaviside has completed in a satisfactory manner the pendulum observations, which were arrested by the melancholy death of Captain Basevi.

3. Colonel Thuillier's interesting account of the labours of the topographical parties under his superintendence shows a systematic and steady progress in filling up the unmapped country in the respective divisions, and the party serving with the Lushai Expedition has completed some specially valuable geographical work. The engraving of the remaining plates of the Indian Atlas is now a regular branch of the work of the Surveyor General's Office, and the specimens of engraving executed at Calcutta have received much commendation from geographers in this country. I perceive that native apprentices are receiving instruction in the art of engraving on copper, and I trust that special attention will continue to be given to this very important point. There does not appear to be any reason for not looking forward to a time when the engraving work now done by Europeans may be executed, with equal taste and efficiency, by native engravers, under one European Superintendent. The photographic branch of the Surveyor General's Office, under the zealous management of Captain Waterhouse, has attained a high standard of usefulness. Not only does this accomplished Officer meet the heavy demands for the immediate reproduction and issue of the survey maps, but the beautiful specimen of an atlas sheet reduced by the photo-collotype process which has been received in this Office, shows that he is able to produce work quite equal to anything that has appeared in Europe as regards clearness and finish. The reproduction of the old Dutch map of the Ganges Delta by Captain Waterhouse is also a very beautiful specimen of photography.

4. The inauguration of an accurate system of cadastral field surveys in the North-West Provinces is very satisfactory, and will ensure the production of reliable maps on large scales for settlement as well as for general administrative purposes. The work, specially at the commencement, must necessarily have been very intricate, and great credit is due to Colonel Anderson and Major Vanrenen, who have conducted the operations in Muttra and Muradabad, for the completeness of the work, and for the extent of the area that has already been surveyed. The facsimile of one sheet of a village in Muttra, forwarded with the Report, gives a good idea of the style and minuteness of the cadastral survey. An eventual saving may fairly be anticipated, because these surveys on accurate principles will obviate the constant necessity for partial remeasurements for public works and other emergent engineering objects. The final arrangement with respect to the Bombay Surveys appears to be that the Revenue Surveys are to be continued on the present imperfect system, and that an independent Topographical Survey, on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, is to be undertaken by Bengal parties, under the Surveyor General. If an accurate system cannot be introduced into the Bombay Revenue Surveys, this plan seems to me to be the next best that can be resorted to, and is decidedly preferable to any double system of measurement, which has already proved to be impracticable.

5. The annual Report of the Geological Survey shows that a large amount of valuable and interesting work has been completed, and is in course of execution, by Dr. Oldham and his staff. It is especially satisfactory that the issue of geological maps is now likely to make steady progress, and that the printing in colours, in the lithographic branch of the Surveyor General's Office, has been successful.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF OOSUR LAND.

GOVERNMENT, N. W. PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. $02476\frac{I}{C}$, dated Nynee Tal, the 9th September 1873.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 1564, dated the 16th April 1869, and its enclosures.

Government North-Western Provinces No. 1143 I, dated 3rd May 1869

Government of India letter No. 149 I, dated the 25th May 1869.

Government North-Western Provinces Nos. $493\text{-}4\frac{I}{C}$, dated the 16th June 1869.

Superintending Engineer 1st Circle's No. 1996, dated the 22nd June 1871, and its enclosures.

Government North-Western Provinces Nos. $706\text{-}8\frac{I}{C}$, dated the 12th July 1871.

Government of India No. 391 I, dated the 19th August 1871.

Government North-Western Provinces No. $1042\frac{I}{C}$, dated the 16th September 1871.

Superintending Engineer 1st Circle's No. 470, dated the 9th February 1872, and its enclosures.

Government North-Western Provinces No. $615\frac{I}{C}$, dated 23rd March 1872.

Government of India No. 406 I of 31st May 1872, with enclosure.

Government North-Western Provinces Nos. 1557-60 I, dated the 19th July 1872.

Superintending Engineer 1st Circle's No. 604, dated the 1st March 1873, and its enclosure.

Government North-Western Provinces No. $693\frac{I}{C}$, dated the 21st March 1873.

Memorandum by Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, No. 2063, dated the 2nd July 1873, and its enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Although no very great results have ensued from experiments made on the cultivation of oosur soil, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor thinks it advisable to place on record a narrative of the steps which have been taken.

2. In 1869, under cover of Circular No. 23, some papers regarding the analysis of reh soil (oosur) were received from the Government of India. In reply, a scheme was proposed for establishing a small experimental farm on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which was negatived by Government of India as too expensive, and a simpler method was proposed of merely draining well a piece of reh land and offering water to cultivate it. This was referred to the Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles of Irrigation Works, for report.

3. In June 1871, the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, reported some fairly successful results of experiments which had been carried out in the Allygurh Division. The cost of reclamation was Rs. 41 per acre, with a probability of the outlay being covered by two years' produce. The method which proved successful was as follows:—

4. The surface of the ground was covered to a depth of three inches with horse, cow, or sheep manure, and the soil damped with canal water. The field was then trenched to a foot in depth throughout, thoroughly mixing the soil with the manure; the ground was then divided into beds, and a top-dressing of manure and silt three inches deep was added and roughly mixed with soil by phaorahs. First, rice was sown, which was a complete success, then barley and peas, which, promising well, were destroyed by hail, and then indigo, of which an excellent crop was obtained.

5. Another experiment, which failed, was thus conducted:—The land was traversed by trenches two feet wide and two feet deep and four feet apart; the trenches were filled with silt. Twenty-four cart loads of manure per beegah were spread over the surface. The land was ploughed several times, watered, and sown with indigo; after the second watering reh appeared and destroyed the entire crop.

6. A further sum of Rs. 500 for continuing the experiment was asked for and granted, and the progress reported to the Government of India, who cordially approved of the measure, and replied—"His Excellency in Council is of opinion that there is no subject more interesting than that of the reclamation of 'reh' lands, and considers that all experiments in this direction should be greatly encouraged and their results most accurately recorded."

2nd para. of their letter No. 931, dated the 19th August 1871.

7. Again in May 1872, the Government of India furnished a report of the process of reclamation of reh land "by merely using the well-known shrub" Calatropis gigantea "or Ak."

The process employed in Utah, U.S., was also communicated by the Government of India in the following month, but the cost of that process rendered it impracticable in India. In Utah, it will be remembered, *there is no other soil*, so that the cost of the process is a general charge on all land, and not a special charge on some lands only which have to compete with naturally good lands, as is here the case.

8. An estimate was prepared for reclaiming one acre for Rs. 150, by the method proposed by Mr. McArthur of using silt, but as the best land in the district could be bought cheaper, this also was rejected.

9. In March 1873, it was reported that Mr. McArthur had not yet tried the Calatropis gigantea, owing to a misunderstanding; but no fresh orders to do so appear to have been given by any authority.

10. The results of operations showed a balance of Rs. 400 against the experiments, but His Honor, unwilling to discontinue experiments, authorised in March 1873 a further expenditure of Rs. 500.

11. An account is now furnished, showing a balance at the end of June of Rs. 374-11-11, which does not include the expenditure or income on present khureef crop. The total extent of the land under cultivation, which is, however, not clearly stated, may probably be about 5 acres, and worth about Rs. 150, so that the outstanding balance is about Rs. 220:—

Valuation Statement of Oosur fields under reclamation.

Fusl.	Value of produce.	Amount.	Total of each fusl.	Fusl.	Expenditure.	Total of each Fusl.
Khurreef 1870 ...	Value of produce ...	...	50 12 0	Khurreef 1870	Cost of cultivation.	86 6 0
Rubbee 1871 ...	...	...	14 8 0	Rubbee 1871 ...	...	13 6 6
Khurreef 1871 ...	...	...	35 0 0	Khurreef 1871 ...	...	7 5 0
Rubbee 1872 ...	...	...	95 2 0	Rubbee 1872 ...	...	165 2 0
Khurreef 1872 ...	...	...	169 1 7	Khurreef 1872 ...	...	193 2 4
Rubbee 1873 ...	16¼ mds. Bajra, at 32 per rupee.	20 5 0	...	Rubbee 1873 ...		19 4 6
	Straw ditto ...	3 0 0	...			
	9 mds. Oats, 20 per rupee	18 0 0	...			
	Straw ditto ..	4 0 0	...			
	Balance Debtor ...	...	374 11 11			
	Total Rs. ...	...	784 8 6	Total Rs. ...	...	784 8 6

12. The Executive Engineer, Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, recommends stopping the experiments, which occupy the valuable time of his Sub-Engineer, and to give the land for five years rent free to a selected zemindar, who will go on with the experiment as long as it answers, having free command of canal silt and water. The Superintending Engineer, Captain Moncrieff, however, thinks that the experiments have gone as far as they are likely to go, and he is afraid that the experiments already made have been of little practical value.

13. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor concurs with the Chief Engineer that it would be premature to stop the experiments, in which the Government of India has expressed so great an interest. The Superintending Engineer should recognise their stedfast prosecution as a duty which has to be performed, and should take care to ensure that everything done shall be of practical value, positive or negative, by directing the attention of the Executive Engineer to methods whose capital cost shall not exceed the value of culturable land. It appears from the Utah experience that sand (silt) and vegetable manure, if ploughed in crops, are the most valuable agents, and that the use of animal manure is not desirable, where salts already exist. We must not be discouraged, the Lieutenant Governor observes, by slowness of success; when, after a surface soil has been created, the efflorescence re-appears, we must renew our labour and work it out again. The expenditure in labour and money is quite insignificant in comparison with the value of attaining to practical means of improving barren land. It is only when we stop short, as we appear to have done in these experiments, on account of some discouragement, that there is a risk of money being thrown away; and there is little doubt but that by perseverance we shall arrive at good results.

14. If, as proposed by the Executive Engineer, nothing were to be done beyond giving up the land which we have cultivated to a selected zemindar, the whole matter would sink into oblivion in a year or two. The Lieutenant Governor willingly agrees to the proposal as far as it goes, and has no desire to see land retained which has been brought into good bearing; but this transfer must be supplemented by vigorous and continuous application in some other locality. The Superintending Engineer will take care to make the necessary provision in his Budget, and will furnish regular half-yearly reports of results, which shall include capital and revenue accounts, in preparing which Captain Moncrieff will not fail to ask the help of the Controller, if requisite.

15. His Honor desires to see an estimate of the cost of planting trees, on say a ten-acre plot of oosur land, in the manner practised by Mr. McArthur, showing capital and revenue charges, which shall include all outlay on the one side, and show on the other an estimate of returns from plantations during a period of 20 years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be submitted to the Government of India for information.

Ordered, that a copy be sent to the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, for information and guidance, with the instruction that the importance of the subject should be fully realized, and that continuous energy should be shown in carrying out the work to a successful issue.

Ordered, that copies be furnished to the General Department of this Government, with a view to consideration of the subject in connection with Model Farms; and to all Superintending Engineers for circulation in the Department.

W. H. GREATHED, *Colonel,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., N. W. Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE MINES OF COAL OR FOSSIL BITUMEN ON THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ZAKO (KURDISTAN).

No. 26, dated Bagdad, 8th July 1873.

From—Consul General, Bagdad,

To—Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Reverting to my Despatch No. 19, dated 26th May last, I have the honor to forward herewith the copy of a paper which purports to be a copy of the report on the coal or fossil bitumen at Harbool made to the Local Government by Monsr. Mongel, a French Civil Engineer of high reputation in its service, but now absent from Bagdad.

I regret that the gentleman, a friend of Monsr. Mongel, to whom I am indebted for this document, has been unable to furnish me with a copy of the map that accompanied the original.

Translation of a report addressed to the Turkish Government by Monsr. Mongel, Civil Engineer, on the mines of coal or fossil bitumen in the neighbourhood of Zako (Kurdistan).

Starting from Mossoul and travelling through a pass 15 *kilomètres* in length in the mountains of Zako, you emerge on the village of that name and find yourself in a valley bounded on the south by the mountains of Amedia and on the north by those of Erboul; the latter, which are formed by up-heaval, contain a very thick bed of fossil bitumen, the outcrops of which are marked on the map. This bed is found in different places and especially at Serranich, of which we shall have occasion to speak further on.

In a straight line the distance from Zako to Erboul is about 15 *kilomètres*, but the difficulties of the ground compelled me at first to take the road by Oizeel Jemeh—a route which is remarkably level and crossed by an extremely rapid river (Hezey), which, in the spring, is quite wide enough to allow the passage of rafts.

On leaving Jemeh you travel through a narrow valley closed in by hills, formed almost entirely of a marly clay. This valley, about 12 *kilomètres* in length, ends at the small village of Beshine situated at the foot of the mountains; and from this point the road becomes very difficult, as the mountain which has to be crossed rises in very steep slopes. Having ascended for about an hour you reach the summit; the descent, which takes half an hour, leads, as is shown in the map, to the village of Herboul. The coal is here seen in a somewhat deep cutting made by a torrent, where the ferruginous clay, which covered the coal, has been swept away and the mineral thus laid bare; owing to this the inclination of the strata could be measured without difficulty, and their course observed, and it is possible even to obtain an idea of their capacity.

The coal shows itself generally in stratified layers of about 15 *centimètres* in thickness.

Lie of the Strata.—Each stratum is separated from the rest by a layer of very loose clay which facilitates working.

The strata lie at an inclination of 48° to the plane of the horizon; their course is west 10°; to the south, however, a part is seen where the stratification is no longer regular, and in this place the layers of clay are again found, but instead of being 15 *centimètres* apart from each other, they are at an average of from 50 to 70 *centimètres*; and here the coal is purer and more compact. From the annexed sketch it will be seen that it was impossible to measure the total thickness of the seam A B, but the portion visible, where measured, gave a thickness of 130 *metres*. I have also ascertained that the inclination of the strata of coal continues for 50 *metres*, and it is probable that this figure is much below the truth. The outcrops which are seen on the upper part of the mountains are almost 4,000 *metres* from Herboul. These figures make it probable that we shall find (4,000 × 50 × 130) = 26,000,000 cubic *metres* of coal at a regular depth; some bore holes, however, are required to decide this.

Working.—The portion of the seam laid bare being much higher than the level of the valley, the most economical means, which suggests itself, is obviously that of working the seam by means of galleries having a slight slope towards the valley. The water either of the rains or infiltration would thus be drained off without any expense on account of pumping. This means is also very simple, as the coal when broken up, has only to be carried along a passage nearly level to be brought out into the open air; moreover, by working by means of galleries there is the advantage of obtaining coal at the very first stroke of the pick-axe,—a matter of great importance considering the very pressing demand for fuel for the use of steam-boats.

To begin, therefore, two galleries parallel to each other were traced as far apart as possible, one above and the other below. These being intersected by two perpendicular galleries, the mining wall-faces were increased, and the difference between the level of the two galleries secured sufficient ventilation, at least for some time, without being obliged to have recourse to more expensive means. In 22 days' working 485 tons were extracted; and it must be remarked that about half of the whole number of operatives were engaged in preparatory works, such as raising banks and cutting a passage to change the course of the stream; and

as 26 tons a day is the highest quantity at present required, it is certain that the present rate of supply will be even more than ample for all requirements.

Carriage.—The existing galleries being very short the coal is carried into the open air by men. The most important question is the carriage from the pit's mouth to Bagdad. We will divide this subject into two parts:

1.—*Carriage from the pit's mouth to the river.*

As I have already said the approach to the mine is very difficult, and to run a tramway across the mountain of Herboul would be very expensive. It would be better therefore to make a road, the slope of which should admit of transport by cart, and this could be done by making a few windings as shewn in red on the map. The work would be easy owing to the clayey nature of the soil.

From Besbine the descent becomes less steep as you approach Jemeh, which is on an alluvial plateau extending as far down as Rehaineh (Tigris) with a gentle slope; the only difficulty, as will be seen, is the road from Herboul to Bahine, about 7,000 *metres.* Such a road would cost about 5,000 *livres.** It was not possible to undertake this work immediately, owing to the bad state of the weather; we were therefore obliged to effect the transport on mules, which is not so expensive as might be imagined, since, including all charges, the cost under this head reaches only 40 piastres per ton.

2.—*Carriage from Rehaineh (Tigris) to Bagdad.*

The distance from Rehaineh to Bagdad is about 700 *kilometres.* Transport by boat is out of the question, the river offering obstacles, the removal of which would involve the construction of very extensive works. Rafts form the only practicable means of transport. Tenders were invited for the contract for this mode of transport, and it has been taken for a rate of 180 piastres per ton. Now, a glance at the following statement will show that this charge is very low:—

Estimate of necessary expenditure.

		P.	P.	
200 goat-skins	... at	5 =	1,000,	can be used four times and sold for 4 P.
400 ropes	... „	5 =	2,000,	can be used twice.
80 pieces of wood	... „	5 =	400,	to be resold at Bagdad
100 bundles of reeds	...	...	50,	can be „ „
15 logs	... „	50 =	600,	can be „ „
100 sacks	... „	25 =	2,500,	can be used six times.
Salary of 2 men	...	...	600.	

It should be added that four mules are required to carry back the empty goat-skins and five for the sacks; they are paid at the rate of 140 P. each.

Admitting that such a raft can carry 35 quintals when the river is low (for it can carry more when the river is full,) each quintal (2,000 ocq.) will cost the contractor 57 piastres, *i. e.*, 228 piastres per ton.

According to this estimate, therefore, the contractors would lose (228—180=) 48 piastres per ton; but it must be borne in mind that the timbers forming the skeleton of the raft, which are cheap at Rehaineh, are sold at a very great profit at Bagdad, and thus the contractors are able to recoup the expenses of carriage.

Estimate of cost.—If 20 piastres be reckoned as the cost of the extraction of one ton, including the salary of the Inspector, unforeseen charges, repairs of tools, &c., the price of one ton of coal delivered at Bagdad can be estimated in the following manner:—

Extraction	... 20	240 P.
Carriage by land	40	
„ water	... 180	

There is no prospect of diminishing this amount by more than 40 piastres, and this cannot be effected unless carts are substituted for mules as a means of carriage.

We cannot conclude these few lines without speaking of the experiments tried with the bitumen as a fuel and as gas-coal.

1st experiment on the "Mossoul," 80 H. P. (nominal).

For several hours we heated the boiler of this boat with the new fuel; steam was got up nearly as soon as with English coal; in working, the pressure was maintained very well, and was sensibly higher than when pit coal was used. The weight of coal burnt per hour was the same of each kind. After the trials we examined the boiler, which was uninjured; the fire-grates had suffered no perceptible damage; the tubes were perhaps a little dirtier than usual, but the soot which had been deposited could be taken off with the greatest facility by means of the tube-brush.

2nd experiment on a stationary engine (Cornwall system,) 12 H. P.

Several experiments gave the following results:—

Using wood to work the engine, the pressure, which at starting was 55 pounds to the square inch, fell rapidly; and the centrifugal pump worked by the engine ceased to work fast enough to draw up the water.

* Probably intended for pounds sterling.

At this instant the wood being replaced by bitumen, the pressure rose rapidly to 57 pounds, and kept at that point. The bitumen being replaced by English coal, the steam gauge never showed more than 55. In the face of such striking results, we did not hesitate to accept this new fuel. The only fault that one can find with it is the great quantity of smoke which it emits; but we are convinced that as soon as smoke-consuming furnaces or air-boxes (Williams' system) are adopted, the quantity of smoke will be lessened considerably, while at the same time a far more intense heat will be obtained.

Trial of this coal as a gas-producer.

The fossil bitumen has the appearance of a black matter, rather bright, conchoidal when broken, reminding one somewhat of English Cannel-coal: it is extremely rich in hydrocarbons, and we therefore naturally experimented with it as a gas-producer.

Having put up a small distilling apparatus, consisting of two sheet-iron retorts, we experimented for several consecutive hours

The apparatus was constructed in such a manner as to enable us to draw off the liquid produced and to feed it while working.

The gas obtained burnt very brightly. Its smell reminded us of that of ordinary lighting gas, nor was it particularly offensive, although we had no apparatus to wash it before use.

After distillation we ascertained that the coke obtained, though not of an exceptional quality, was very fair; its only fault was that it was rather friable. Tar was produced in great quantity; it would have been very interesting to study this tar from a chemical point of view, but we had no time for this work.

We said at the beginning of this report that there were several beds of this bitumen. We have hitherto spoken only of that of Herboul, as it is the only one which can be worked with profit.

At Serranieh, the bitumen is intercalated between strata of schist which it has penetrated. It is very impure, and does not seem to be in very considerable quantities.

There is also near Erbille a calcareous stratum impregnated with bitumen; but as the proportion of the bitumen does not exceed 20 per cent., we did not think it worth any trouble.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON, 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of August 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugar-cane and other perennial crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khureef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	225	2,776	536	206	3,518	42	...	42	3,560	3,383	11·06	24·84	...	*a* Details of column 9— At the rate of Re. 1 .. 4,566 acres. Ditto of Re. 1-8 ... .. 791 " Total ... 5,357 "
		High Level ...	675	192	1,202	287	34	1,523	...	...	...	1,523	223				
		Taldandah ...	1,300	198 05	74	9	52	135	22	...	22	157	29				*b* The details of column 12 are as under :— Sugar-cane ... ... 82 acres. Huldi ... ... 10 " Garden produce ... ... 11 " Total ... 103 "
		Matchgong ...	650	32·34	124	31	26	151	39	...	39	220	..				
		Total ...	...	...	4,176	863	318	*a* 5,357	103		*b* 103	*c* 5,460	3,635	..	...	...	*c* In addition to this, 173 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	168	1,380	10,534	...	11,914	...	...	...	11,914	8,520	6·59	28·60	...	*d* The details are— At the rate of Re. 1-8 ... 7,109 acres. Ditto of Re 1 12 ... 258 " Ditto of Rs. 2 ... 5,930 " Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... 1,840 " Total ... 15,137 "
	Howrah	Panchkoorah ...	240	193	...	3,223	...	3,223	...	...	...	3,223	3,556	14·27	41·60	...	In addition to this, 478 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.
		Total ...	...	...	1,380	13,757	...	*d* 15,137	...	...	...	15,137	12,076	...	...	...	
		Grand Total ...	...	...	5,556	14,620	318	20,494	103	...	103	20,597	15,711	...	...	...	

The 22nd September 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHS.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of June 1873.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.	Total. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.
Indian—														
Sent	485	4,466 1	74	437 9	67	342 8	932	6,270 6	...	.	292	1,723 10	1,850	13,240 2
Received	405	3,394 0	35	220 8	109	770 11	774	4,928 1	.	...	331	1,834 6	1,654	11,147 10
Total ..	890	7,860 1	109	658 1	176	1,113 3	1,706	11,198 7	...	...	623	3,558 0	3,504	24,387 12
Transit—														
From East to West ...	27	140 11	1	4 3	1	10 8	1,327	8,463 0	...	...	.	...	1,356	8,618 6
,, West to East ...	151	821 2	41	239 6	.	...	970	5,644 13	...	.	...	...	1,162	6,705 5
Total ...	178	961 13	42	243 9	1	10 8	2,297	14,107 13	...	...	...	...	2,518	15,323 11
											GRAND TOTAL ..		6,022	39,711 7

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of June 1873.

Route.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	405	485	890	30·61	31·13	30·89
	„ Turkey	35	74	109	2·65	4·75	3·78
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee...	109	67	176	8·24	4·30	6·11
Red Sea *viâ* Suez		774	932	1,706	58·50	59·82	59·22
Total ...		1,323	1,558	2,881	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 6th Sept. 1873.	For week ending 7th Sept. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 6th Sept. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 7th Sept. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
13th September 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,32,680	3,66,227	1,78,65,187	1,79,96,456	...	1,31,269
13th ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	19,766	18,038	12,84,119	15,12,002	...	2,27,883
20th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	75,115	54,444	19,78,777	17,45,018	2,33,759	...
6th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	16,633	9,762	6,81,679	2,40,886	4,40,793	..
20th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,12,000	77,108	38,19,083	35,84,337	2,34,746	...
6th ditto ...	Madras	1,05,036	1,02,968	47,72,698	41,34,141	6,38,557	..
6th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	20,897	17,954	7,90,874	5,61,921	2,28,953	...
6th ditto ...	Carnatic	652	594	29,035	26,005	3,030	...
13th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,83,750	1,59,481	1,31,39,312	1,31,80,537	...	41,225
20th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	70,167	44,691	38,20,894	42,18,842	...	3,97,948
	TOTAL ...	10,36,696	8,51,267	4,81,81,658	4,72,00,115	9,81,513	...
	State.						
20th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,238	905	72,614	56,161	16,453	...
20th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,208	1,129	58,246	31,169*a*	27,077	
13th ditto ...	Rajpootana	2,868	...	17,185*b*	...	17,185	
	TOTAL ...	6,314	2,034	1,48,045	87,330	60,715	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,43,010	8,53,301	4,83,29,703	4,72,87,475	10,42,228	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) From 1st April to 7th September 1872.
(*b*) From 1st July to 6th September 1873.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports

	Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	QUANTITIES					
		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	1,741 0	402 0		...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	..	...	...	..	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery District	7,007 0	..	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Krishna ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly ditto	39,628 20	...	133 104	...	...	...
	Beypore, Malabar ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam ditto	...	...		...	..	...
	Ports of South Arcot ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	53,984 0	535 0	...	..	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sindh.	Bombay	38,840 0	3,878 0	...	...	...	1,155 0
	Karachi	1,806 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	143,006 20	4,815 0	133 104	...	...	1,155 0

OF INDIA

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

of India to British and Foreign Countries for the Month of August 1873.

OF COTTON EXPORTED TO

Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	TOTAL.
Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
	...	...	...		3 0	...		19,311 0	...		21,457 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,007 0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	268 6	...	...	...		10,030 18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	538 0	...	337 0	...	...	55,391 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525 28	...	...	16,398 28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 0	...		2,037 0
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	3 0	806 6	...	22,401 28	...	...	172,323 46

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports

QUANTITIES

	Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	Great Britain and Ireland.		France.		Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.		Other Countries in Europe.	
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	402	0	969	0	...	...	...		...	
	Chittagong	...		...		...	..	...		.	
	Balasore	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Cuttack	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Pooree	...				...	...	...		.	
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery District	10,781	0	...		...		...			
	Ports of Krishna ditto	...		.		...	...			..	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly ditto	23,708	0	...		...	...			4,017	86
	Beypore, Malabar ditto	...		...		...	.	...		..	
	Ports of Tanjore ditto	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Ports of Madura ditto			...		...	...	...		...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam ditto	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Ports of South Arcot ditto	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Madras	29,986	56	...		...	...			...	
	Ganjam	...		.		...	...	...		...	
Bombay and Sindh.	Bombay	74,457	84	2,807	0	...	...	1,561	0	2,100	0
	Karachi	...		...		...	...	350	0	.	
	Carwar	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Vingorla	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Visiadroog	...		...		...	...	...		...	
Burmah.	Akyab	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Rangoon	1,250	0	2,031	28	...	...	...		...	
	Moulmein	.		...		...	.	...		..	
	Tavoy	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Kyouk-Phyoo	...				...	...	...		.	
	Ports in the Ramree District	...		...		...	...	...		...	
	Total ...	140,585	28	5,807	28	...	...	1,911	0	6,117	86

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

of India to British and Foreign Countries for the Month of September 1873.

OF COTTON EXPORTED TO

Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	TOTAL.
Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt.
...	...	...	...	...	67 0	1 0	...	31,737 0	...	...	33,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,781
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 57	...	1,339 32	...	...	29,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173 0	...	...	31,159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,712 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 56	...	...	90,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,027 56	...	...	4,377
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,281
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,712 28	...	...	...	...	67 0	1 57	...	38,278 32	...	...	202,480

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No. 43 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Final Report of Select Committee and Re-amended North-Western Provinces Rent Bill, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Simla on or about Tuesday, the 11th November 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY will visit Agra, Muttra, Futtehghur, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Allahabad, and will arrive at Calcutta about the 10th December 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée in Camp at Agra on Tuesday, the 18th November 1873.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

HIS EXCELLENCY will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names previously to the Commissioner.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names very legibly written upon them,—one card will be given at the door of the tent, the other at the moment of presentation.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entrée at Government House will assemble in the drawing-room tent.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen *not* wearing uniform may appear in morning dress.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy of the Native Officers of Regiments at Agra by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée in Camp at Lucknow on Friday, the 5th December 1873.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

HIS EXCELLENCY will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names previously to the Chief Commissioner.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names very legibly written upon them,—one card will be given at the door of the tent, the other at the moment of presentation.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entrée at Government House will assemble in the drawing-room tent.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen *not* wearing uniform may appear in morning dress.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy of the Native Officers of Regiments at Lucknow by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October 1873.

No 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Monday, the 17th proximo, at 11 A M., as the time, and the Viceroy's Camp at Agra, as the place, for the next meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 21st October 1873.

No. 3253.—Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Neill, or until further orders.

Captain H. C. E. Ward, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, is appointed to act as Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise in the room of Mr. J. W. Chisholm during his deputation, or until further orders.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 3269.—The following extract paragraph 1, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 105, dated the 30th August 1873, is published for general information :—

"The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the Divisions of your Government placed against their names :—

Mr. William Russell Barry, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Krishna Govinda Gupta, Bengal.
" Herman Michael Kisch, "
" Arthur Rawson Birks, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Herbert Charles Fanshawe, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Henry Murray Tobin, Bengal.
" Herbert Hope Risley, "
" Lewis Kossuth Lawrie, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Henry Crawford Arthur Conybeare, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" George Abraham Grierson, Bengal.
" Frederick Charles Berry, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Henry Buckley Bradbury, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" George Godfrey, Bengal.
" Andrew Wallace Mackie, Bengal.
" Thomas Rowland Wyer, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Frederick Selwyn Copleston, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Henry Aiken Anderson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Robert Obbard, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" James Church Cochrane, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Edward Richard Henry, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Ross Scott, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Frank Giles, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Angelo Coutts Bainbridge, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" Samuel Simpson Jones, Bengal.
" Lancelot Hare, "
" George Eldon Manisty, "
" Francis William Fox, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
" David Bird Allen, Bengal.

No. 3300.—Mr. H W. Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honor in the Hindee language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 2,000.

No. 3301.—Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 1,000.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 3373.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Messrs M. D. E. S. Chalmers, six months, H. G. Cooke, six months.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd October 1873.

No. 86.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. Forsyth, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

POLICE.

The 21st October 1873.

No. 453.—Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence for one day in extension of the leave granted by Notification No. 560, dated the 18th October 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 338.—The services of the Reverend W. B. Drawbridge, Chaplain of Jabalpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 341.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment:—

The Reverends David Bayne Morris. Arthur Charles Pearson. Edward Mountifort Beasley. Welbore MacCarthy. John Brown. William John Rowland.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 344.—The Reverend M. E. Mills is appointed officiating Chaplain of Jabalpur, with effect from 1st November next, or from such date as he shall take over charge of the station.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND ART.

Simla, the 24th October 1873.

No. 233.—Under the provisions of Section 6, Act XVII of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., to be one of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, in the room of Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., who has been elected President of the Asiatic Society.

No. 235.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Dr. J. Anderson, Curator of the Indian Museum, the following arrangements, made by the Trustees, have been confirmed as a temporary measure, with effect from the 9th July 1873:—

Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Assistant Curator, to officiate as Curator of the Indian Museum during Dr. Anderson's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Nevill, Assistant Secretary and Librarian, and Assistant Curator, to officiate as Assistant Curator, *vice* Mr. Wood-Mason, but to continue in charge of the Trustees' Office and Library.

Babu Hem Chandra Dey to officiate as Assistant Curator during Mr. Wood-Mason's tenure of the Curator's office.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 23rd October 1873.

No. 142.—*Appointment.*—Captain A. H. S. Neill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, on promotion to the rank of Captain.

No. 144.—*Promotions.*—The following promotions in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are sanctioned with effect from 26th August 1873:—

Woordie Major Thomas Probert, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be 3rd class Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar Mir Buniad Ali, deceased.

Jemadar Mir Ali Russool, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Thomas Probert, promoted.

Kote Duffadar Shaikh Soobrati to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Ali Russool, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 2528.—With reference to Notification No. 250 P, dated the 5th February last, Her Majesty's Government has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Percy Leith as Consul for Siam at Bombay.

No. 2532.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following officers to constitute a commission to enquire into the organization and efficiency of the Baroda Contingent and other matters of importance pending between the British Government and His Highness the Guikwar:—

1.—Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., *President.*
2.—Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft,
3.—Moomtazood-Dowlah Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I. } *Members.*
4.—Colonel A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I.

GENERAL.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 2241.—*Appointment.*—Major E. D. Gompertz, Superintendent of Police, and Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate at Bangalore, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 2271.—With reference to Notification No. 2096 G, dated the 25th ultimo, Lieutenant J. H. Newill entered on his special duty under the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 2277.—*Leave.*—Captain F. Elton, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted leave of absence from 2nd July to 28th August inclusive. Captain Elton availed himself of the above leave.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st October 1873.

No. 3859.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1873-74 to end of October 1873, including bills drawn before 1st April 1873, but paid since that date or still outstanding:—

	£	Rupees.	Average rate	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	13,500,000	14,35,00,000	1-10·58	85,00,000
Actual to date	9,069,396	9,71,18,000	1-10·41	64,24,040
Remains to make estimate good	4,430,604	4,63,82,000	1-10 92	20,75,960

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 9,71,18,000 @ 1 10 58 ... Rs. 57,10,360.
Actual " " " 1-10 41 ... " 64,24,040
Loss in excess of estimate ... " 7,13,680.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 3878.—In consequence of the retirement on pension of Babu Madhub Chunder Chatterjea, an officer of class IV of the Financial Department, Mr. James Taylor is promoted to class IV, and Mr. G. H. R. Hart to class V, of the Department, with effect from the date on which Babu Madhub Chunder Chatterjea ceases to be borne on the effective list. Messrs. Taylor and Hart will continue in their present officiating appointments until further orders.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 3907.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 4 of Section I of Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code:—

"Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the said allowances would under this rule be payable from another source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 3909.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th Sept. 1873	Calcutta ..	4,87,97,110	1,44,035	4,86,53,075	2,33,02,190	15,91,488	72,495	2,15,24,402	4,64,90,575
Ditto	Madras ..	1,59,04,130	28,17,060	1,30,87,070	92,29,416	1	....	58,28,463	1,50,57,880
Ditto	Bombay ..	3,45,31,185	3,60,800	3,41,70,385	96,50,513	26,22,593	....	1,66,35,209	2,89,08,315
Ditto	Allahabad ..	,77,99,910	3,00,585	74,99,325	31,84,929	....	....	46,03,291	77,88,220
Ditto	Lahore ..	63,22,680	8,99,190	54,23,490	30,11,188	....	....	32,00,037	62,11,225
Ditto	Calicut ..	28,90,135	7,21,280	21,68,855	18,00,876	....	....	10,00,059	28,00,935
Ditto	Coconada ..	11,56,865	2,64,120	8,92,745	5,87,241	....	....	4,00,059	9,87,300
Ditto	Nagpore ..	47,61,065	8,93,755	38,67,310	31,47,683	....	....	12,47,002	43,95,585
Ditto	Kurrachee ..	36,25,950	16,74,480	19,51,470	15,76,139	....	....	20,00,106	35,76,245
Ditto	Akola ..	46,58,965	15,05,015	31,53,950	41,51,395	....	....	5,00,000	46,51,395
	TOTAL ..	13,04,47,995	95,80,320	12,08,67,675	5,96,41,570	42,14,082	72,495	5,69,39,528	12,08,67,675

CALCUTTA,
COMME. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY;
The 15th October 1873.

(Sd.) E. HARRISON,
Head Commissioner.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 3910.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in September 1873, is published for general information:—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees
	Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September 1873 ...	1,888	1,007	.....	3,169	74,956	7,99,800

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 3908.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following paragraph be added to Rule 1 of Section 29 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"Provided that, if less than one-fourth of any pension would under this rule be payable from another source, the whole shall be charged to the other source."

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 3854.—Correspondence on the subject of the grant of refunds on spoilt stamps:—

From the HON'BLE F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 4080-211 R, dated 17th July 1873.

In reference to notification No. 1041 of the 12th ultimo, relating to the granting of refunds on spoilt stamps, I am directed to point out that its provisions are not quite clear. It may apparently be read either as extending the time for refund or exchange of spoilt paper indefinitely, or as limiting it to a shorter time than allowed by the Act, both of which seem illegal. To put a case—A. purchases a stamp on the 1st May 1872. He keeps it by him, and spoils it on 1st of March 1873, and applies for refund on the 1st of August following. Under the resolution he would be entitled to refund, but to give it would, under the General Stamp Act, Section 45, be illegal, the time being beyond the year. Again, say A. spoils his stamp on

the 5th of June 1872, and applies for refund on the 1st of January 1873. Under the Act he would be entitled to refund, but not under the Resolution.

2. As it is considered desirable that the doubts which have been raised should be removed, I am directed to request that this Government may be favoured with explanatory directions on the subject.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,—No. 2226, dated 12th August 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 4080-211 R, dated the 17th July 1873, I am directed to refer you to the closing paragraph of the notification No. 104, dated 13th June 1873, and to say that, under the provisions of Act XVIII of 1869, the possessor of a spoiled stamp is entitled to refund at any time within one year of the date on which it was purchased, but not thereafter. Under the notification he is further entitled to refund at any time within six months from the date on which it was spoiled, even though more than one year should have elapsed from the date of purchase.

To take the instance quoted by the Government of Bombay: A, who purchased a stamp on 1st May 1872, which was spoiled on 1st March 1873, would be entitled under the notification to a refund on 1st August 1873, because he applied within six months of the date on which the stamp was spoiled. But without the notification he would have had no claim to refund, as more than one year would have passed from date of purchase.

The concluding sentence of the notification was intended to guard against the supposition that the Government wished in any way to restrict the concessions of the law which of course it would have no power to do. There is nothing to prevent the Government extending the concessions of the law.

Ordered that the foregoing correspondence be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 24th October 1873.

No. 3906.—Whereas doubts are entertained whether a certificate given under Section 259, Act VIII of 1859, by which the right, title and interest in immoveable property sold in execution of a decree by a Civil Court are transferred to the purchaser is, or is not chargeable with stamp duty under Article 15, Schedule I of the General Stamp Act, 1869, and whether a fee should or should not be paid under Section 6 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, in respect of the copy of such certificate filed with the record.

And whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council proper to exempt such certificates and copies as aforesaid from any stamp duty or fees to which they may be liable under the General Stamp Act, 1869, or the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following order:—

Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties that are chargeable under the same Act upon certificates granted under Section 259, Act VIII of 1859, by which the right, title and interest in immoveable property sold in execution of a decree by a Civil Court are transferred to the purchaser.

And in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the fees payable in respect of the copy of any such certificate filed with the records of the Civil Court by which it was granted.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1873.

No. 1092 *of* 1873.—The following appointments are sanctioned in each of the Bengal Native Cavalry Regiments:—

1 Farrier Major.	1 Assistant Salootrie.
1 Salootrie.	6 Farriers (one per troop)

2. These appointments are not to cause any increase in the present authorized establishment of a regiment, but are to form a part thereof, the Farrier Major and the Salootrie being borne on the establishment of Duffadars, and the Assistant Salootrie and the Farriers on that of Sowars, causing an equivalent reduction in these grades.

3. The men will be enlisted as combatants, and will receive the pay, pension, &c., allowed to Duffadars and Sowars, respectively.

The 21st October 1873.

No. 1093 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Richard James Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1094 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 949, dated 3rd September 1873, the services of Surgeon S. Brereton, of the Medical Department, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1095 *of* 1873.—The leave of absence to visit Mussoorie and the Hills north of Debra on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A. C. Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Assistant, Stud Department, in G. G. O. No. 520 of 1873, is extended to the 30th November 1873, on the same account.

No. 1096 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned invalids of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted the pension of their rank as noted opposite their respective names, in lieu of those allowed them in G. G. O. No. 713 of 1873 :—

4th Regiment of Infantry.

Subadar Chinesook, Rs. 20-10-7. Jemadar Ramdoo, Rs. 12-6-4.

5th Regiment of Infantry.

Subadar Syed Ebrahim, Rs. 20-10-7.

No. 1097 *of* 1873.—Sowar Lowton, of the 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), declared unfit for further service, is granted, as a special case, a wound pension in the 3rd degree, *viz.*, Rupees 7 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps, the same to be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of payment.

No. 1098 *of* 1873.—Subadar Narrainen, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor," from the 20th August 1873, *vice* Subadar-Major Shaik Sauban, "Bahadoor," deceased.

No. 1099 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned officers and men of the 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Circle of payment, North-Western Provinces.

Havildar Sheick Hoosain Bux. Naick Komanee. Sepoys Nunnah, Pop Sing, Ramdhun, Uzzeeram, Kulloo, Gunsam Sing, Bhomanee, Gungaram (1st), Buldeo (1st), Buldeo (2nd), Gungaram (2nd), Sewdeen, Mohun, Buldeva.

Circle of payment, Punjab.

Sepoys Chunda, Dhoola, Patanoo, Kahatta.

No. 1100 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Tisdall Annesley, of the Bombay Staff Corps,—15th October 1873.

No. 1101 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Rooke, of Infantry. Captain (Brevet Major) C. J. East, of the 41st Foot, 1st Assistant Quartermaster General. Lieutenant G. de C. Morton, of the 1st Battalion 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab. Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th October 1873.

No. 1102 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Malcolm William Rogers, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant James Robert McCullagh, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 22nd October 1873.

No. 1103 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains Donald Macdonald and John Bartleman,—20th October 1873.

No. 1104 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William John Williamson,—8th October 1873.
Lieutenant Charles Edward Harenc,—15th October 1873.

No. 1105 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Combe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, (since deceased),—for 20 months. Twelve months on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 8th October 1873, the date of his departure from Calcutta per *Venetia.*

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 1106 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

No. 16 *of* 1873.—*List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c.*

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Colonel B. T. Reid.
Lieutenant-Colonels J. J. McL. Innes, R. E. G. C. Huxham.
Major J. T. Bushby.
Captains E. G. Lillingston. W. E. Rutherford. C. E. Hunter.
Surgeon-Major N. Chevers.
Surgeon G. King.
Veterinary Surgeon G. Kettlewell.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Captains D. Pringle, 6 months, on sick certificate. C. J. Walter, 6 months, on sick certificate.
Surgeon-Major G. B. Hadow, 4 months, on sick certificate.
Sub-Conductor P. Miller, 6 months, on sick certificate.

RETIREMENT.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. Archer, 25th September 1873.

INDIA OFFICE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT; *The 26th September* 1873. } (Signed) HENRY C. PIERSON, for *the Military Secretary.*

No. 1107 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Chalmers, Bengal Infantry,—19th October 1873.

No. 1108 *of* 1873.—Captain S. Cargill, of the Royal Artillery, officiating 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 10th October 1872.

No. 1109 *of* 1873.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary John Doyle, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for three months from the 23rd October 1873, to remain at Dalhousie on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 1110 *of* 1873.—Captain P. Fitz G. Gallwey, of the Royal Artillery, Brigade Major, Sealkote, is appointed Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Artillery for India, in succession to Major M. Elliot, who vacates on appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 1111 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant A. F. Fletcher, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th October 1873.

No. 651.—Captain A. C. B. Wither, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Mooltan District of that Railway as a temporary arrangement, with effect from 27th July 1873.

The 20th October 1873.

No. 652.—Mr. P. de L. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is allowed three months leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 460, dated 10th July 1873.

The 21st October 1873.

No. 653.—Mr. R. F. Stein, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from 10th September 1873.

No. 654.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 601, dated 19th September 1873, transferring Mr. H. C. Woods to the Neemuch (State) Railway, omit the word "temporary."

The 22nd October 1873.

No. 656.—Gunner J. Hay, Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate from 28th June to 12th August 1873.

No. 657.—Sergeant M. Murphy, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 658.—Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 659.—Mr. T. T. Ryan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from 21st September 1873.

No. 660.—In accordance with the recommendations of the various Local Governments and Administrations, and Officers under whom they are employed, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the services of the under-mentioned Civil Engineers, whose covenants have expired, may be retained in the Public Works Department:—

Bombay.

Messrs. W. J. B. Clerke, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, J. A. Coghlan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, G. N. R. Lambert, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, R. B. Joyner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, P. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

North-Western Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. G. H. Howe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Messrs. W. P. Richardson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, R. Foley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, E. T. Jones, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, G. C. F. Barnardo, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. T. B. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

Messrs. T. P. S. Crosthwaite, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, H. T. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, R. Winder, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, E. E. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Central Provinces.

Messrs. G. W. MacGeorge, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

British Burmah.

Messrs. H. M. Mathews, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, H. S. Hallett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, R. M. Henderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mysore.

Messrs. H. W. Clift, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, C. B. Target, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Hyderabad.

Messrs. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, S. A. Reade, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Rajpootana.

Messrs. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Military Works Branch.

Messrs. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr. W. C. Hosking, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Messrs. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, J. W. Brassington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 661.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on special duty, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from the 14th November 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 662.—Barrack Sergeant W. Haywood is transferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st grade on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 663.—Mr. T. Gleeson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st grade on probation, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 664.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 585, dated 10th September 1873, Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper to the Government of India for State Railways at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 1st instant.

No. 665.—Private J. Hammond, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 666.—The following persons are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department in the grades, and from the dates specified, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway:—

Messrs. L. Flaxington, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, 13th September 1873, J. Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade, 16th September 1873, J. Duffy, Overseer, 1st Grade, 1st October 1873, A. Matthews, Overseer, 2nd Grade, 1st October 1873, A Robinson, Overseer, 2nd Grade, 1st October 1873.

No. 667.—Corporal R. Madams and Private W. Hanron, Probationary Overseers of the 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are confirmed in that grade with effect from the 10th September 1873.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 668.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st September 1873:—

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Superintending Engineer.

Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Messrs. C. A. Bull, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, A. B. Gatherer, Mysore, G. H. Tait, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway. Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., British Burmah.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Messrs. W. A. Smith, Central India, H. S. Hallett, British Burmah. Baboo Ashootosh Mitter, Central India. Messrs. H. Vacher, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, H. L. Monk, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, F. E. Robertson, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R. E., Military Works Branch.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Messrs. J. W. Brassington, Indus Valley (State) Railway, P. T. Large, Punjab Northern (State) Railway. Lieutenants J. T. Wright, R. E., Military Works Branch, W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Military Works Branch.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. C. H. Colquhoun, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Overseer.

Messrs. E C. O'Sullivan, Military Works Branch, C. J. Bird, Mysore. Imdad Ali Khan, Burmah. Kedarnath Mitter, Central India.

From Sub-Overseer 1st Grade to Overseer 2nd Grade.

Rahmut Ali, Central India. Shib Chunder Mookerjee, Military Works Branch. Pearee Lall, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

From Sub-Overseer 1st Grade to Overseer 3rd Grade.

Messrs. M. Anthony, Central Provinces, W. Gonsalves, British Burmah. Shahpoorjee Sorabjee, Rajpootana. Sham Churn Dey, Military Works Branch. Moodoosoodun Chatterjee, Military Works Branch. Nundoo Sing, Military Works Branch. Roodur Pershad, Military Works Branch.

From Sub-Surveyor 1st Grade to Overseer 3rd Grade.

Shumboo Chunder Paul, Military Works Branch.

No. 669.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st September 1873:—

To Accountant 1st Grade.

Mr. E. S. W. Dunn, Military Works Branch.

To Accountant 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Campbell, Military Works Branch.

No. 670.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishments of the under-mentioned Railways with effect from the 1st September 1873:—

Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr. W. Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Roberts, Mr. W. D. Wilson, and Mr. G. F. Berrill, Sub-Engineers, 3rd Grade, to Sub-Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Messrs. H. C. Woods and J. F. Victor, Supervisors, 1st Grade, to Sub-Engineers, 3rd Grade.

His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Wilshaw, Mr. E. Rose, and Sergeant H. Mathews, Overseers, 1st Grade, to Supervisors, 2nd Grade.

No. 671.—Gunnesh Bhicajee, Draftsman, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of that Province as an Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 672.—Thakoor Dass, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd October 1873.

No. 655.—Major R. M. Smith, R. E., Director Persian Telegraph, resumed charge of his appointment on 14th October 1873 on return from furlough.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th October 1873.

No. 1783*G*.—Surgeon T. H. Henelley, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, returned to duty from privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1084, dated 25th July 1873, on the forenoon of the 2nd October 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 13th October 1873.

No. 846.—Maharaj Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Ajmere Settlement Department, has been granted forty days' privilege leave from 15th November 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th October 1873.

No. 94.—The sixty days' privilege leave granted to Captain Chalmers, Barrack Master, Delhi, in Notification No. 74, dated 15th August 1873, is to have effect from 3rd September, and not 17th August 1873.

The 14th October 1873.

No. 95.—Mr. G. Gray and Baboo Benode Behary Mookerjee, Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, transferred to Military Works Branch by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 606, dated 20th September 1873, are posted respectively to Kooldunnah and II Peshawur Divisions.

The 16th October 1873.

No. 96.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Hamilton, Barrack Master, Chuckrata, is granted eighteen days' privilege leave, in extension of the forty-two days' leave granted to him in Notification No. 73 of 15th August 1873.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 97.—Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 2nd Circle, Military Works, passed the Departmental Standard in the Vernacular, in conformity with Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 22, on 9th March 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 17th October 1873.

No. 17.—Captain J. H. Crawdy, R. E., Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, rejoined from privilege leave granted him in Inspector General, Military Works Notification No. 61, dated 11th July 1873, and relieved Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Officiating Executive Engineer, of the charge of the Lahore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 14th October 1873.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th October 1873.

No. 127.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Goojranwalla Sub-Division of the Ravee Section, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from 20th October 1873.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engr., Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th October 1873.

No. 269.—Mr. H. Pringle is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Kotri Division, with effect from the 5th instant.

No. 270.—Mr. J. Gilmore, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District, to the Indus Bridge Division.

The 16th October 1873.

No. 271.—Mr. R. C. Williams, appointed an Engineer Apprentice, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 612, dated 25th September 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

The 17th October 1873.

No. 272.—Sergeant F. Allen, appointed an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 634 of 7th instant, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 273.—Mr. J. Beynon, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted extension of privilege leave for eight days.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Asst. to Chief Engr., Indus Valley (State) Railway.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 16th October 1873.

No. 48.—The following alterations and appointments are made in the Staff of the Neemuch (State) Railway, *viz.*:—

1st Division.

Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, will receive charge of the 1st Division from Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to 1st Division.

Sergeant G. Preece and Private W. Batchellor, Overseers, are posted to 1st Division.

2nd Division.

A 2nd Division is formed with Mr. J. Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.

Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred to 2nd Division.

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred to 2nd Division.

Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 2nd Division.

Sergeant R. Colcombe and Private D. Kirk, Overseers, are posted to 2nd Division.

No. 49.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 1272 E. G., dated August 29th, 1873, Mr. H. B. Ginger, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported himself at Indore on the afternoon of the 15th October 1873, and is posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.

A. E. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday, the 30th, and Friday, the 31st instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Juggodhattree Poojah" in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 21st October 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...		15,47,596	8	9
	Rs A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,19,54,568 11 10	3,44,36,776	0	7
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	2,24,82,207 4 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		3,25,85,310	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,22,694	8	3
Sundries		5,50,293	15	0
TOTAL ...		9,16,42,671	7	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,73,34,362	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		43,59,592	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		30,02,226	14	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ..		2,03,67,989	12	6
Dead Stock ..		11,39,412	8	5
Stamps		13,018	9	0
Balances with other Banks ...		5,42,751	13	0
Sundries ...		89,401	5	7
Bullion ...		3,44,803	11	2
		4,71,93,558	13	3
	Rs A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,32,01,014 14 10	4,44,49,112	10	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,12,48,097 11 9			
TOTAL .		9,16,42,671	7	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 23rd October 1873.

F. A GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							5 per cent. P. W. Loan of 1854-55.	4½ per cent. Loans			5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 30th September 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,62,613	34,57,200	1,35,38,200	1,15,46,300	1,20,02,300	12,500	37,65,900	3,59,000	3,10,16,200	4,41,01,800	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,82,35,299
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1873	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	5,000	...	...	..	6,500	2,800	...	...	18,300
	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,62,613	34,57,200	1,35,42,200	1,15,47,300	1,20,09,300	12,500	37,65,900	3,59,000	3,10,22,700	4,41,04,600	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,82,56,599
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	31,000	41,500	51,000	18,900	..	1,00,000	..	11,700	73,100	...	...	3,27,200
Balance on 15th October 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,62,613	34,26,200	1,35,00,700	1,14,96,300	1,19,90,400	12,500	36,65,900	3,59,000	3,10,11,000	4,40,31,500	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,79,29,399

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Augt. 1873 enfaced from India, 1,752 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,795 lakhs.
" 16th Augt. 1873 to 30th " " " 8 " " " 4 "
" 1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. " " " 6 " " " 4 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 1 " " " 8 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " " 0 " " " 3 "

1,767 " 1,814 "
1,767 "
Balance against India ... 47 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th October 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 827.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first two months of the year 1873-74, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872-73.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April and May 1872.	April and May 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,180,000	3,686,487	4,022,689	336.202	...
II.—Tributes ...	722,000	167,161	139,499	...	27,662
III.—Forest ...	584,000	67,252	71,922	4,670	...
IV.—Excise ...	2.218,000	389,776	394,623	4,847	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	10,000	44.407	12,536	...	31,871
VI.—Customs ...	2,649,000	470,777	431,764	...	39,013
VII.—Salt ...	6.144,000	1.106.150	1,075,312	...	30,838
VIII.—Opium ...	7,500,000	1,475,487	1,322.308	...	153,179
IX.—Stamps ...	2,629,000	429.658	445,421	15,763	...
X.—Mint ...	40,000	35,122	2,069	...	33,053
XI.—Post Office ...	719,000	89,486	45,009	...	44,477
XII.—Telegraph ...	219,400	Account not	received.		
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	380,000	61,264	65,698	4,434	...
XIV.—Marine ...	179,000	23,523	31,879	8,356	...
XV.—Interest ...	457,000	77,907	75,653	...	2,254
XVI.—Pensions ...	571.400	20,283	11,182	...	9,101
XVII.—Miscellaneous ...	214,000	14,821	41,393	26,572	...
	46,415,800	8,159,561	8,188,957	29,396	...
Army ... ... *For April only.*	857,000	103,934	109,869	5,935	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,000	2.560	3,199	639	...
Irrigation Receipts ..	478,000	24,844	3,751	...	21,093
State Railways ... *For April and May.*	39,000	...	...	...	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,145,500	1,168,134	1,202.353	34,219	...
Gain by Exchange .	667,000	105,738	107,233	1,495	...
TOTAL ...	55,658,300	9,564,771	9,615,362	50,591	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	147,200	34,444	45,330	10,886	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,805.500	9,599,215	9,660,692	61,477	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April and May 1872.	April and May 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,792,400	361,061	271,165	...	89,896
2.—Interest on Service Funds	536,000	46,889	44.126	...	2,763
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	301,000	42.661	32,955	...	9,706
4.—Land Revenue	2,473,600	369.670	365,462	...	4,208
5.—Forest	417,700	59,351	73,656	14,305	...
6.—Excise	91,000	25,969	28,951	2,982	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	2,884	1,289	...	1.595
8.—Customs	185,000	30,063	29,845	...	218
9.—Salt	480,000	84,163	75,122	...	9,041
10.—Opium	2,115,000	896,403	1,051,384	154,981	...
11.—Stamps	74,800	14,546	12.989	...	1,557
12.—Mint	59,500	13,854	8,834	...	5,020
13.—Post Office	742,800	95,328	52.740	...	42,588
14.—Telegraph	374,000	Account not	received.		
15.—Administration	1,232,900	214.998	186.310	...	28,688
16.—Minor Departments	283,700	46.727	39,120	...	7,607
17.—Law and Justice	2,306.600	360,972	353,444	...	7,528
18.—Marine	357,600	53.776	49,454	...	4,322
19 —Ecclesiastical	156,100	25,024	25.344	320	...
20.—Political Agencies	398.500	44,676	41,461	...	3,215
21.—Allowances and Assignments	1,701,700	245,222	251,271	6,049	...
23.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances	688,000	141.863	116,163	...	25,700
24.—Loss by Exchange	850,000	59,782	122,049	62,267	...
25.—Miscellaneous	42,000	12,873	7,345	...	5,528
26.—Allotments	5,156,000	819,666	859,016	39,350	...
	23,816,900	4,068,421	4,099,495	31,074	...
Army ... ... *For April only.*	11,844,900	1,869.234	1,862,756	...	6,478
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,301,000	92,051	130,384	38,333	...
Land and Supervision	177.000	11,832	6,806	...	5,026
State Railways	52.000	..	1,976	1,976	...
Public Works, Extraordinary, in India (including Railways) ... *For April and May.*	3,045,800	148,013	199,868	51,855	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,245.500	375,317	427,695	52.378	...
Loss by Exchange on Working Expenses	374,000	34,028	38,595	4,567	...
Ditto on Capital Outlay		10,243	9,436	...	807
Guaranteed Interest paid in India	38.000	...	31	31	...
TOTAL ...	45,895,100	6.609,139	6,777,042	167,903	...
England, including Army Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	13,568,400	1,113,189	1,187,807	74,618	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,463,500	7,722,328	7,964,849	242,521	.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th October 1873.

S. C. DEY.
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered. of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 13th, 1873 ...	...	...	1,039	97,681	15,91,487
„ 14th, „ ...	6,357	...	7,397	97,753	15,91,487
„ 15th, „ ...	..	...	7,397	97,753	15,91,487
„ 16th, „ ...	...	...	7,397	96,473	15,91,487
„ 17th, „ ...	2,715	934	9,088	97,497	15,91,487
„ 18th, „ ...	...	1,056	7,986	98,599	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd October 1873.

H. E. BUSTEED,
Offg. Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 65th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Agra, this 17th day of October 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers	Remarks.
No. 2046, Private, John Yeo.	26 years.	5	7	Ruddy.	Brown.	Hazel.	12th October 1873, (off pass 12 midnight)	Agra, E. I.	11th August 1870.	Bristol, England.	St. Sedwells. Exeter, Devonshire.	Large scar on front of chest, result of scalled over pectoral muscle (right) not adherent to bone.	Labor er.	Red Serge Tunic.	None.	Black Serge Trousers.	

C. BLEWITT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commanding 65th Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6071½ ...	A/91 70139 ...	100 ...	C. Crayden, Esq.
6072 ...	A/70 30598 ...	100 ...	Lalla Dyaram Das.
	A/66 64154 ...	50 ...	
6074 ...	A/87 80026 ...	1,000 ...	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
	„ 80028 ...	1,000 ...	
	„ 80031 ...	1,000 ...	
6098 ...	L/4 57072 ...	10 ...	H. C. Davis, Esq.
	L/8 42450 ...	10 ..	
	A/95 24773 ...	10 ...	
	L/4 41331 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 46032 ...	10 ...	
	A/98 80615 ..	50 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6075 ...	L/8 46373 wrongly joined ,, 46374	10 ...	Amaduddeen.
6076 ...	A/96 39312 ... ,, 46631 ... L/6 04095 ... A/78 62636 ...	10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 ...	Lalla Chaterdhaw Lal.
6077 ...	L/8 27417 ... ,, 27135 ... ,, 38534 ... ,, 12668 ... L/8 23927 ... ,, 57667 ... L/8 29977 ... L/8 08309 ...	100 ... 100 ... 100 ... 100 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 .	Koomar Ganadokant Roy.
6078 ...	L/18 87543 ...	20 ...	Babu Hurish Chunder Chatterjee.
6079 ...	A/97 95043 wrongly joined ,, 95042	10 ...	Babu Pertap Chunder Das.
6080 ...	L/7 90247 ditto... ,, 90246 L/4 38954 ditto... ,, 38956	20 ... 10 ...	Messrs. Surroop Dhur and Sons.
6081 ...	L/7 25849 ditto... ,, 25848	20 ...	Babu Noberdip Chunder Dutt.
6082 ...	L/12 13819 ...	20 ...	Bhurruth.
6083 ...	A/93 69437 ...	20 ...	Bastollah, Draftsman.
6084 ...	A/91 86781 ... A/94 72949 ... A/19 02496 ...	100 ... 50 ... 50 ...	Dabeedeen.
6085 ...	L/6 36569 wrongly joined ,, 36917	10 ...	The District Supdt. of Police, Darjeeling.
6086 ...	L/6 70423 ...	10 ...	J. G. Godwin, Esq.
6087 ...	L/12 65634 wrongly joined ,, 65635 ,, 67466 ditto... ,, 67465 A/98 73670 ditto... ,, 73671 A/66 51437 ditto... A/86 51437 L/5 23448 ditto... L/4 21673 A/97 94564 ditto... ,, 94574 A/98 65548 ditto... ,, 65549 L/5 29073 ditto... ,, 29078 L/10 00902 ditto... ,, 00901 ,, 82579 ditto... ,, 82578 L/9 36976 ditto... ,, 36977	20 ... 20 ... 20 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 5 ... 5 ... 5 ...	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway.
6088 ...	A/91 55759 ... ,, 55769 ... L/8 32440 ... A/84 14636 ... A/99 86426 ... ,, 87856 ... L/18 60551 ... A/92 09435 ... A/81 41512 ... A/90 58352 ... A/87 81557 ...	100 ... 100 ... 100 ... 100 ... 50 ... 50 ... 20 ... 20 ... 20 ... 20 ... 20 ...	The District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*concluded.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
6089 ...	L/8 47827. ...	100 ...	Babu Onoocoolchunder Chatterjee.
	,, 47829 ...	100 ...	
6090 ...	A/99 31403 ...	10 ...	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
6091 ...	A/68 76535 wrongly joined	10 ...	Babu Mati Lal Mitter.
	,, 76553		
6092 ...	L/8 00874 ...	10 ...	Mir. Abdoollah.
6093 ...	L/18 38989 ...	20 ...	Babu Banarasi Khaw.
6094 ...	A/62 90025 ...	20 ...	F. I. Rickards, Esq.
	L/16 10777 ...	20 ...	
	A/94 12186 ...	20 ...	
6095 ...	L/4 42585 ...	10 ...	F. H. Cox, Esq.
	L/9 58898 wrongly joined	5 ...	C. H. Riely, Esq.
	,, 58899		
6097 ...	A/97 62518 ...	10 ...	Mrs. A. S. Andrews.
	L/1 76747 ..	10 ...	
6099 ...	L/13 86354 ...	20 ...	E. W. Nyss, Esq.
	,, 91395 ...	20 ...	
6100 ...	L/11 56680 wrongly joined	5 ...	The Offg. Principal, Presidency College.
	,, 56672		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; CALCUTTA, *The 23rd October* 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
140 ...	B/96 17764 ...	50 ...	C. Modeen Saib, No. 117, Ungapen Naick Street, Madras.
	,, 23687 ...	50 ...	
	,, 31740 ...	50 ...	
	,, 34243 ...	50 ...	
	,, 49347 ...	50 ...	
	,, 49380 ...	50 ...	
	,, 49402 ...	50 ...	
	B/68 64335 ...	100 ..	
	,, 88545 ...	100 ...	
	,, 94831 ...	100 ...	
	,, 94840 ...	100 ...	
	,, 94912 ...	100 ...	
	,, 94913 ...	100 ...	
	,, 94935 ...	100 ...	
	B/89 13098 ...	100 ...	
	,, 13182 ...	100 ...	
	,, 13381 ...	100 ...	
	,, 13948 ...	100 ...	
	,, 15675 ...	100 ..	
	,, 17022 ...	100 ...	
	,, 17023 ...	100 ...	
	B/88 55029 ...	500 ...	
	,, 55031 ...	500 .	
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
131 ...	B/39 15398 wrongly joined	50 ...	P. Parthasarathy Chetty, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.
	J/4 37015		

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE, PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; FORT ST. GEORGE, *The 18th October* 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

COCONADA CIRCLE.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
I/4 04382 ...	50 ...	Valluri Jugannadharow, of Chicacole, Ganjam District.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; COCONADA, *The 6th October* 1873.

H. RICHARDSON, *Deputy Collector, In charge of Paper Currency.*

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/8 51997 ...	100 ..	Mr. J. A. Pederson, Missionary.
J/4 41914 ...	50 ...	S. Ramaswami Iyen, Sub-Registrar, Tellichery.
„ 41915 ...	50 ...	
J/7 07011 ...	5 ...	S. Y. Thungiah Naidu, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Annamaley.
„ 07012 ...	5 ...	
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/7 05685 ...	5 ...	Mr. Stoney.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; CALICUT, *The 4th October* 1873.

C. CUMMING, *Asst. for Depy. Collector, In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/3 27405 ...	100 ...	K. Prakasem Naidu, Tasildar of Chandragherry.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; CALICUT, *The 9th October* 1873.

P. A. COLE, *Deputy Collector, In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
			Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
		Rs.	
150 ..	E/3 44600 ...	100 ...	Davi Ditta, Treasurer, Central Police Office, Lahore.
151 ...	E/3 47037 ...	20 ...	Gholam Ahmud, Bookseller, Cashmeri Bazar, Lahore.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
		Rs.	
149 ...	E/7 00518 ...	5 ...	Mr. J. W. Davies, Officiating Head Clerk, Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
152	E/8 49329 ...	10 ...	Miss L. M. Hook, American Zanana Mission, Allahabad.
146 ...	E/8 43513 „ 43515 wrongly joined	10 ...	Kashi Ram, Goods Clerk, S. P. & D. Railway, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 18th October* 1873.

H. S. GROVES, *Offg. Assistant Accountant General, In charge of Currency Office.*

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
137 ...	A/43 77675 ...	20 ...	J. F. McConnell, Esq.
440 ...	D/10 03073 ...	5 ...	Syed Mohamed Ibrahim Ally, Saharunpore.
441 ...	D/7 30494 ...	100 ...	Girdharee Lall, Tajgunge, Agra.
	„ 34439 ...	100 ...	
	„ 34440	100 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD, *The 18th October* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
76 ...	C/61 96302 ...	10 ...	Wamon Roghoonath, Karkoon in the Small Cause Court, Khamgaum, West Berar.
77 ...	C/80 05772 ...	100 ...	Mahomed Modee Bin Moonshee Ibrahim Shirajee, Modee Khana, Fort Bombay.
	C/80 68880 ...	100 ..	
80 ...	C/80 39894 ...	10 ...	Vasudew Vinayeck Paranjpe, Assistant Master, F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
	„ 05218 ...	10 ...	
81 ...	C/85 25856 ...	50 ...	J. R. Naylor, Esq., Civil Service, Sholapore.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
A/21 ...	C/77 85847 wrongly joined	10 ...	Bapoo Pandoorung, Khote Custom Bonded Ware-house, Bombay.
	„ 85849		
63 ...	C/93 19384 ...	10 ...	Mr. Nilkant Govind Gokhlay, Overseer, 1st Grade, in charge Jamda Canals, Jamda *viâ* Chalisgaum.
	C/83 89235 ...	50 ...	
A/38 ...	C/85 06982 wrongly joined	50 ...	W. L. Galpine, Esq., P. & O. Co., Bombay.
	„ 06981		
36 ...	C/76 45657 ...	100 ...	Seth Nuth Mull, Jeypore, Rajpootana.
	„ 70084 ...	100 ...	
73 ...	C/85 32763 ...	50 ...	Ramnath Luckmandas Chowdry, 11th Regiment N. I., Sattara.
75 ...	C/78 27634 ...	20 ...	Kishnajee Chintamon Hardiker, Karkoon, Talooka Walwe, Zilla Sattara.
1872-73.			
108 ...	C/74 36145 ...	10 ...	Soonderjee Nathoo Bhatia, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 20th October* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

NAGPORE CIRCLE

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
A/8 55241 ..	50 ...	Perozshaw Rustomjee of Bombay.
„ 55242 ...	50 ...	
F/8 34106 ...	20 ...	Mrs. E. M. Mamrien, of the Royal Artillery, Kampthe.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, NAGPORE, *The 17th October* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General,
Central Provinces,
In charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1873.

Mails for Akyab and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Dacca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Legislator*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 30th idem.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 18*th October* 1873.

Baboo Gopaul Chowdry and Co.
Bany Madhub Dass and Co.
Barth, Miss.
Bell, S.
Bitson
Curator, Government Book Depôt.
Davis, Mr.
D'Cruze, Mrs. W.
Dinshaw, Ardasur and Co.
Doyle, M.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose.
Goyaram Banerjee.
Grish Chunder Chakravati
Hallifax, J. W.
Henderson and Co.
Jelly, W.
Jones, J. C.
Kamagee, B.
Kerver, S. C.
Leach and Co.
Lee, J.
Leiwnson, F.
Mohes Chunder Roy
Morston, Mrs. R
Pemberton, F. B.
Pentin, T.
Ragah, Mr.
Roberts, Mr. M. A.
Rozario, J.
Skinner, Mrs A.
Smith, Mrs. R.
Snydar, C. B.
Swan, J. T.
Vandenberg, J. B
Voss, Mrs. S.
Weston, J. R.
Woomachurn Bose.
Wyatt, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Cohn, J.
Ephgrane, E.
Goose, Mr.
Hudson, G.
Lewis, W. S.
Meridith, C.

Registered Letters.

Baboo Huruk Nauth
Baboo Hurrish Chunder Bose.
Baboo Doorga Doss.
Buldoo.
Captain Spence
Duman Sahah
Emeesan Bux, Khansama
Gunesh Chunder Gangooley.
Hurry Doss.
Ibraham.
Kadurasur Gangooley
Khuttoo Kahur
Lalla Coomar Sing
Mohur Ram
Seeroomutty Naloo Money Dossee
Sham Surdur
Shak Shahadut.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

New edition.

Public Works Department, Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Just Published.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

In the Press.—Will shortly be published.

New authorized edition of the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes, corrected to September 1873.

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Rs. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas extra.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards *Price Rs. 4, packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 023973 of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Beethul Pursad, and last endorsed to Beethul Pursad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

BEETHUL PURSAD,
Doodbinaich, Benares.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 20 of 1873.

A Bill to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process.

Preamble.

Whereas divers large pecuniary claims have been made against Sayyad Mansur Alí, the present Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, commonly called the Nawáb Názim, which he has not the means of satisfying, and for the purpose of recovering such claims divers suits have been brought against him, and divers attachments have been issued against his property in India:

And whereas the Government of India is desirous of freeing the said Nawáb Názim and his property respectively from such suits and attachments, and of discharging such of the said claims as are proper to be paid:

And whereas in the meantime and for the future, it is expedient to exempt the said Nawáb Názim, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of contracting further pecuniary obligations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Nawáb Názim's Debts Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Commission.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time nominate and appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be a Commission to investigate claims against the said Nawáb Názim.

All persons so nominated and appointed (hereinafter called "the Commissioners") shall continue to be members of the said Commission during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Notice to claimants.

3. The Commissioners shall publish thrice in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English, Urdú and Bengálí, and in such other mode and languages as they think fit, a notice calling upon all persons having claims against the said Nawáb Názim or his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to notify the same in writing to the Commissioners within six months from the date of the earliest of such publications.

Bar of debts not duly notified.

4. Every debt or liability to which the said Nawáb Názim is subject, or with which his property, or any part thereof, is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Commissioners within the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Proviso.

Provided that, on sufficient cause being shown to the Commissioners, they may admit such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the said period of six months.

5. Every such claimant shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof.

Particulars of claim.

Every document on which he founds his claims, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Commissioners along with the claim.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Commissioners, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Commissioners shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Commissioners along with the claim, the Commissioners may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

The Commissioners may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before them under this Act, and may at their discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

May call for or admit any further evidence.

6. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power of Commissioners to summon witnesses.

7. The Commissioners may administer an oath or affirmation, in such form as they think fit, to any person examined before them, touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Power to administer oaths.

8. Every investigation conducted by the Commissioners, with reference to any claim preferred before them under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Commissioners with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

9. Every witness required to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses in travelling to and from, and remaining at, the place at which he is required to attend.

Expenses of witnesses.

10. The Commissioners shall, by agreement with the claimant or otherwise, determine the amount which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, they may consider to be in fairness and justice due to each claimant.

Commissioners to determine amount due to each claimant.

11. The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor General in Council paying to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be satisfied and extinguished.

Sum found due to be certified to Government.

12. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for, against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, unless such suit be commenced, or such writ or process be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General in Council first had and obtained.

Bar of suits against Nawáb Názim.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which at any time shall have been, or shall be, commenced, and any writ or process which at any time shall have been, or shall be, sued for, against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim without such consent so certified as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

13. The said Nawáb Názim shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

Nawáb Názim to be incapable of contracting.

14. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by, or on behalf of, the said Nawáb Názim, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed, which may be made by any person supplying him with necessaries.

Saving of Secretary of State in Council.

15. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Bar of suits for acts done *bonâ fide*.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Nawáb Názim of Bengal belongs to one of the ancient and noble Indian families, which it is the policy of the British Government to maintain. To this end a sum of nearly seven lákhs has been annually allotted out of the public treasury to the Nawáb Názim, but owing to his extravagance this great income has proved quite unequal to his personal expenditure, and he is now involved in debt exceeding thirty lákhs of rupees, and carrying ruinous rates of interest.

Some steps must be taken to preserve the dignity of the Nawáb Názim's family; to keep Government out of the litigation which his creditors have already commenced, and which threatens to absorb property designed for the maintenance of the family; and to save the Indian tax-payers from further drafts on the public purse.

For this purpose the present Bill has been prepared. It empowers the Governor General in Council to appoint a Commission to investigate claims against the Nawáb Názim. It provides for giving public notice to such claimants, and bars debts not notified to the Commission within

six months from such publication; it gives the Commissioners the usual powers to summon witnesses, and compel the production of evidence; and it declares that the Commissioners shall, by agreement with each claimant or otherwise, determine the amount fairly due to him; that they shall certify the amount so determined; and that, upon the Governor General in Council paying to the claimant the amount so certified, his claims against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be extinguished.

The Bill then (here following the King of Oudh's Act No. XIII of 1868) bars suits against the Nawáb Názim, unless such suits have been commenced with the consent of the Government of India, and declares the Nawáb Názim incapable of contracting so as to involve himself in any pecuniary obligation.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months:—

No. 21 of 1873.

A Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-Revenue.

Preamble.

Whereas in the Dekkhan, Khándesh, the Southern Mahratta Country, and certain other territories comprised in the Presidency of Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is limited in matters connected with the assessment and collection of the land-revenue:

And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts should be limited in like manner throughout the said Presidency:

And whereas it is also expedient to revive certain provisions of the thirteenth section of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, relative to the recovery of arrears of revenue, which were repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1873:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof;

Local extent.

And it shall extend to all the territories under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but not so as to affect—

(*a.*) any suit regarding the assessment or collection of revenue on land situate in any place which is a town or city within the meaning of Bombay Act No. IV of 1868, or situate in the Presidency Collectorate,

(*b.*) any suit by a person claiming to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue under a guarantee or sanad given by the Governor of Bombay in Council under Bombay Act No. II of 1863, section one, clause first, or Bombay Act No. VII of 1863, section two, clause first, or

(*c.*) any suit instituted on or before the seventh day of August 1873.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Bar of certain suits.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827, section six, clause first, or in section twenty-five of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, or in any other law now in force, suits involving any of the following matters shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts—

(*a.*) claims against the Government to inams or to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue;

(*b.*) objections to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue or to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment has been fixed;

(*c.*) disputes regarding public rent or revenue payable to Government, or complaints of exaction of district or village officers, stipendiary or hereditary.

Amendment of schedule to Act XXVI of 1871.

4. At the end of the schedule annexed to "The Land Improvement Act, 1871," instead of the words "section thirteen," there shall be read the words "The following words in section thirteen (that is to say) 'and demands on account of money advanced as tukavee', and 'or of advances for former years.'"

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVII of 1827 ...	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land-Revenue, &c.	In section IX, clause *second*, the word "either," and the words "or may file an action against the Collector in the Civil Court under the ordinary rules, or he may pursue both methods at the same time." In the same section, clause *third*, the words "but the reference to Government shall have no effect upon any suit instituted in the Civil Court." Section XVI, clause *fifth*.
XXIX of 1827 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Dekkhan and Khándesh.	Section VI, so much as is not repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At present the law determining the limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, in matters relating to the land-revenue, is not uniform throughout the Bombay Presidency.

In what (looking to the order in which they became known to the Legislature) may be termed the older districts, suits regarding the Government land-revenue may be brought in the Civil Courts, even to impugn a particular assessment on lands admitted to be open to assessment.

In the newer districts, on the contrary, all such matters are expressly excluded from the cognizance of the Civil Courts.

The Government of Bombay have recently brought to the notice of the Government of India a case in which an assessment made by the Survey Officers, under the twenty-fifth section of the Bombay Act I of 1865, was reduced by a Civil Court; and have strongly urged the inexpediency of continuing to the Civil Courts in one portion of our territories a jurisdiction which they are precluded from exercising not only in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere in India as well.

It has been considered that the best and simplest course is to place matters on substantially the same footing in the older districts as they at present stand on in the newer districts, and to effect this is the main object of the present Bill.

The Bombay Act VII of 1863 (for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from revenue), which is the law for the older districts, and Act II of 1863, the law for the newer districts, are both maintained intact.

The present opportunity has been taken to revive (in clause four) certain provisions of Regulation XVII of 1827 (Bombay), which were inadvertently repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

SIMLA,
The 16th September 1873.

B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, is published by order of His Excellency the Governor General :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue in the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the amended Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this Final Report.

Note by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th February 1873.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1930 A, dated 6th September 1873, and enclosures.
Memorandum by E. Atkinson, Esq.
" by H. Hobart, Esq., dated 12th May 1873.
" by C. Currie, Esq., " 17th "
Remarks by C. W. Carpenter, Esq., " 21st "
Note by E. Buck, Esq., " 23rd "
Remarks by R. M. Edwards, Esq., " 24th "
Note by J. R. Reid, Esq., " 27th "
Memorandum by F. C. Chapman, Esq., " 29th "
Note by Bábu Gangápershád of Bareli, dated 26th May 1873.
Note by His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypur.
Memorial from the Zamíndárs of Jaunpur.
Note by Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, dated 20th September 1873.

2. We have altered the definition of 'mahál' so as to render our intention clearer, and we have omitted as useless the definition of 'tenant.'

3. We have made the power of the Collector of the District to transfer cases from his own file clearly extend to all cases whether arising under the provisions of the intended Act or otherwise.

4. We have enabled the Local Government to devote a portion of the patwári rate to the payment of charges incurred for the supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records.

5. We have empowered (clause thirty-nine) the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time to make general rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

6. We have provided (clause forty-six) that in the case of a mahál held by co-sharers in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall distribute the assessment among the co-sharers.

7. In clauses 47, 49 and 51 we have altered the allowance to the person excluded from settlement to an allowance not less than 5 nor more than 15 per cent. on the proposed assessment.

8. In clause 64 we have provided that the Settlement Officer shall record the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and any other matter which, by the rules to be framed under clause 255, he may be directed to record.

9. In clause 65 we have provided for consolidating with rent the cesses paid by tenants of land, whether revenue-free or assessed to revenue. We have also declared that the Settlement Officer shall record a list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village-custom, if generally or specially sanctioned by Government, and that the Local Government may impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned conditions as to conservancy, police, &c., connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied.

10. We have transferred to the Rent Act the clauses (70, 71 and 74) relating to tenants at fixed rates, privileged tenants and occupancy-tenants.

11. In clauses 72 and 76 we have reduced to ten years the term for which the rent of privileged tenants and occupancy-tenants shall be fixed in all districts. This alteration has been made because the majority of us, having regard to the weighty opinions given in favour of shortening the term, think it the more prudent course.

12. We have extended clause 78 (as to the joinder of tenants in suits for enhancement or abatement) to suits for commutation of rent.

13. We have made it clear that the clause relating to the commutation of rent in kind to money-rent applies to cases in which the rent is paid by rates varying with the crop, or partly in such way and partly in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop.

14. We have provided that clause 83 (as to resumption of rent-free grants) shall not apply to cases where land is held rent-free under a judicial decision or to cases where land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration, and a resumption of such land has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by the Indian Limitation Act, second schedule, No. 130.

15. As to the partition of lands held in severalty, we have provided that the aggregate revenue of the new mahâls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahâl immediately before partition.

16. We have declared that no partition shall be disallowed on the ground of incompactness except with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

17. We have enabled the Board, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules as to the instalments, &c., by which the revenue is to be paid.

18. We have expressly declared that no interest shall be demanded on arrears of revenue.

19. As to sales of land for arrears of revenue, we have followed Act I of 1845 in declaring that certain leases shall not be deemed to be 'incumbrances' within the meaning of clause 165.

20. We have empowered the Collector of the District to postpone such sales, reporting such postponements to the Commissioner.

21. In the case of sales of land other than that on which the arrear accrued, we have provided (clause 188) that no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by the defaulter in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceedings.

22. To the list of persons held "disqualified to manage their own lands" we have added persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified.

23. In clause 213 we have required the officer making an investigation under the clauses therein mentioned, where the evidence is not taken down in full by him, to record a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness.

24. As to reference to arbitration, we have excluded cases provided for by clauses 113 and 116 from those which a Settlement Officer may refer without the parties' consent.

25. We have also provided that the officer making the reference shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom they shall be paid.

26. In clause 239 we have excluded the Civil Courts from taking cognizance of the amount of any rate or cess to be assessed under any Act for the time being in force, on any mahâl or share of a mahâl.

27. We have added to the schedule of repealed enactments so much of Regulation III of 1803 as has not been repealed, and section twenty-six of Regulation V of 1803.

28. We have altered section two of Act XL of 1858, so as to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts proprietors of estates not assessed to revenue who are under the protection of the Court of Wards.

29. We have for the present confined the operation of the intended Act to the regulation parts of the North-Western Provinces. We have made several changes in arrangement and wording, and we recommend that the Bill as amended should be passed. But we are of opinion that it has undergone such alterations as to render its re-publication desirable.

J. F. D. INGLIS.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. E. EGERTON.

SIMLA;
The 15th October 1873.

LAND REVENUE (N.-W. PROVINCES) BILL.

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FIRST SCHEDULE. Districts to which Act does not apply.

SECOND SCHEDULE. Enactments repealed.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces except those specified in the first schedule hereto annexed;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all rules prescribed, appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to any of the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred and published under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

'Mahál.'

(1.) "Mahál" means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of the land-revenue, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, and

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed.

'Collector of the District.'

(2.) "Collector of the District" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a District:

'Commissioner.'

(3.) "Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a Division:

'Rent.'

(4.) "Rent" means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

'Sír-land.'

(5.) "Sír-land" means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since; or,

(b) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, for twelve years; or,

(c) land recognized by village custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Annual value.'

(6.) "Annual value" means double the amount of the revenue, or, in the case of maháls permanently assessed or exempt from the payment of revenue, double the amount that would be assessable on such maháls if they were liable to assessment or revision of assessment:

'Incumbrance.'

(7.) "Incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of private contract:

'Agricultural year.'

(8.) "Agricultural year" means a year commencing on the first day of July, and ending on the thirtieth day of June:

'Revenue Court.'

(9.) "Revenue Court" means all or any of the following authorities, (that is to say) all members of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners, Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Settlement Officers, Assistant Settlement Officers and Tahsíldárs:

'Board.'

(10.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces:

'Minor.'

(11.) "Minor" means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

4. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the revenue of the said territories is vested in the Board, subject to the Local Government.

Subject to the orders of the Local Government, the Board shall sit in any place in the North-Western Provinces that it thinks fit, and it shall have the powers conferred by Chapter VII of this Act on Commissioners and Collectors.

Appointment of Members of Board.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall appoint, and may from time to time remove, the members of the Board.

Power to distribute business.

6. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to rules which it may from time to time prescribe, the Board may distribute its business and make such territorial division of its jurisdiction amongst its members as to the Board may seem fit.

Orders of Member to be orders of Board.

All orders made or decrees passed by a Member of the Board in accordance with such distribution or division shall be held to be the orders or decrees (as the case may be) of the Board.

Alteration or reversal of orders.

7. No decree or order coming under the consideration of the Board on appeal or on being called for or reported for orders, shall be altered or reversed without the concurrent judgment of two Members of the Board.

Reference to Local Government in case of difference of opinion.

8. When the Members of the Board are equally divided in opinion as to the order to be made in any matter coming under their consideration otherwise than on appeal, the question regarding which there is such division shall be referred for decision to the Local Government.

Power of Board to review and alter its orders and decrees.

9. The Board may review, and may rescind, alter or confirm, any order made by itself, or by any of its Members in the course of its non-judicial business.

But no decree passed by it judicially shall be so reviewed except on the application of a party to the cause within ninety days from the passing of the decree, or, if good cause be shown, within any longer period.

Members not empowered to alter each other's orders.

A single Member vested with all or any of the powers of the Board shall not have power to alter or reverse a decree or order passed by the Board or by any Member other than himself.

Power to authorize Member to exercise powers of Board.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may authorize any Member of the Board to perform or exercise, either generally or in any particular locality, all or any of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on the Board.

Commissioners of Division.

11. The Local Government shall appoint in each Division a Commissioner, who shall within his Division exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Division under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, and who shall, subject to the control of the Board, exercise authority over all the Revenue Officers in his Division.

Collector of the District.

12. The Local Government shall appoint in each District an officer, who shall be the Collector of the District, and shall exercise throughout his District all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector or an Assistant Collector by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The Local Government may confer on any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District, and all powers so conferred shall be exercised subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

Assistant Collectors.

13. The Local Government may appoint to each district as many other persons as it thinks fit to be Assistant Collectors of the first or second class.

All such Assistant Collectors and all other persons employed in collecting the land-revenue or in maintaining revenue-records shall be subordinate to the Collector of the District.

Power to alter limits of Divisions, &c., and to form Sub-divisions.

14. The Local Government may from time to time alter the limits of any Division, District or Tahsíl, and may divide any District into Sub-divisions, and from time to time alter the limits of such Sub-divisions.

All existing tahsíls shall be Sub-divisions of districts until they are so altered.

Assistant Collector in charge of Sub-division of District.

15. The Local Government may place any Assistant Collector of the first class in charge of one or more Sub-divisions of a District, and may at any time remove him therefrom.

Such Assistant Collector shall be called an Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, and shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate its powers under this section to the Collector of the District, and may revoke such delegation.

Subordination of Revenue Officers.

16. Every officer of a Sub-division of a District employed in collecting the land-revenue or in maintaining revenue-records shall be subordinate to the Assistant Collector (if any) in charge of such Sub-division, subject to the general control of the Collector of the District.

Conferring of powers.

17. In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons by name, or classes of officials generally, by their official titles.

Transfer of cases to subordinates.

18. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division or a District, or Officer in charge of a Settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases, arising under the provisions of this Act or otherwise for enquiry or decision from his own file to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class,

Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.

or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue Officer subordinate to them respectively, and may deal with such case or class themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same.

Power to vary and cancel powers.

19. The Local Government may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Collector of the District in case of temporary vacancy.

20. If the Collector of the District dies, or is otherwise disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the District in revenue matters shall be held to be the Collector of the District under this Act until the Local Government appoints a successor to the Collector so dying or otherwise disabled, and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

Powers of officers transferred to another district.

21. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act in any district is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, be held to be invested with the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Appointment of Tahsíldárs.

22. Tahsíldárs shall be appointed by the Board, subject to such rules as to qualification or otherwise as the Local Government may make under section two hundred and fifty-five.

Power to form and alter patwáris' circles.

23. The Collector of the District, or the Settlement Officer, with the sanction of the Board, may arrange all the villages of such district in patwáris' circles, and may, from time to time, alter the limits of such circles.

But no such arrangement or alteration shall be final unless and until it has been sanctioned by the Board.

Appointment of patwári to each circle.

24. A patwári shall be appointed to each circle, whether the mahúls in such circle are assessed to revenue or not.

Nomination and appointment of patwáris to fill vacancies.

25. On the occurrence of a vacancy by the death or dismissal of a patwárí or otherwise, the proprietors of the circle in which the vacancy has occurred, or the persons standing in their place, shall in accordance with local custom nominate a successor, who shall be appointed by the Collector of the District or Settlement Officer, or Assistant Collector.

Which nominee to be appointed in case of disagreement.

26. In case of disagreement as to the nominee, the Collector or Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector shall ascertain the local custom, if any, and shall appoint the person nominated in accordance therewith.

Where no such custom can be ascertained, the Collector, Settlement Officer, or Assistant Collector shall appoint the nominee of those proprietors who represent the largest amount of annual value in the circle, or of the persons standing in their place.

If a mahál is held under direct management, or if the proprietor be under the charge of the Court of Wards, the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division, shall be held to be the proprietor for the purpose of nominating a patwárí under this section.

Appointment of patwárí in case of failure or neglect of person entitled to nominate.

27. If the persons in whom the nomination is vested neglect to nominate a successor to the patwárí within fifteen days from the occurrence of the vacancy, the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector shall call on them by notice to make the nomination, and if they fail to do so within fifteen days from the receipt of notice, the Collector shall make the appointment.

Procedure in case of nomination of unfit person.

28. If the person or persons in whom the nomination is vested nominate a man disqualified by any cause to perform the duties of a patwárí or in the nomination neglect to follow the local custom, the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or the Assistant Collector shall refuse to appoint the nominee; and if no fit person be nominated within fifteen days from the date of the notification of such refusal, he shall himself appoint a person to the vacant office.

Preference to member of patwárí's family.

Provided that the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector, in making the appointment under this and the last preceding section, shall always give preference to any member of the late patwárí's family, not disqualified by reason of minority or otherwise to perform the duties of the office.

Payment of patwáris.

29. A rate may be imposed by order of the Collector of the District or the Settlement Officer, on the annual value or on the cultivated area of all the mahále composing the circle of each patwárí, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other, for defraying the salary of such patwárí, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwárí's records.

Fixing amount of rate.

30. The amount of the rate to be imposed under section twenty-nine in any District or Sub-division of a District, shall be determined by the Board under the orders of the Local Government:

Provided that such rate shall not exceed three per cent. on the annual value of the rated mahál, and that the amount to be imposed on each mahál shall be fixed in the temporarily settled districts for the term of settlement, and in permanently-settled districts for thirty years, or such shorter period as the Local Government may direct.

Collection of rate.

31. The rate shall be collected with the revenue, and shall, in case of default, be recoverable by the same process as arrears of revenue.

Salaries of patwáris.

32. The amount of the salaries of the patwáris shall be fixed from time to time by the Board under the orders of the Local Government.

Appointment of Kánúngos and filling vacancies among them.

33. One or more Kánúngos may be appointed in each tahsíl for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Kánúngo, preference shall be given to some duly qualified member of a family in which the office of Kánúngo of the tahsíl or any part thereof is hereditary.

If no such qualified member can be found, then one of the patwáris of the tahsíl shall, if duly qualified, be appointed to the vacancy, and failing any person duly qualified among them, some other fit and competent person shall be appointed thereto.

Amount of Kánúngos' salaries.

34. The amount of the salaries of the Kánúngos shall from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

Kánúngos and patwáris to be public servants, and their records public records.

35. Every Kánúngo and patwárí, and every person appointed temporarily to discharge the duties of any such officer, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

and all official records and papers kept by any such officer shall be held to be public records and the property of Government.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT.

Notification as to settlement.

36. Whenever the Local Government thinks that any local area liable to be brought under settlement shall be so brought, it shall publish a notification specifying such area and declaring whether the settlement is to include the assessment of the land-revenue or the preparation of the revenue records or both.

Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.

37. Such local area shall be held to be under settlement from the date of the notification published under section

thirty-six until the issue of another notification declaring settlement operations to be closed therein.

Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.

Every district or local area under settlement at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be held to be under settlement within the meaning of this section without the issue of the notification prescribed by section thirty-six.

Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.

38. The Local Government may from time to time appoint an officer to be in charge of the settlement of one or more districts, or part of a district, and as many Assistant Settlement Officers as to it may seem fit; and such officers shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by this Act so long as such district or districts or part of a district is or are under settlement.

Local Government to issue rules as to mode of assessment and to fix period of settlement.

39. The Local Government shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, frame and issue rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.

40. When any district, or part of a district, is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall have power to call upon all proprietors, by proclamation to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in each village, to erect within fifteen days such boundary-marks as he may think necessary to define the limits of their villages, mahâls, or fields; and in default of their compliance within the time specified in the notice, he may cause such boundary-marks to be erected, and he shall recover the cost of the erection from the proprietors, as if it were an arrear of revenue.

In case of dispute concerning any boundary-marks, the Settlement Officer shall decide such dispute on the basis of possession, or may refer it to arbitration, as provided for in section two hundred and eighteen to section two hundred and twenty-nine (both inclusive).

Power of Settlement and Survey Officers to enter on lands.

41. All Settlement Officers and all officers in charge of a survey made in connection with the revenue, and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may do all acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement or survey, as the case may be.

Power to require attendance of persons concerned.

42. The Settlement Officer may order all persons, whose presence is in his opinion necessary for the purposes of settlement or survey, to attend at any specified time and place, and to produce any written document in their possession or power; and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey such order.

With whom settlement to be made.

43. The settlement shall be made with the proprietor of the land; or, if the proprietor have transferred possession of his land to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee.

Settlement of mahâl in possession of lunatic or minor.

If, at the time of settlement, a mahâl or any share thereof, be in the possession of a lunatic, minor, or other person incapable of making a contract, the settlement shall be made with his guardian or manager on his behalf.

Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors or their elected representatives.

44. When several persons hold a mahâl, the Settlement Officer shall have power to make a joint settlement with all such persons, or with their representatives elected according to the custom of the mahâl.

Framing and reporting proposals of assessment.

45. Whenever the Settlement Officer frames proposals of assessment he shall report them through the Commissioner to the Board in accordance with the rules made under section two hundred and fifty-five and after receipt of the orders of the Board thereon, and subject to such orders, he shall declare to the persons with whom the settlement is to be made the assessment proposed for their mahâls.

Declaration of assessment to persons concerned.

Such declaration shall be made on a date to be notified by proclamation at the tahsîl in which such mahâls are situated.

Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.

46. If the persons with whom the settlement is to be made agree to the assessment so proposed, they shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Board directs, to pay such assessment, and in mahâls in which the land or part of the land is held in severalty the Settlement Officer shall distribute such assessment on the lands so held.

Enforcement of custom as to re-distribution of land and adjustment of revenue of shares.

47. In any mahâl where, by the established custom, the land or the amount of revenue payable by each sharer is subject to periodical re-distribution or re-adjustment, the Settlement Officer may, on application of the co-sharers, enforce such re-distribution or re-adjustment according to the established custom of the mahâl.

Exclusion of person declining or failing to accept, settlement.

48. If the person to be settled with refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer, or fail to accept such assessment within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five, the Settlement Officer shall report the case to the Board, and the Board may direct that the person so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement for such term not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Board shall fix. And the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Board may either farm the mahâl or hold it under direct management during such term or any part thereof.

Allowance to person excluded.

In such case, the person so excluded, shall be entitled (subject to the orders of the Board) to an allowance of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the proposed assessment.

Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.

49. If in a pattîdârî or imperfect pattîdârî mahâl some of the co-sharers refuse or fail within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section

forty-five to accept the proposed assessment, the shares of the persons so refusing or failing shall be dealt with under the provisions of section forty-eight, and they shall receive an allowance as laid down in that section in proportion to their respective shares in the mahál.

Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.

Provided that the farm of such shares shall be offered in the first instance to those proprietors who have accepted the proposed terms.

Adjustment of rent of the sír-lands of proprietors of estate farmed under section 46.

50. Any proprietor of a mahál, or a portion of a mahál, who may be excluded from settlement under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall be entitled to hold his sír-land as a privileged tenant, and the rent to be paid by him for such land during such exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer accordingly.

Provided that the difference between the rent so fixed, and the rent which such proprietor would be liable to pay, if he were not a privileged tenant, together with any allowance assigned to him under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer.

Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of farm.

51. On the expiration of the term fixed under section forty-eight, the settlement of such mahál or portion shall be offered by the Collector of the District to the person then entitled to be settled with in respect of such mahál, or portion at such assessment for the remainder of the term of settlement of the district as the Board may direct.

Procedure on refusal.

And if such person refuse to accept the offer, the Collector of the District shall report such refusal to the Board, and such person may be excluded from settlement for such period not exceeding the term of the settlement of the District as the Board may direct, and shall then receive the allowance to which he would be entitled if sections forty-eight and forty-nine applied to his case. And the rent to be paid by him as a privileged tenant for his sír-land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in accordance with the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

Power to direct which of several parties having separate and differing interests shall be admitted to settlement;

52. Whenever several persons possess separate heritable and transferable proprietary interests in any mahál, such interests being of different kinds, the Settlement Officer may, under the rules for the time being in force, determine

(*a*) which of such persons shall be admitted to engage for the payment of the revenue, due provision being made for securing the rights of the others, and

and to prescribe distribution of profits.

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the nett profits of the mahál shall be allotted to the several persons possessing separate interests as aforesaid for the term of the settlement.

Power to make sub-settlement with inferior proprietor in behalf of superior proprietor of mahál coming under section 52.

53. If in any mahál coming under the provisions of the preceding section, the separate properties bear to each other the relation of superior and inferior, and the settlement be made with the party possessing the superior right, the Settlement Officer may make, on behalf of the superior proprietor, a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietor, by which such inferior shall be bound to pay to the superior an amount equal to the Government demand in respect of the mahál, together with the share of the profits thereof allotted to the superior proprietor under section fifty-two.

Exclusion of inferior proprietor from sub-settlement in case of refusal of terms.

Provided that, if the inferior proprietor refuse to agree to the terms of such sub-settlement, the mahál shall be made over to the superior proprietor for the term of settlement.

Allowance.

And in such case the inferior proprietor shall hold as a privileged tenant the land (if any) cultivated by him at the date of such refusal, and the superior proprietor shall pay him such annual allowance as when added to the difference between the rent fixed for such land and the rent which the inferior proprietor would be liable to pay therefor if he were not a privileged tenant, shall not be less than five, or more than fifteen per cent. of the profits allotted to him under section fifty-two.

Assessment on inferior proprietor when settlement made with him.

54. If the settlement of a mahál be made with the inferior proprietor, the amount to be paid by him shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer at such a sum as may be equal to the Government demand in respect of such mahál, together with the share of the profits allowed to the superior proprietor under section fifty-two; and in this case the share of the superior proprietor shall be realized as revenue, and paid to him from the Government Treasury.

Power to make arrangements for the benefit of persons possessing rights which do not entitle them to settlement.

55. If in any mahál there exist persons possessing proprietary rights therein which are not of such a nature as to entitle their possessors to settlement, the Settlement Officer may make such arrangements as shall secure such persons in possession of their existing rights, or of an equivalent thereto.

This may be done

(*a*) by the formation of a sub-settlement on behalf of the proprietors with such persons for any lands actually in their possession, or,

(*b*) in mahále held as joint undivided property and where the said rights are rights to receive from the tenants any money-payment or portion of the agricultural produce, by assigning, in lieu thereof, the proprietary right in a certain portion of the mahál, the profits of which are equivalent in the opinion of the Settlement Officer to the said payment or portion;

(*c*) in such other way as shall maintain the persons referred to in the first clause of this section in the enjoyment of, or of an equivalent to, their existing rights.

Separate settlement of waste-land in excess.

56. When the waste-land belonging to, and included at the previous settlement within the boundaries of, any mahál assessed to the payment of revenue is so extensive as, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, confirmed

by the Board, to exceed the requirements of the owner of such mahál with reference to pastoral or agricultural purposes, such officer may make a separate settlement of the waste-land which he considers to be so in excess, and shall offer such waste-land to the owner of the mahál to which it belongs, at such assessment and for such term, not exceeding the period of settlement of the mahál, as the Board may order.

If the owner of the mahál accepts such offer, the Settlement Officer shall make the settlement of such waste-land accordingly, and on the expiration of the term of such settlement, a further settlement of such waste-land shall be offered on such terms as the Board directs to the person entitled to be settled with in respect thereof.

Allowance to owner of mahál refusing offer of settlement.

If the owner of such mahál refuses such offer, the Settlement Officer shall mark off the quantity so in excess, and declare it to be a separate mahál, and at the disposal of Government. Provided that there shall be allowed to the owner of the mahál to which the waste-land originally belonged such annual sum as the Board may direct, being not less than five and not more than ten per cent. on the nett revenue realized by Government from such waste-land.

Procedure as to waste-land not included in any mahál at previous settlements.

57. Any waste-land which has neither been judicially declared to be part of any mahál, nor included within the boundaries of any mahál at any previous settlement, shall be marked off by the Settlement Officer,

and he shall record a proceeding declaring such land to be the property of Government, and cause a proclamation to that effect to be stuck up in the District Revenue Court and in the office of the tahsíl in which such land is situated, and shall call on all persons having any claims on such land to make the same within three months from the date of the proclamation.

Such proclamation shall be held to be an advertisement of the disposal of such land within the meaning of Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*, section one, and any person having claims to such land must proceed according to the provisions of that Act.

Procedure as to waste-land unclaimed or adjudged to belong to Government.

58. If no claim is made to the proprietary right of such waste-land, or if such waste-land is decided to be the property of Government, but the proprietor of the adjoining mahál proves that he has theretofore enjoyed the use of such land for pastoral or agricultural purposes, the Settlement Officer may assign to such mahál so much of such waste land as he may consider requisite for such purposes, and he shall mark off the remainder and declare it to be the property of Government.

Settlement of waste-land adjudged to belong to claimant.

59. If the claimant obtain a decree under the provisions of the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, for the whole or part of such waste-land, the Settlement Officer may deal with the land to which a title is so established under the provisions of section fifty-six.

Confirmation of settlement and revision of assessment.

60. No settlement shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

The Local Government shall at some time before confirming the settlement fix the period for which the settlement is to be made.

Such period shall be fixed with reference to the agricultural year.

The assessment may be revised, if the Local Government so directs, at any time before it is confirmed, and in such case the revised assessment shall be proposed to the proprietors, and the provisions of sections forty-three to fifty-one (both inclusive) shall apply.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Framing of record-of-rights.

61. Whenever the Local Government thinks that a record-of-rights in land, whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or revenue-free, should be prepared, for any specified area, it shall issue a notification to that effect, and such notification shall remain in force until another notification is issued, declaring the operations in such area to be closed.

Register and statement to be included in record.

62. The Settlement Officer shall frame for each mahál a record containing a list of

(*a*) all the co-sharers,

(*b*) all other persons occupying any portion of the land therein, or who is in possession of any heritable or transferable interest in such land, or receiving rent in respect thereof,

(*c*) the nature and extent of the interest held therein by each of such co-sharers and other persons, and

(*d*) all persons holding land free of rent, or revenue-free.

List of persons holding rent-free or at fixed rent.

63. The record shall also specify the persons (if any) holding land at a rent fixed by grant or by contract, or on condition of service or otherwise, and all other tenants in the mahál, the name and caste of each, the area of their holdings, and all conditions of their tenure.

Settlement of disputes as to entries in record.

64. All entries in the record made under sections sixty-two and sixty-three shall be founded on the basis of actual possession, and all disputes regarding such entries, whether taken up by the Settlement Officer of his own motion or upon the complaint of the party concerned, shall be investigated and decided by him on that basis. And all persons not in possession, but claiming the right to be so, shall be referred by him to the proper Court.

Arrangements of co-sharers.

65. The Settlement Officer shall also record the arrangement made by himself or agreed to by the co-sharers,

(*a*) for the distribution of the profits derived from sources common to the proprietary body,

(*b*) for fixing the share which each co-sharer is to contribute of the Government revenue and of the cesses levied under any law for the time being in force, and of the village expenses,

(*c*) as to the manner in which lumberdars or co-sharers are to collect from the cultivators,

(*d*) the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and

(*e*) any other matters which he may be directed to record under rules framed under section two hundred and fifty-five.

Cesses to be recorded.

66. All cesses payable by tenants on account of the occupation of land assessed to revenue and taken into account in such assessment, or which, in the case of land not assessed to revenue, would have been taken into such account had the land been assessed, or in lieu of which proprietary rights have been assigned under section fifty-five, clause (*b*), shall be consolidated with the rent payable by them.

A list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village custom shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be recorded by the Settlement Officer, and no cesses not so recorded shall be enforced in any Civil or Revenue Court.

The Local Government may from time to time impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned, such conditions as to conservancy, police or other establishments connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied, as it thinks fit.

Record in case of mahál in which rights and interests are in dispute.

67. If it appear to a Settlement Officer that there exist in any mahál under settlement any disputes relative to any of the matters which he is bound to record, under section sixty-five or section sixty-six, he may of his own motion, and without complaint being made, investigate and determine such disputes in accordance with the existing village custom, and frame the record accordingly.

Particulars to be stated in list of tenants.

68. In framing the list of tenants mentioned in section sixty-three the Settlement Officer shall state as to each tenant the following particulars:—

(*a*) Whether, under the provisions contained in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, he is a tenant holding at fixed rates, or a privileged tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant without a right of occupancy:

(*b*) The rent which the landholder and the tenant then admit to be payable by the latter:

(*c*) If he be a tenant without a right of occupancy, the number of years during which he has held the land then in his possession:

(*d*) Any other condition of the tenure, whether contained in a written lease or otherwise.

Determination of class of tenants and rent payable by each.

69. In case of any dispute respecting the class or tenure of any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles laid down in sections five, seven and eight of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

In case of any dispute regarding the rent payable by any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles hereinafter laid down.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

70. If the proprietor apply to the Settlement Officer to enhance the rent of a privileged tenant, the Settlement Officer shall enhance the rent of such tenant to a rate which shall be not less than two and not more than four annas in the rupee below the rate fixed by the Settlement Officer for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by occupancy-tenants in the same circle or tahsíl.

Rate at which such rent shall be fixed.

71. If no such application is made, the rent of the privileged tenant shall be fixed at the rate paid by him for the agricultural year next before the settlement.

Provided that if he apply under section seventy-three as an occupancy-tenant for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him, his rent may be abated, but not below the rate at which it would be fixed if he were merely an occupancy-tenant.

Determination of rent by Settlement Officer.

72. If a landholder apply to enhance the rent previously paid by any of his occupancy-tenants,

or, if an occupancy-tenant apply for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him,

or, if a dispute exists as to the rent to be paid by an occupancy-tenant,

the Settlement Officer may fix the rent to be paid by such tenant either by reference to the standard of the rent-rate sanctioned by the Board for purposes of assessment for similar land, with similar advantages, or by reference to the customary rate of rent for similar land, with similar advantages, in the circle or tahsíl in which the holding of such tenant is situate.

Power to commute rent in kind to money rents.

73. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others of such ways, application to commute such rent to a fixed money rent may be made to the Settlement Officer either by the land-holders or by any privileged tenant, or an occupancy-tenant.

Procedure on receiving application to commute.

74. On receipt of such application the Settlement Officer shall deal with the case as if it were an application under section seventy or seventy-two, and shall determine the sum to be paid in commutation in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Joinder of tenants in suits for enhancement or determination of rent.

75. Whenever an application for enhancement or abatement or commutation of rent, against or by any number of tenants, is brought before a Settlement Officer, such tenants may be sued or may sue collectively: and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such tenants cultivate in the same mahál;

Decree when to be passed in suits for enhancement.

but no order shall be passed in such case in which enhancement, abatement or commutation of rent is claimed, unless the officer making such order is satisfied that every tenant has had an opportunity to appear and make objection to the claim preferred against him.

Decree what to specify.

76. Every decree passed in any such case shall specify the extent to which each of the tenants named on the decree shall be affected thereby.

Rent from what date payable. Bar to enhancement.

77. The rent determined by order of the Settlement Officer shall be payable from the first day of July next following the date of the order of the Settlement Officer, and shall not be liable to enhancement for the years from such first day of July.

Exceptions.

But this rule, so far as relates to enhancement, shall not apply—

(*a*) to land which has been gained by alluvion after the date of such order;

(*b*) to additions made since the date of such order to the tenant's holding;

(*c*) to land of which the productive powers have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant after the date of such order.

Powers of Local Government as to commutation-suits.

78. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the provisions of section seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven applicable to any district or portion of a district not under settlement;

(*b*) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide applications under section seventy-three in such district or portion of a district, and lay down rules for their guidance;

(*c*) withdraw any notification previously published under this section.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

79. And whereas all grants for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor General in Council were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void; and such Regulation also provides that no length of possession shall be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Disposal of applications to resume grants.

Applications by the proprietors to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land shall, when the district in which the land is situate is a district under settlement, be made to the Settlement Officer, who may make such order thereon as he deems just.

Saving of certain lands held rent-free.

80. Nothing in section seventy-nine applies to either of the following cases,

(*a*) where land is previously to the proposing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(*b*) where previously to the proposing of this Act land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and its resumption has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by Act IX of 1871, second schedule, No. 130.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

81. Grants of land held under a written instrument by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which was current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

82. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

83. No length of rent-free occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to be charged with the payment of Government revenue.

Sections 70 and 72, to apply.

84. In assessing rent under sections seventy-nine and eighty the Settlement Officer shall be guided by the provisions of sections seventy and seventy-two so far as they apply.

Form of register of revenue-free tenures.

85. The Settlement Officer shall record all revenue-free tenures in such form of register as the Board from time to time prescribes.

Resumption in certain cases of land held revenue-free.

86. The Settlement Officer shall enquire into the case of all lands released, conditionally or for a term, from the payment of revenue, and shall assess such lands if it appear to him that the conditions have been transgressed, or the term has expired.

Title to hold free to be proved.

87. Any person claiming land free of revenue not recorded as revenue-free, shall be bound to prove his title to hold such land free of revenue.

Report to Government where title proved.

88. If he prove his title to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer, the case shall be reported to the Local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Assessment and settlement on failure of proof.

89. If the title be not so proved, the Settlement Officer shall proceed to assess the land, and to make the settlement of it with the person in actual possession as proprietor.

Form and attestation of record-of-rights.

90. The Board shall from time to time prescribe the form in which the record to be made under the provisions of this Chapter shall be drawn up, and the manner in which it shall be attested.

Presumption as to entries.

91. All entries in the record so made and attested shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

92. At any time during the currency of a settlement the Local Government may invest any officer with all or any of the powers of a Settlement Officer under this Act within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fits;

but not so as to enable him to enhance the total amount of revenue payable on account of any mahál except in respect of land added thereto or becoming liable to payment of revenue since the confirmation of the settlement.

No officer so invested shall alter the classification of tenants made under this Act except on the application of a party concerned.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.

Collector to maintain record-of-rights,

93. The Collector of the District shall keep and maintain the record-of-rights;

and register changes,

and he shall from time to time cause to be registered all changes that may take place, and anything that may affect any of the rights or interests recorded;

and correct errors.

and shall correct any errors which the parties interested admit to have been made in the record.

Power to order which registers shall be kept. Changes to be duly authorized.

94. The Board shall order such registers to be kept up as may be necessary for the purposes of the last preceding section; and no such changes shall be recorded without the order of the Collector of the District or of some officer duly authorized (either generally or specially) by him in this behalf.

Power to prescribe fees for mutations.

95. The Local Government may prescribe proper fees for mutations in the registers: provided that no fee for a single mutation shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Levy of fees.

Appropriation.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favour the mutation is made and shall be expended in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

Successions to be notified.

96. All persons succeeding to any proprietary right in a mahál, or the profits thereof whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or other form of transfer, shall notify the same immediately after it has taken place to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which the mahál is situated, and the tahsíldár shall report such notice to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector.

Procedure on notification.

97. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving such report, shall make such enquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged succession to, or transfer of, the property, and if the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, he shall record the same in the register:

Saving of rights of other persons interested.

Provided that no such entry shall be held to affect the rights of any other person who may claim and establish in any Civil or Revenue Court any interest in the land to which the entry has reference.

Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.

98. If the person so succeeding is a minor or otherwise disqualified, the guardian or other person who has charge of his property shall make the notification required by section ninety-six.

Fine for neglect to notify.

99. Any person neglecting to make the notification required by sections ninety-six and ninety-eight within three months from the date of the transfer having taken place shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would otherwise have been payable under section ninety-five.

Power to declare and record party in possession in case of dispute.

100. If in the course of inquiry made under section ninety-seven a dispute regarding the possession of the property arises, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, he shall ascertain by summary enquiry who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall put such person in possession, and make the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any order that may be subsequently passed by the Civil Court.

Registry of transfers of certain interests in land.

101. The transfers of all interests in land other than those referred to in section ninety-six shall be recorded by the Kánúngo and patwárí in such manner as the Board from time to time directs;

Enquiry in disputed cases.

and all disputed cases shall be reported to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall make such enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain the truth, and cause the record to be amended accordingly.

Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.

102. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall enquire annually into the cases of all land released conditionally or for a term from the payment of revenue.

If the condition be broken, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for orders,

and if the term has expired, or (where the grant is for the life of the grantee) if the grantee has died, he shall assess the land and report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for sanction.

103. All records kept under this Act, shall be open to public inspection at such hours and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Inspection of records.

PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

104. Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

Partitions.

'Perfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more mahále.

'Perfect partition.'

'Imperfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more properties, jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole mahál.

'Imperfect partition.'

105. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed by any Civil Court awarding to him the proprietary right in a portion of a mahál, whether such portion consists of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the mahál, or of specific lands, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share.

Persons entitled to perfect partition.

Any two or more recorded co-sharers may claim that their shares be divided from the other shares by a perfect partition, and be held by them as a single mahál.

106. Applications for perfect partition are to be made in writing to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the mahál is situated;

Applications for perfect partition.

and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the mahál.

Provided that, if the mahál be situated in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Collectors of those districts as the Board may direct.

Provision as to estates situated in more than one district;

107. If the mahál is situated in two or more Sub-divisions of a District, the partition shall be made by such one of the Assistant Collectors respectively in charge of such Sub-divisions as the Collector of the District may direct.

and as to estates in more than one Sub-division.

108. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving an application for partition shall, if the application be in order and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the mahál to which the application relates,

Notification of application.

and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notice, not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date on which such notice was issued.

Notice to co-sharers not joining.

Where, from any cause, notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification shall be deemed sufficient notice under this section.

Notification when alone sufficient.

109. If, on or before the day specified, any objection be made to the partition by any co-sharer in possession, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on a consideration of such objection, be of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.

110. If the objection raise any question of title, or of proprietary right, which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection.

Procedure if question of title be raised.

In the latter case the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests in the actual possession of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

The procedure to be observed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may refer any question arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of Chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the same Code shall apply to such references.

Reference to arbitrators.

111. All orders and decisions passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under the last preceding section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance, and shall be open to appeal to the District or High Court, under the rules applicable to regular appeals to those Courts.

Collector's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court.

Upon such appeal being made, the District or High Court, as the case may be, may issue a precept to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

Appellate Court may stay partition.

112. From every decision passed under section one hundred and eleven by a District Court, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court, under the rules for the time being in force relating to special appeals to that Court.

Special appeal to High Court.

113. When it has been decided to make a partition under this Chapter, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may give the parties the option of making the partition among themselves, or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose; or he shall make the partition himself or cause it to be made by any Assistant Collector subordinate to him.

Option to parties to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.

If arbitrators are appointed, the provisions of sections two hundred and eighteen to two hundred and twenty-nine, both inclusive, shall apply.

114. In making partitions, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector and any person appointed by him shall have the same powers to enter on the land under partition for marking out the boundaries, surveying the mahál, and other purposes, as have been conferred on Settlement Officers under Chapter III.

Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.

115. Where there are no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate mahál, and shall be separately assessed to the Government revenue.

Partition of lands held only in severalty.

116. Where some of the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall allot to the applicant for partition his share of such lands in accordance with village custom, if any such exist.

Partition of lands, some of which are held in common.

If no such custom exist, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such division as may secure to the applicant his fair portion of the common lands.

117. The portion of the common lands falling by such partition to the share of the applicant shall be added to the land held by him in severalty, and the maháls thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate maháls.

Formation of separate maháls from shares allotted in partition.

118. In making partitions under sections one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and seventeen, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall give effect to any transfer of lands held in severalty forming part of the mahál agreed to by the parties, and made previous to the declaration of the partition.

Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.

119. Where all the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such a partition as may secure to the applicant his fair share of the mahál.

Partition where all lands held in common.

120. In all cases each mahál shall be made as compact as possible: Provided that, except with the sanction of the Board, no partition be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

Maháls to be compact; partition not to be disallowed for incompactness.

121. If in making the partition it be necessary to include in the mahál assigned to one sharer, the land occupied by the dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with any buildings thereon, on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent for it to the sharer into whose portion it may fall.

Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.

The limits of such land, and the rent to be paid for it, shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

122. No sír-land belonging to any co-sharer shall be included in the mahál assigned on partition to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be conveniently carried out.

Rule as to sír-land of one sharer being included in mahál assigned to another.

If such land be so included, and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of such land, and his rent shall be fixed by order of the Collector of the District or of the Assistant Collector.

123. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.

In cases in which, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary to continue them to the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the maháls into which the mahál may be divided, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each mahál may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the profits, if any, derived from such works, shall be divided.

124. Places of worship and burial-grounds, held in common previous to the partition of a mahál, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties otherwise agree among themselves. In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

Rule as to places of worship and burial-grounds.

125. The amount of revenue to be paid by each portion of the divided mahál shall be determined by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, provided that the aggregate revenue of the new maháls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahál immediately before partition,

Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.

and the proprietors of the new maháls shall be held liable for the portions of the revenue severally assessed on their maháls, whether new engagements be taken from them or not.

Liability of proprietors.

126. The Board shall make rules for determining the costs of partitions under this Act, and the mode in which such costs are to be apportioned:

Power to make rules as to costs.

Provided that the cost of surveying a mahál, when such survey is necessary for the purpose of partition, shall be paid rateably by all the co-sharers of the mahál, according to their shares therein.

Cost of survey.

Case may be struck off for default as to costs.

127. If the costs to be paid by the applicant for partition are not paid within a time to be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the case may be struck off the file.

Power to stay partition.

And if at any stage of the proceedings there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Collector of the District may of his own motion, or on the report of the Assistant Collector making the partition, stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

Partitions to be made or confirmed by Collector, and notified to parties.

128. Every partition shall either be made by the Collector of the District, or if made by an Assistant Collector be reported to the Collector of the District for his sanction and confirmation;

and on completion of a partition the Collector of the District shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place on each of the new mahâls, or in the village of which they form part;

When to take effect.

and it shall take effect from the first day of July next, after the date of such notification.

Appeal to Commissioner from orders of Collector.

129. An appeal against the decision of the Collector of the District making or confirming a partition, shall lie to the Commissioner within one year from the date on which such partition takes effect.

Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.

130. Where the public revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition, the Local Government may within twelve years from the time of discovery of the fraud or error order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several mahâls into which the mahâl has been divided, on an estimate of the assets of each mahâl at the time of the partition, to be made conformably to the best evidence and information procurable respecting the same.

Making of imperfect partitions.

131. Imperfect partition shall be carried out according to the provisions of the preceding sections, so far as they are applicable:

Consent required.

Provided that no application for imperfect partition shall be entertained unless the consent of all the recorded co-sharers in the mahâl be first obtained.

Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partition.

132. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for the partition of a mahâl.

Union of mahâls originally part of same village.

133. If two or more revenue-paying mahâls have originally formed portion of the same village, the proprietors shall be entitled to have such mahâls united and to hold them as a single mahâl.

Application for such union.

134. Every application for the union of such mahâls shall be made in writing to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the mahâls are situate.

How to be dealt with.

135. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, see no objection, he shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the Commissioner.

Application of Act to partition or union of revenue-free mahâls.

136. The provisions of this Chapter so far as they are applicable, may be applied by the order of the Collector of the District to the partition or union of mahâls held free of revenue.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

Power of Collector and subordinates to enter and survey land, mark boundaries, and settle disputes.

137. The Collector of the District, Assistant Collectors and their subordinates shall have power to enter upon and survey land, and to demarcate the boundaries of mahâls, villages or fields.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

138. All owners of mahâls, villages or fields are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Penalty for erasing, removing, or injuring marks.

139. Any person convicted before a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of wilfully erasing, removing or damaging such boundary-marks, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so erased, removed or damaged, as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary-marks so erased, removed or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

Who to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.

140. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the charge of the owner or owners of such one or more of the conterminous fields or mahâls, as to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector seems fit.

Powers of Collector as to repair of boundary-marks.

141. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may decide all disputes concerning boundaries, and may at any time direct the owners of mahâls, villages or fields, by written notice served upon them,

(a) to cause proper boundary-marks to be erected on such mahâls, villages or fields,

(b) to repair the boundary-marks lawfully erected on such mahâls, villages or fields.

In default of their compliance with such direction within fifteen days from the date of the

service of the notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall cause such boundary-marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and shall charge the cost of such erections or repairs to the owners of the conterminous villages, fields or mahâls, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

Recovery of fines and costs.

142. All fees, fines, costs and other sums ordered to be paid under this Chapter shall be recoverable as an arrear of revenue.

CHAPTER V.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

Responsibility for revenue.

143. In the case of every mahâl the entire mahâl and all the proprietors jointly and severally shall be responsible to Government for the revenue for the time being assessed on the mahâl.

Board may make rules as to payment of revenue.

144. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, make rules as to the instalments by which, and the persons, places and times to whom and at which, the revenue payable in respect of any land shall be paid.

Until the issue of such rules the said revenue shall be paid in such instalments to the persons and at the times and places by which, to whom and at which it is now paid.

Arrear. Defaulter.

145. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of revenue and the person from whom it is due becomes a defaulter.

No interest shall be demanded on any arrear of land-revenue.

Lumberdar when included as defaulter.

If the settlement has been made with a lumberdar on behalf of the proprietary body, both the lumberdar and the co-sharer or co-sharers from whom the arrear is due shall be deemed defaulters.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

146. A statement of account certified by the tahsildár shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

Process for recovery of arrears.

147. An arrear of revenue may be recovered by the following processes:—

(*a*) by serving a writ of demand (*dastak*) on the defaulter;

(*b*) by arrest and detention of his person;

(*c*) by distress and sale of his moveable property;

(*d*) by attachment of the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due;

(*e*) by transfer of such share or pattí, to a solvent co-sharer in the mahâl;

(*f*) by annulment of the settlement of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl;

(*g*) by sale of such pattí or of the whole mahâl.

When writs may issue.

148. Writs of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear accrues.

Power to frame rules as to writs.

The Board shall, from time to time, frame rules for the issue of such writs, and fix the costs recoverable from the defaulter as an arrear of revenue, and direct by what officer such writs shall be issued.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

149. At any time after an arrear becomes due, the defaulter may be arrested and detained in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

The Board may, from time to time, declare by what officers or class of officers the powers of arrest conferred by this Act may be exercised.

Distress and sale of his moveable property.

150. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, whether the defaulter has been arrested or not, distrain and sell his moveable property, with the exception of the implements of husbandry and cattle actually employed by him in agriculture, and, in the case of an artizan, of his tools.

Exceptions.

Power to attach defaulter's land and take it under direct management.

151. When an arrear of land revenue has become due, the Collector of the District may, in addition to or instead of the processes before specified, cause the share or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he appoints for that purpose.

Powers and obligations of manager.

152. The Collector of the District or the agent so appointed shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person or persons who immediately before the attachment was or were in possession of the land attached and the subordinate proprietors or tenants, if any,

and shall be entitled to manage the land attached, and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of such person or persons, until the arrears of land-revenue due therefrom have been satisfied, or until the Collector of the District restores to the management thereof the person or persons whose interest has been attached.

Application of surplus profits.

153. All surplus profits of the land attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear;

Limit to term of attachment.

and no land shall be attached for the same arrears for a longer term than five years from the first day of July next after the attachment; provided that, if the arrear be sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the proprietor.

Transfer of defaulter's share to co-sharers.

154. When the arrear is due in respect of a share or pattí of a mahâl, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, transfer such share or pattí for

a term not exceeding fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of the sanction to any or all of the other co-sharers, on condition of their paying such arrear and on such terms as the Board in each case may think fit.

Liability of co-sharers not affected.

This procedure shall not affect the joint and several liability of the co-sharers of the mahál in which it is enforced.

When report may be made to Board and settlement annulled.

155. When any arrear of land revenue is due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of the processes mentioned in section one hundred and forty-seven, report the matter to the Board, and the Board may thereupon order the existing settlement of the share or pattí or mahál, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be annulled.

Exception of certain arrears.

The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of any arrear of land-revenue which may have accrued on land,

(*a*) while under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-one, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

When settlement annulled, Collector may manage land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.

156. When the settlement of any land has been annulled, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or he may let it in farm to any person willing to accept the same, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Board:

Provided that the term for which land may be so held or farmed be not longer than fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of such annulment.

Suspension of contracts.

And no contracts made by the persons who immediately before the annulment of the settlement were in possession of the lands comprised therein, or by the persons through whom they respectively claim, relating to such lands, shall, during such term, be binding on the Collector of the District, or his agent, or lessee.

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.

157. When the Collector of the District attaches any land under section one hundred and fifty-one, or when the settlement of any land has been annulled under section one hundred and fifty-five, he shall make public proclamation thereof on the mahál.

Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payor.

158. No payment made after such proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the mahál, to any person other than the Collector of the District or his agent, or lessee, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from liability to payment to the Collector of the District, his agent or lessee.

Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date

159. No payment made to the defaulter, in anticipation of the usual period for the payment of the rents shall, without the special sanction of the Collector, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Collector of the District or with the person to whom he gives possession.

Recovery of revenue due from lessee.

160. When any land has been farmed for arrears of revenue, any balance of revenue due from the farmer may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue under the provisions of this Act.

Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.

161. Whenever the settlement of a portion of a mahál is annulled under section one hundred and fifty-five the joint responsibility of the co-sharers for the revenue of such portion of the mahál shall be in abeyance until a new settlement of such portion is made under section one hundred and sixty-two.

Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is farmed or taken under management.

162. After the expiration of the period for which any land has been farmed, or held pursuant to section one hundred fifty-six under direct management for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, the Collector of the District shall offer to the person entitled to be settled with under section forty-three a new settlement, on such conditions as the Board may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the district; and if he refuse such offer, the Collector of the District may (with the previous sanction of the Board) farm the land to some other person, or hold it under direct management under the provisions of sections forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty.

Power to sell by auction defaulter's share, &c.

163. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of such processes and subject to the provision hereinafter contained and with the previous sanction of the Board, sell by auction the pattí or mahál in respect of which such arrear is due.

Bar to sale for certain arrears.

Provided that no land shall be sold—

(*a*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-two, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*);

(*b*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-one;

(*c*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was held under direct management by the Collector of the District, or in farm by any other person, under sections forty-eight, forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six, or one hundred and sixty-two.

Land to be sold free of incumbrances.

164. Land sold under the last preceding section shall be sold free of all incumbrances,

and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against the purchaser at the auction-sale.

Contracts void against purchaser.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(*a*) in districts or portions of districts permanently-settled, to farms granted in good faith at fair rents, and for specified areas by a former proprietor for terms not exceeding twenty years, under written leases duly registered;

(*b*) in all districts, to lands held under *bonâ fide* leases at fair rents, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of dwelling-houses, or manufactories, or for mines, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship, burying grounds, such lands continuing to be used for the purposes specified in such leases.

165. On the receipt of the sanction of the Board to the sale of any land, the Collector of the District shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the District, of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale,

Procedure in effecting sale.

and (when the land to be sold is a mahál or part of a mahál paying revenue to Government) the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

166. When the land is sold for arrears of revenue due thereon, the proclamation shall declare that the land is to be sold free of any incumbrance except the farms and leases (if any) mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-four.

Proclamation of sale.

Such proclamation shall be made at the head-quarters of the tahsíl in which the land is situate, and also in the village of which it is a part.

167. A written notice of the intended sale and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and where the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division in which the land is situate has a separate office then also in such office, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the defaulter.

Notification of sale.

168. The sale shall be made either by the Collector of the District in person or by an Assistant Collector specially appointed by him in this behalf.

Time when sale may be made.

No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the said notice thereof has been affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and proclamation of the sale has been made in the village in which the land is situate.

The Collector of the District may from time to time postpone the sale, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner.

169. If the defaulter pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, to the person appointed by Government under section one hundred and forty-four to receive payment of the land-revenue assessed on such land, or to the Collector of the District, or the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the land is situate, the sale shall be stayed.

When sale may be stayed.

170. The person declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the land shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Deposit by purchaser.

Re-sale in default of deposit.

171. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale of the land took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday or other authorized holiday, then on the first office day after such fifteenth day;

Purchase-money when to be paid.

and in default of payment within such period, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property, or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Effect of default.

172. If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure for enforcing payment of money in satisfaction of a decree of Court.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.

173. Every re-sale of land in default of payment of the purchase-money shall be made after the issue of a fresh notice in the manner prescribed for original sales.

Notification before re-sale.

174. Every sale of land under this Act shall be reported by the Collector of the District to the Commissioner of the Division.

Sale to be reported to Commissioner.

175. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner of the Division to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

Application to set aside sale.

but no sale shall be set aside on such ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake complained of.

176. On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section has been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner of the Division shall make an order confirming the sale;

Order confirming or setting aside.

and if such application be made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

Every order made under this section shall be final.

Bar of claims against Government.

177. If no such application be made within the time allowed by section one hundred and seventy-five, all claims founded on the irregularity or mistake complained of shall as against the Government be barred.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit in a Civil Court for the purpose of setting aside a sale on the ground of fraud.

Refund of purchase-money when sale set aside.

178. Whenever the sale of any land is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with or without interest, in such manner as the Commissioner of the Division thinks fit.

Certificate to purchaser when sale becomes absolute.

179. After a sale of land has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Collector of the District in which the land is situate shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land and shall grant him a certificate, to the effect that he has purchased the land to which the certificate refers, free of every incumbrance, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such land.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

180. The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

Application of proceeds of sale.

181. When a sale of land under this Act has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to defraying the expenses of the sale and to the payment of any arrears due in respect of such land at the date of the confirmation of such sale, and recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue,

and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose land has been sold;

or, if the land sold were held in shares, then to the co-sharers collectively, or according to the amount of their recorded interests, at the discretion of the Collector of the District.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court.

182. Such surplus shall not (except under an order of a Civil Court) be payable to any creditor of the person whose land has been sold, nor shall it (except under a like order) be retained in the Government Treasury.

Liability of purchaser for revenue.

183. The person named in the certificate of title as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue becoming due in respect of such land subsequently to the date of the confirmation of the sale.

Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a share of a mahál.

184. Where any land sold under section one hundred and sixty-three is a share or pattí of a mahál, any registered co-sharer, not being himself in arrear with regard to such land, may, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take the said land at the sum last bid:

Provided that the said demand of pre-emption be made on the day of sale, and before the officer conducting the sale has left the office for the day, and provided that the claimant fulfil all the other conditions of the sale.

Payment under protest and suit for recovery.

185. Whenever proceedings are taken under this Chapter against any person for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, he may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings,

and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed,

and (subject to the pecuniary limitations prescribed by law) the person against whom such proceedings were taken may sue the Government for the amount so paid in any Civil Court situate in the district where such proceedings were taken;

and in such suit, the plaintiff may, notwithstanding section one hundred and forty-six, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

Proprietor of mahál attached, &c., holding sír-land therein, to be recorded as privileged tenant

186. Any proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed, or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may hold sír-land in such mahál or portion, shall be recorded as a privileged tenant of such sír-land; and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector accordingly.

Power to proceed against interest of defaulter in property other than that in respect of which default is made.

187. If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processes, and the defaulter owns any other mahál, or any share in any other mahál, or any house, or interest in a house, the Collector of the District may proceed against such mahál, share, house or interest as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that no other interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceeding.

Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.

188. If the term for which any settlement has been made expires before a new settlement is made, all persons with whom a settlement has been made, who continue after the expiration of such term to occupy the land comprised in the expired settlement shall, until a new settlement is made, hold the said land upon the conditions of the expired settlement.

Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

189. The provisions of this Act with regard to the recovery of arrears of revenue shall apply to all sums of money recoverable as

arrears of land-revenue and due when this Act comes into force.

Assessment of alluvial land

190. All land added by alluvion to a mahál is liable to assessment. Such land may be assessed and settled under rules to be framed under section two hundred and fifty-five.

CHAPTER VI.

COURT OF WARDS.

Board to have powers of Court of Wards.

191. The Board shall have the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of all proprietors of mahâls or parts of mahâls who are disqualified for the management of their own lands, or who are put under the charge of the Collector of the District by order of a Civil Court under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force.

Proprietors when disqualified for management of their lands.

192. Proprietors shall be held disqualified to manage their own lands when they are

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates;

(*b*) minors;

(*c*) idiots;

(*d*) lunatics;

(*e*) persons otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their own estates;

(*f*) persons disqualified in the opinion of the Local Government by vice or bad character from managing their estates;

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates.

Power to Court of Wards to decline superintendence.

193. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any disqualified proprietor, and may at any time release any person or property from its superintendence.

Proviso as to person or property placed under superintendence.

Provided that such person or property has not been placed under the Court of Wards by any competent authority, whose order is necessary for his or its release.

Collector to report what proprietors are disqualified.

194. The Collector of the District shall ascertain and report to the Court of Wards from time to time what proprietors may come within the description of disqualified landholders under section one hundred and ninety-two;

and the Board shall, on receipt of the report of the Collector, make such order as may seem to them expedient.

Power to enforce this Chapter without report.

195. Nothing in section one hundred and ninety-four shall prevent the Court of Wards or the Local Government from putting the provisions of this Chapter in force without any report from the Collector.

Report to Government when Court of Wards' right of superintendence is disputed.

196. If, in any case not specially provided for by any law in force for the time being, the right of the Court of Wards to assume or retain the superintendence of the person and property of a disqualified proprietor is disputed by such proprietor, or, if he be a minor, by some person on his behalf, the case shall be reported to the Local Government, whose orders thereon shall be final.

Appointment, removal and control of managers and guardians.

197. The Court of Wards may appoint managers of the property of disqualified proprietors; and, if such proprietors be minors, idiots or lunatics, the Court of Wards may appoint guardians for the care of their persons, and may remove and control such managers and guardians.

Proprietors may appoint guardians for their heirs, if disqualified, by will executed and attested in manner required by the Indian Succession Act, 1865; but such appointment shall not be valid till confirmed by the Court of Wards.

Powers of Court of Wards as to male minors within jurisdiction.

198. The Court of Wards may direct where all male minors under its jurisdiction shall reside for the purpose of education or otherwise.

Powers of manager.

199. The manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall have power to collect the rents of the land entrusted to him as well as all other money due to the disqualified proprietor, and to grant receipts therefor;

and he may, subject to the control of the Court, grant or renew such leases and farms, not being for a longer period than five years, as may be necessary for the good management of the property.

Duties of manager.

200. The manager shall manage the property committed to him diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the proprietor, and shall in every respect act to the best of his judgment for the proprietor's interest as if the property were his own.

Powers of Court of Wards as to property under its charge.

201. The Court of Wards shall have power to give such leases or farms of the whole or parts of the property under its charge, and to mortgage or sell any part of such property, and to do all such other acts, as it may judge to be most for the benefit of the property and the advantage of the disqualified proprietors.

Exercise of their powers by Court of Wards through others.

202. The Court of Wards may exercise all powers conferred on it by this Act through the Collectors of the Districts in which any part of the property of its Wards may be situated, or through any other person whom it may appoint for such purpose.

Suits by and against proprietors under guardianship.

203. All disqualified proprietors whose property is in charge of the Court of Wards, and for whom guardians have been appointed, shall sue and be sued by and in the name of their guardians:

Provided that no such suit shall be brought by any such guardian without the previous sanction of the Court of Wards.

Rules relating to managers.

204. Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall—

(a) give such security as the Court of Wards thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property for which he is appointed;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court of Wards directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) apply for the sanction of the Court of Wards to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by such Court;

(e) be entitled to such allowance as the Court of Wards thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(f) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE OF REVENUE COURTS.

Place for holding Court.

205. A Commissioner of a Division may hold his Court at any place within his Division that he thinks fit.

A Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector (whether in charge or not in charge of a Subdivision of a District), or a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer, may hold his Court at any place within the limits of the District to which he is appointed.

A Tahsíldár may hold his Court at any place within the limits of his tahsíl.

Hearing and decision. Notice to parties.

Every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and the parties or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

206. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any investigation, suit, or other business before him.

All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend either in person or by an authorized agent, as such officer may direct,

and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements,

and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Summons to be in writing signed and sealed.

207. Every summons shall be in writing in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by the officer issuing it or by such person as he empowers in this behalf,

Mode of service.

and shall be served by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, or, if he cannot be found, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence.

Service in district other than that of issuer.

208. If his usual residence be in another district, the summons may be sent by post to the Collector of that District, who shall serve it in accordance with the preceding section.

Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses.

209. In any suit instituted before any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five, if either party desires the attendance of witnesses, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section one hundred and fifty-one.

Hearing in absence of party neglecting to attend, and *ex parte* order.

210. Whenever any party to the suit or matter under investigation neglects to attend on the day specified in the summons, the suit or matter may be heard and determined in his absence, and an order passed by default, or *ex parte*, as the case may be.

No appeal from *ex parte* order.

211. No appeal shall lie from an order passed *ex parte*, or by default.

Re-hearing on proof of good cause for non-appearance.

But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears either in person or by agent (if a plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of such order, and if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period), and shows good cause for his non-appearance, and satisfies the officer making the order that there has been a failure of justice, such officer may, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as he thinks proper, re-investigate the case and alter or rescind the order according to the justice of the case:

Order not to be altered without summons to adverse party.

Provided that no such order shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the party in whose favour judgment has been given to appear and be heard in support of it.

Mode of taking evidence in certain cases.

212. In all cases coming under sections one hundred, one hundred and two, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty-three, and one hundred and thirty-nine, the evidence shall be taken down in full in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal superintendence and direction of the officer making the investigation, and shall be signed by him.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in full in writing by the officer making the investigation, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If such officer is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The Local Government may declare what shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be the language in ordinary use in any district.

Taking evidence given in English. Translation to be on record.

213. When the evidence is given in English, such officer may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same in the language in ordinary use in the district shall be made and shall form part of the record.

214. In all cases other than those specified in section two hundred and twelve such officer may either cause the evidence to be taken down in full as aforesaid, or may make a memorandum in his vernacular language of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of such witness proceeds.

Taking evidence in other cases.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum to be in writing signed.

215. All decisions under this Act shall be written by the officer passing the same in his own handwriting, and shall be explained by him in open Court to the parties or their agents.

Writing and explanation of decisions.

216. Every notice under this Act may be served, either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served;

Mode of serving notices.

or, if such person is a proprietor of land, to his agent,

or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land to which such notice refers.

217. No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

Notice not void for error.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

218. A Commissioner of a Division, a Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector of the first class, a Settlement Officer, an Assistant Settlement Officer may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration,

Power to refer to arbitration.

and except in the cases provided for by sections one hundred and ten, and one hundred and thirteen, a Settlement Officer, or Assistant Settlement Officer, may, by order, refer the dispute to arbitration without the consent of the parties,

Reference to arbitration.

and a Tahsíldár invested with the powers described in sections one hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and forty-one (both inclusive) may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him respecting the matters mentioned in the same sections.

219. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the officer making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators, and such period as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award;

What to be specified in order of reference.

and he may from time to time extend such period.

220. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators, provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

Appointment of arbitrators.

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the officer making the reference.

And in cases when a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer refers a dispute without the consent of the parties he shall, if they refuse to nominate arbitrators under the first paragraph of this section, nominate three or five arbitrators as he thinks fit.

221. Every officer making a reference under this chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

222. If an arbitrator die, desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

223. If in any of the cases provided for by section two hundred and twenty-one or section two hundred and twenty-two, any party fail for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the officer making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Nomination by Collector when parties fail.

The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration; and the parties disputing, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators.

224. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they shall apply to the officer making the reference, who shall summon such parties or persons;

Summoning parties to give evidence.

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Obligation of persons summoned.

225. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators and shall be submitted by them to the officer making the reference, who shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Preparation and submission of award.

226. The officer making the reference may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators,

In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.

(*a*) if the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award;

227. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

Grounds on which award may be set aside.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Application to set aside.

228. If the officer making the reference does not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in the manner afore-said,

Decision according to award.

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if he has refused such application,

he shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

229. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

and no Civil Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS.

230. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five may execute all decisions made by him under the provisions of this Act, in cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, by levying the same by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

Execution of decisions made by Commissioner, &c.

231. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same powers in regard to all contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

Delivery of possession of immoveable property.

POWERS OF COLLECTORS.

232. Collectors of the District may, in addition to their own powers, exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Collectors of District.

233. An Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District shall, as such, have the following powers:—

Powers of Assistant Collectors in charge of Sub-divisions.

(1.) To refer cases for enquiry or decision to his subordinates, under section eighteen:

(2.) To withdraw cases from his subordinates and to deal with them himself, or to refer them for disposal to any other subordinate officer competent to deal with them, under the same section:

(3.) To appoint patwáris on nomination of proprietors under section twenty-five:

(4.) To appoint patwáris on failure of proprietors to nominate, under section twenty-seven:

(5.) To appoint a patwári, if disqualified person be nominated by the proprietors, under section twenty-eight:

(6.) To order changes in the proprietary register, under section ninety-three:

(7.) To levy fees for mutations, under section ninety-five:

(8.) To enquire into cases of reported transfers, under section ninety-seven:

(9.) To levy fines, under section ninety-nine:

(10.) To declare the person best entitled to property, and put him in possession, under section one hundred:

(11.) To enquire into cases of disputed transfer of non-proprietary rights, under section one hundred and one:

(12.) To report on revenue-free holdings, and to assess revenue on resumed grants, under section one hundred and two:

(13.) To receive applications for partition, under section one hundred and six:

(14.) To issue notification of partition, under section one hundred and eight:

(15.) To hear objections to partition and disallow partition, under section one hundred and nine:

(16.) To hear objections raising questions of title or proprietary right, and to decide them or refer them to arbitration, under section one hundred and ten:

(17.) To give parties the option of making partition, or of appointing arbitrators, or himself to make partition, under section one hundred and thirteen:

(18.) To make partitions, under sections one hundred and thirteen to one hundred and nineteen (both inclusive):

(19.) To fix the rent of land occupied by a building, and the rent to be paid therefor, under section one hundred and twenty-one:

(20.) To fix the rent of land which a former co-sharer continues, after partition, to cultivate in another mahál, under section one hundred and twenty-two:

(21.) To adjust the use, charges, and profits of tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments, under section one hundred and twenty-three:

(22.) To fix the land-revenue on divided portions, under section one hundred and twenty-five:

(23.) To recover costs of partition, under section one hundred and twenty-six:

(24.) To strike off a partition-case in default of payment of costs, under section one hundred and twenty-seven:

(25.) To receive applications for, and carry out, the union of estates, under section one hundred and thirty-four:

(26.) To fine for injuries to boundary-marks, and in certain cases apportion the charges of repairing boundary marks, under sections one hundred and thirty-nine and one hundred and forty:

(27.) To call on owners to erect or repair boundaries, and, in default, to erect and repair and charge the cost to owners, and to decide disputes regarding boundaries under section one hundred and forty-one.

(28.) To distrain and sell moveable property of defaulters, under section one hundred and fifty.

(29.) To assess alluvial lands, under sections one hundred and ninety:

(30.) To fix the rent to be paid for their sír-land by proprietors of mahâls which have been attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of this Act:

(31.) To exercise any other jurisdiction or authority which by this Act is expressly attributed to Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of first class not in charge of Sub-divisions.

234. Assistant Collectors of the first class, not in charge of Sub-divisions of Districts shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Assistant Collectors of the first class in charge of Sub divisions, in such cases or class of cases as the Collector of the District may from time to time refer to them for disposal.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of second class.

235. All Assistant Collectors of the second class shall have power to investigate and report on such cases as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District may from time to time commit to them for investigation and report.

POWERS OF SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Powers of officers in charge of settlement.

236. Officers in charge of a settlement may exercise all the powers conferred by or under this Act on Settlement Officers, but none but an officer in charge of a settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer specially empowered by Government shall have power—

(1.) To frame proposals for assessment, under section forty-five.

(2.) To distribute the assessment, under section forty-six.

(3.) To re-distribute land or revenue, under section forty-seven.

(4.) To exclude proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage, under sections forty-eight and forty-nine.

(5.) To adjust the rent of excluded proprietors under section fifty.

(6.) To make a sub-settlement, under section fifty-three.

(7.) To make arragements for securing the rights of persons with whom the settlement is not made, under section fifty-five.

(8.) To deal with waste-land under sections fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine.

(9.) To resume and assess rent-free tenures, under sections seventy-nine and eighty.

(10.) To resume and assess revenue-free land, under section eighty-six.

(11.) To decide claims to hold land-revenue-free, under sections eighty-eight and eighty-nine.

Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.

237. All other powers conferred on Settlement Officers by this Act shall be exercised by Assistant Settlement Officers under such restrictions as the officer in charge of a settlement may from time to time impose.

Investing of Settlement Officers with powers for partition and union.

238. The Local Government may invest any Officer in charge of a Settlement with all the powers of a Collector of a District, and any Assistant Settlement Officer with the powers of Assistant Collectors within such limits and with such restrictions and for such period as it thinks fit.

Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.

239. Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-five, no Civil Court shall take cognizance of any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Claims by any person to any of the offices mentioned in sections twenty-four and thirty-three or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by his exclusion therefrom:

(*b*) The right of any person to be settled with, or

the validity of any engagement with Government for the payment of revenue, or

the amount of revenue, cess or rate to be assessed on any mahâl, or share of a mahâl under this or any other Act for the time being in force:

(*c*) Any claims connected with or arising out of any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to accept the assessment or terms of sub-settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer:

(*d*) The formation of the record-of-rights,

the preparation, signing, or attestation of any of the documents contained therein, or

the notification of settlement:

(*e*) The determination of the class of a tenant or the rent payable by him, or the period for which such rent is fixed under this Act.

(*f*) The distribution of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahâl by partition; or

the determination of the rent to be paid by a co-sharer for land held by him after the partition in the mahâl of another co-sharer:

(*g*) Any matters provided for in sections fifty-two to fifty-nine (both inclusive):

(*h*) Any matters provided for in sections eighty-six to eighty-nine (both inclusive.)

(*i*) Claims connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue, (other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-five,) or any process enforced on account of an arrear of revenue:

or on account of any sum which is by this or any other Act realizable as revenue.

(*j*) Claims to set aside a sale for arrear of revenue other than claims under section one hundred and seventy-seven.

(*k*) Any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or on which the jurisdiction of that Court is actively exercised, except for the purpose of recovering mahâls committed by that Court to the charge of the Collector of the District.

In all the above cases, jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue authorities only.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

240. An appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Assistant Collector of the first or second class, whether in charge of a Sub-division or not, to the Collector of the District.

Appeal to Collector of District.

An appeal shall lie from any order passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer to the officer in charge of the settlement

Appeal to officer in charge of the settlement.

241. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from any order passed by the Collector of a District or an officer in charge of a settlement, or from any declaration or distribution of assessment under section forty-five, forty-six or forty-seven.

Appeal to Commissioner of Division.

242. Subject to the provisions of section two hundred and forty six, an appeal shall lie to the Board from any order passed under this Act by the Commissioner of a Division.

Appeal to Board.

243. No appeal under section two hundred and forty shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order complained of.

Limitation of appeal.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-one shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the order complained.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-two shall be brought after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

244. In computing the period prescribed for an appeal under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

Time to be excluded.

245. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Provision where Court is closed.

246. Any appeal under this Chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer or Board to whom or to which he appeals, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

247. Nothing in this Chapter applies to orders expressly made final by this Act or to appeals under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

Saving of orders expressly made final.

248. In any appeal to the Commissioner of a Division from an order passed by the Collector of the District or Settlement Officer on an appeal from an order of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class, or of an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Commissioner's order shall not be appealable, but shall be subject to revision by the Board under sections two hundred and fifty one and two hundred and fifty-three.

Commissioner's order when not appealable, but subject to revision.

249. The Appellate Court may either allow or summarily reject the appeal:

Powers of Appellate Court.

If it allow the appeal, it may reverse, modify or confirm the order of the Lower Court,

or it may direct the Court to make such further investigation or take such additional evidence as it may think necessary.

250. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the order on appeal, direct the execution of the order of the Lower Court to be suspended.

Power to suspend execution of order of Lower Court.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

251. The Board may call for and examine the record of any case, or the proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to it, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power of Board to call for and examine record of case or proceedings of subordinate Revenue Court.

252. The Commissioner, or the Collector of a District, or the Settlement Officer, may call for and examine the record or proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to him respectively, for the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and fifty-one;

Power of Commissioner, Collector, and Settlement Officer to call for records and proceedings.

and if he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order passed by such subordinate officer should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Board.

Report to Board.

253. If in any case, whether called for by the Board or reported for orders, it appears to the Board that any order or proceedings should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power of Board in cases called for or reported.

254. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of their own Court, or of any Revenue Court subordinate to them, not otherwise provided for by law.

Power to Board to make rules.

255. The Local Government may invest any tahsildár with the powers described in sections one hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and forty-one (both inclusive), and may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

Power of Local Government to invest tahsildárs with certain powers to make rules.

(*a*) regulating the assessment of land gained by alluvion, or the decrease of the assessment of a mahál in consequence of diluvion;

(*b*) for the guidance of Settlement Officers in fixing rent under section seventy or section seventy-two and section seventy-four:

All such rules shall be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The Board of Revenue, subject to the sanction of Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with the Act, for

(*c*) prescribing the duties to be performed respectively by tahsíldars, kánúngos, and patwáris;

(*d*) regulating the appointment of tahsíldars and officers inferior to them in rank, their duties, punishment, suspension, and dismissal;

(*e*) prescribing the manner in which Settlement Officers shall report for sanction the rates and method of assessment and the amounts they propose to assess;

(*f*) generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Amendment of Act XL of 1858.

256. In Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) section two shall be read as if for the words "estates paying revenue to Government the words "maháls assessed to revenue or held revenue-free" were substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpúr.

II. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapúr District,

Kaswá Rajá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Part I.—Regulations.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1795.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing the Process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1795.	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the Landed Estates in Benares, subject to the Payment of Revenue to Government, and of the Amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Revenue to Government in the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole.
XLII of 1795.	A Regulation for enacting, with Modifications, the Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Altumgah, Jaghire and other Lands in the Province of Benares, exempt from the Payment of public Revenue, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LI of 1795.	A Regulation respecting ryotty Pottahs in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the jumma of Lands, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797.	A Regulation for levying certain Fees to defray the Expense of the Offices for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue established under Regulations XXI, 1793, and XXX, 1795.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
V of 1800.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the Rules contained in Regulation VII, 1799, for enabling Proprietors and Farmers of Land to realize	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
	their Rents with greater Punctuality: as well as such other Parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares.	
VIII of 1800.	A Regulation for preparing a general Pergunnah Register of Lands; and for certain Alterations in the prescribed Registers of Estates paying Revenue, and Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1801.	A Regulation to explain and amend Part of the Rules for collecting the public Revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1803.	A Regulation for the guidance of the Magistrates, &c.	Section 26.
XXIII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, and prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Keepers of the Records.	The whole.
XXV of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, &c."	The whole.
XXVII of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Grant of Pottahs by the Landholders, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their Underfarmers, Tenants, and Ryots.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1803	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of public Revenue, under Grants not being Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1803	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XLII of 1803.	A Regulation for forming a periodical Register of the Zemindaries and other landed Estates, paying revenue to Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
LII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804.	A Regulation to provide for the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, and in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Customs; also to make further Provision for administering the Oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, Cap. 52.	So far as it relates to the appointment of Native Officers employed in the Land Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces.
VIII of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Conquered Provinces, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1805.	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation to be issued in the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa.	The whole.
VI of 1806.	A Regulation for the more effectual Repair of Embankments.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1807.	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting Persons paying or wishing to pay their Revenue directly to the Treasury of the Collector, instead of paying it through the Medium of a Táhsíldár.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1808.	A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Canoongoe in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
VIII of 1809.	A Regulation for modifying Parts of the Rules in force respecting the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	So far as it relates to the Land-Revenue Department.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force for the Collection of the Land-Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section II, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections III and IV, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections III and IV, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other Rules in lieu thereof.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XII of 1817.	A Regulation for securing the better Administration of the Office of Putwarry in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Pattaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1819.	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
II of 1819.	A Regulation for modifying the Provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the Resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of Assessment under Illegal or Invalid Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1821.	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land-Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution, and altering the Jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the Superintendence of the Land Revenue, in the Territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
VI of 1822.	A Regulation to establish a Court of Wards for Benares, and to define and explain certain of the Rules regarding the Powers and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Wards.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1822.	A Regulation for declaring the Principles according to which the Settlement of the Land-Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying and explaining the existing Regulations relative to the Sale of Land for the Recovery of Arrears of Revenue, &c.	The preamble and sections two and thirty-six.
IX of 1824.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces and in Bundlecund for a further Period of Five Years.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1825.	A Regulation for extending the Operation of Regulation VII, 1822, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces
XIII of 1825.	A Regulation to maintain the Settlement made for certain Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue by Canoongoes, in the Province of Behar, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIV of 1825	A Regulation to declare the extent of the Authority possessed by the Revenue Authorities subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the Confirmation of Lakhiraj Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1828.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Special Commissioners for the more speedy Hearing and Determination of Appeals from the Decisions of the Revenue Authorities, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1828.	A Regulation to declare and extend the Powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising Settlements, under the Provisions of Regulation VII, 1822.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1829.	A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the Rules laid down in Clauses Fourth and Fifth, Section II, Regulation III, 1828, relative to Appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of Clause Second, Section X, Regulation I, 1829.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules in force relative to the Construction and Repair of Embankments.	The whole.
X of 1831.	A Regulation for vesting in a Deputation from the Sudder Board of Revenue to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, the exclusive Control over the Revenue Affairs of the Province of Benares, &c.	To whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828, &c.	Sections two to fifteen, both inclusive.
	Part II.—Acts.	
Act I of 1841.	An Act for facilitating the Collection of the Revenue of Government and defining the Interest intended to be conveyed by Public Sales for the Realization of Arrears of the public Revenue in Putteedary Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1841.	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1845.	An Act to amend Act No. XII of 1841, entitled "An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue"	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VIII of 1846.	An Act for determining the Duration of the existing Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.	The whole, except as to the settlement of Banda.
Act I of 1847.	An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of Boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXVI of 1854.	An Act for making better provision for the education of male minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XXXI of 1858.	An Act to make further provision for the Settlement of Land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIX of 1863.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, is published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.:—

Note by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th February 1873.
Petition from certain Zamíndárs of Allahabad.
Observations from the members of the Committee of Jaunpur.
Ditto from Allahabad Committee of Landholders, dated 15th August 1873.
Memorandum of suggestions from Allahabad Institute, dated 18th August 1873.
Objections from the inhabitants of Zila Mirzapur.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1930 A, dated 6th September 1873, and enclosures.
Memorandum by G. Debnam, Esq., dated 14th March 1873.
Remarks by A. W. Webb, Esq., dated 7th May 1873.
Note by C. Currie, Esq., dated 9th May 1873.
Remarks by C. W. Carpenter, Esq., dated 19th May 1873.
Note by J. R. Reid, Esq., dated 27th May 1873.
Memorandum by W. Duthoit, Esq., dated 27th May 1873.
Ditto by F. C. Chapman, Esq., dated 29th May 1873.
Note by R. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., dated 5th June 1873.
Memorandum by E. T. Atkinson, Esq.
Ditto by R. M. Edwards, Esq.
Objections from Secretary Nainí Tál Institute.
" from inhabitants of Ghazípur.
Memorial from Muhammad Faiz-ud-din of Sheikhopur, dated 20th July 1873.
Proceedings of a Committee of the Nainí Tál Institute, held on 23rd August 1873.
Objections from British Indian Association, Moradábád, dated 13th September 1873.
Comments by Bábu Gungaparshád of Barelí.
Objections by Bábu Jaichand of Farakhábád, dated 26th August 1873.
Note by His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypur.
Petition from certain Zamíndárs of Sikandarábád.
Petitions from certain Zamíndárs of Jaunpur and Mirzapur.
Note by the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, dated 20th September 1873.

We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the amended Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this Final Report.

2. We have made the amendments in the Penal Code, the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, and Act XVIII of 1871, which will be necessitated by the repeal of Act X of 1859.

3. We have altered the definition of "mahál" so as to render our meaning more distinct and we have omitted the definition of 'tenant,' and have supplied the omission by alterations in the body of the Bill.

4. In the case of privileged tenants, who shall have lost or parted with their rights before the passing of the proposed Act, we have barred the acquisition of such rights—

(*a*) in lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant or a tenant at fixed rates:

(*b*) in sír-land let by a sharer in the village other than the person who has acquired the rights so lost or parted with.

5. We have prevented the acquisition of a right of occupancy under the twelve years' rule by any tenant holding under a written lease of any kind, and by his sub-lessee.

6. We have reduced to ten years the term for which the rent of a privileged or of an occupancy-tenant may be fixed. This alteration has been made because the majority of us, having regard to the weighty opinions given in favour of shortening the term, think it the more prudent course. We have also added to the grounds on which a landholder may at the expiration of such term claim an enhancement, the increase (if any) in the value of the produce of the land.

7. We have made the provisions as to applications for the ejectment of tenants applicable to farmers or lessees on the termination of their leases.

8. We have embodied the provisions of Act XIV of 1863, as to the exercise of the power of distress by sharers in joint undivided mahále.

9. We have transferred the five paragraphs relating to suits for enhancement, compensation for illegal dispossession, for the recovery of the occupancy of land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed, for abatement, and for leases or counterparts, from clause 90 to clause 94, the object being to bring questions of this class entirely within the cognizance of the Revenue authorities.

10. We have provided for the enforcement of orders passed on applications made under clause 94, and have declared that they shall have the same effect as judgments of the Civil Courts.

11. We have provided a period of limitation of six months for applications for compensation for illegal dispossession, and for the recovery of the occupancy of land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed.

12. We have enabled the Collector of the District to withdraw and transfer any case or class of cases under the proposed Act.

13. In the case of a decree for ejectment for damaging land, we have empowered the Court to allow the tenant to repair the damage within one month, or to order him to pay compensation, and have declared that if the damage be repaired or compensation paid, the decree shall not be executed.

14. We have barred appeals from orders made under clause 182 for admitting appeals.

15. We have made several changes in the wording and arrangement, and we recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed.

J. F. D. INGLIS.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. E. EGERTON.

SIMLA,
The 7th October 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

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SCHEDULE.—Forms.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except the Districts described in the second schedule hereto annexed;

But nothing herein contained applies to land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), Act No. XIV of 1863 (*to amend Act X of* 1859), and Act XXII of 1872 (*to explain and amend Act No. X of* 1859) are hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not legalize any practice which immediately before the passing of this Act was unlawful.

Illustration (*a*) to the Indian Penal Code, section nineteen, and Act XI of 1865, section fifty-two, shall be read as if, for "Act X of 1859" the words and figures, "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted. And section fifteen of Act No. XVIII of 1871 (*for the levy of rates on land in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be read as if for "section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859, and in section one of Act No XIV of 1863" the words and figures "section ninety of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted, and as if for "Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863" the words and figures "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted.

Acts amended.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

'Mahál.'

(1.) 'Mahál' means—

(*a*) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land-revenue, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed:

(*b*) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed.

'Rent.'

(2.) 'Rent' means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

'Landholder.'

(3.) 'Landholder' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent.

'Sír-land.'

(4.) 'Sír-land' means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the District in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, for twelve years;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers.

'Collector of the District.'

(5.) 'Collector of the District' means the chief officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of the District.

'Commissioner.'

(6.) "Commissioner" means the Chief Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a Division.

'Board.'

(7.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.

'Civil Jail.'

(8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the District, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rates.

4. In the permanently settled districts persons who possess a permanent transferable interest in land, and who are intermediate between the proprietor of a mahál and the occupants, and who hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants at fixed rates.

5. All tenants in districts or portions of districts permanently settled, who hold lands at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed since the Permanent Settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called "tenants at fixed rates."

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever in any suit to which the provisions of section four or section five apply, it is proved that the rent at which land is held has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Privileged tenants.

7. Every tenant in a village who, before the passing of this Act, has lost or parted with his proprietary rights in that village, or whose ancestors from whom he might have inherited such rights have lost or parted with the same rights since the introduction of British rule, in any of the ways following, namely,

(1.) by sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) by sale in execution of a decree of a Civil or Revenue Court; or

(3.) by agreement with his or their co-sharers, or by gift, sale, exchange or mortgage:

shall have a right of occupancy, at favourable rates, in land actually cultivated by him in such village at the date of the passing of this Act.

This right shall not be acquired—

(*a*) in land sublet by an occupancy-tenant or a tenant at fixed rates,

(*b*) in sír-land let by a sharer in the village other than the person who has acquired the right so lost or parted with.

Every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahál in any of the ways above-mentioned shall have a right of occupancy at favourable rates in the land held by him as sír at the date of such loss or parting.

Persons having such rights of occupancy shall be called "privileged tenants," and shall have all the rights of occupancy-tenants.

Occupancy-tenants.

8. Every tenant who has actually occupied or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so occupied or cultivated by him.

Such tenants shall be called "occupancy-tenants."

The occupation or cultivating of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the occupation or cultivating of the tenant within the meaning of this section:

Tenants barred from right of occupancy.

Provided that no tenant shall acquire under this section a right of occupancy—

(a) in land which he holds from an occupancy-tenant, or from a privileged tenant, or from a tenant holding at fixed rates;

(b) in sír-land;

(c) in land held by him in lieu of wages.

Time excluded from reckoning period necessary for acquiring right of occupancy.

Provided also that when a tenant actually occupies or cultivates land under a written lease without having a right of occupancy in such land, the period of twelve years necessary for acquiring a right of occupancy therein by him or any one claiming under him shall begin on the expiration of the term of such lease. If during the currency of such lease he ceases to occupy the land comprised therein, and sublets it to another, no right of occupancy in such land shall be acquired by the sub-lessee during the currency of the lease.

Rights under sections 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. The right of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable. No other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights.

When any person entitled to such last mentioned right dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land: provided that no collateral relative of the deceased who did not then share in the cultivation of his holding shall be entitled to inherit under this section.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

10. On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he is a tenant at fixed rates,

or a privileged tenant,

or an occupancy-tenant,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants at fixed rates.

11. The rent paid by tenants at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of privileged and occupancy-tenants.

12. The rent paid by privileged and occupancy-tenants shall not be liable to enhancement, except—

(a) by a written agreement registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or recorded before the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo: or

(b) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the law for the time being in force: or

(c) by order under this Act.

Grounds of enhancing rent of occupancy-tenants.

13. Where the rent of any occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by a decree under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order or decree, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant on one of the following grounds and on no others:—

(a) that the rate of the rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of similar quality with similar advantages,

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of the land have, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant;

(c) that the quantity of land held by the tenant has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him.

Selection of villages for comparison.

Whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, has been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the land of similar quality, with similar advantages, shall, for the purpose of this section, be selected from the same circle.

When the Settlement Officer has not so divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the land regarding which the application has been made shall be compared with land of similar quality and with similar advantages, in the same tahsíl or in a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

14. Where the rent of any privileged tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant as if he were an occupancy-tenant, provided that if his rent be raised, such rent shall not be less than two annas, or more than four annas, in the rupee below the rate which he would have to pay if he were an occupancy-tenant.

Abatement in like cases.

15. Where the rent of any privileged tenant or occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the tenant may apply for an abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

(*b*) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of such land have, been decreased by any cause beyond his power.

Time of enhancement or abatement where rent of privileged or occupancy tenant has been fixed by order under this Act

16. Where the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by an order under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to be enhanced or abated until the expiration of ten years from the date on which such order took effect, or until the conclusion of the period of settlement of the District, or until the revision of the settlement of the District by order of the Local Government, whichever of the said three events first occurs.

Grounds of enhancement and abatement where rent has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer or under this Act.

17. Where the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant during the currency of the term for which the rent has been so fixed, on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(*a*) that the area of the tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise;

(*b*) that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have since the date of the order been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant,

And the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds and on no others:

(*c*) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise;

(*d*) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Grounds of enhancement or abatement of rent of tenant at fixed rates.

18. In the case of a tenant at fixed rates, the landholder may apply to enhance his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise,

and the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise.

Day before which applications for enhancement or abatement must be made.

19. Applications for enhancement or abatement of rent must be made on or before the fifteenth day of November next before the year commencing on the first day of July from which the rent is to be enhanced or abated,

Orders when to take effect.

and all orders for enhancement or abatement shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the order.

Consideration of caste of tenant in determining rate.

20. In determining, under this chapter, the rate of rent payable by any tenant, his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that, by local custom, caste is taken into account in determining such rate.

Tenants-at-will.

21. No tenant-at-will of land shall be liable to pay rent in excess of the rent (if any) payable by him in the previous year ending on the thirtieth day of June, unless the landholder and tenant have agreed as to the rent to be paid to the former by the latter, and such agreement has been recorded by the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo of the pargana in which such land is situate.

Rent of privileged or occupancy-tenant fixed by agreement.

22. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by agreement between the parties, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for such term as may be agreed on.

(*a*.)—*Leases.*

Lease to which tenant is entitled.

23. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the landholder, and may at any time during the continuance of his holding, apply for a lease containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) the quantity of land held by him, and where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(*b*) the amount of annual rent payable for such land:

(*c*) the instalments in which, and the dates on which, such rent is to be paid:

(*d*) any special conditions of the lease:

(*e*) if the rent is payable in kind, or is calculated on a valuation of the produce, the proportion of produce to be delivered, the mode of valuation, and the time, manner, and place of delivery.

Tenants at fixed rates.

24. Tenants at fixed rates are entitled to receive leases at such rates.

Privileged and occupancy-tenants.

25. Privileged and occupancy-tenants are entitled to receive leases at the rates hitherto paid by them, or determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Leases to which other tenants are entitled.

26. All other tenants are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the landholders.

Landholder granting lease entitled to reciprocal engagement.

27. Every landholder who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as he is entitled to receive, shall entitle the landholder to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Lease for period exceeding term of landholder's engagement.

28. If any lease be granted, or if any agreement be entered into by any landholder fixing the rent of land for any period exceeding the term of his own engagement with Government for his land, such lease or agreement

shall, on the expiration of the term aforesaid, be void at the option of either party.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

29. *a.* And whereas all grants for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor-General in Council, were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void; and such Regulation also provides that no length of possession shall be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Applications to resume.

b. Applications by the proprietor to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land, shall be made to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and, subject to rules to be made under section two hundred and three, shall be dealt with as other applications under this Act.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

c. Grants of land held under a written instrument, by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which is current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

d. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

e. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

f. Nothing in this section shall apply to either of the following cases:—

(1) Where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(2) Where previously to the passing of this Act land held rent-free is purchased for a valuable consideration, and resumption thereof has been barred under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, schedule II, No. 130.

(*b.*)—*Relinquishment and Ejectment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

30. Every tenant not holding under a lease shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landholder, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land on the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, and relinquishes it accordingly; or unless it has been let to any other person by such landholder or agent.

Service of notice through tahsíldár, if landholder or agent refuse to receive it.

31. If the landholder or his agent refuse to receive such notice, or if he receive it but refuses to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on such landholder or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

32. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landholder or his agent; but if the landholder or his agent cannot be found, or if he evades service of the notice, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Where the delay in serving the notice is owing to the fault of the landholder or his agent, the notice shall be deemed to have been served at the first attempt to serve it.

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

33. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at one per cent. per mensem; and if the arrear remains due on the thirtieth day of June, to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

No tenant at fixed rates, privileged tenant, occupancy-tenant, or tenant holding under a lease, the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain acts or omissions.

No ejectment of a tenant or cancelment of a lease shall be decreed on account of any act or omission of the tenant which is not detrimental to the land in his occupation, or which is not inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let.

Ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

34. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant at fixed rates, a privileged tenant, an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the expiration of the year, ending on the thirtieth day of June, in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall, on receiving such application (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty-one of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing the tenant that if he does not pay such amount into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice, he will be ejected from his land.

If such amount be not so paid, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may eject the tenant.

Such notice shall be deemed to be a process for enforcing the decree of arrears of rent within the meaning of section one hundred and twenty-seven.

Service of notice on tenant for limited period.

35. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his tenancy, he may cause a writ on notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Contents of notice.

36. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the district:

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate such land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to contest the right to eject him, he must apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for that purpose on or before that date.

Mode of serving notice.

37. The notice shall be issued and served through the office of the tahsildár on or before the first day of April, and the landholder shall pay the cost of service: it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

38. The tenant, on whom such notice has been served, may, on or before the first day of May next after the service, make an application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, contesting his liability to be ejected.

When such an application is made, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed to determine the question between the parties, as in the case of a suit by a landholder to eject a tenant.

If no such application is made, the tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on the first day of May next after the service; unless, after the service the landholder authorises the tenant to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

39. If the landholder require assistance to eject the person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty-eight he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharif* harvest commences; and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order the ejectment of such tenant if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the notice was duly served on such tenant under section thirty-seven;

(*b*) that he has not been authorised by the landholder to continue in occupation;

(*c*) that the tenant has not made the application mentioned in section thirty-eight; or

(*d*) that if such application has been made, the question has been determined adversely to the tenant.

Provided that no such application for the ejectment of a farmer on the determination of a lease shall be received if the lease be of the kind in which an advance has been made by the leaseholder, and the proprietor's right of re-entry at the end of the term is contingent on the repayment of such advance either in money or by the usufruct of the land. In all such cases the landholder must proceed by suit in the Civil Court.

Notice of ejectment when void.

40. If the landholder allow the tenant, on whom the notice of ejectment has been served, or against whom any proceedings in ejectment under section thirty-nine have been taken, to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharif* harvest, the proceedings shall become void.

Rights of ejected tenant.

41. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant, and growing on the land at the time of his ejectment,

and to use the land for the purpose of tending and gathering in such crops or other products, paying adequate rent therefor.

Effect of tender by landlord of payment for crops.

Provided that, if the landholder desire to purchase such crops or other products, he may tender their price to the tenant; and thereupon the right of the tenant to such crops and other products, and to use the land for the purpose aforesaid, shall cease.

Power to determine rent and price.

In the case of a dispute under this section, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, on the application of the landlord or tenant, award the rent and price so payable; and the amount of such award, or of any tender accepted under this section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of rent by suit under this Act.

Application by tenant for officer to divide produce or appraise crop.

42. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a like nature, requiring the presence both of the cultivator and landholder, either personally or by agent,

if either landholder or tenant personally, or by agent, neglect to attend at the proper time, or if there is a dispute as to the amount or value of the crop, an application may be presented to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue a written notice to the opposite party or his agent to attend, on the date, and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate, or appraisement shall be made.

If on or before the date appointed, the dispute have not been amicably adjusted, three residents of the village or neighbourhood shall be appointed assessors; one by each of the parties, and one by the officer deputed to divide the grain or estimate or appraise the crops, and the officer deputed shall decide the amount of rent payable by their award, and shall give to the party applying a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

Provided that if either party fail to attend, the officer deputed shall nominate an assessor on his behalf.

The officer deputed shall report his proceedings to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall determine the amount of costs properly incurred under this section, and the share of the costs to be paid by either party.

(c.)—Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

43. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has inherited or purchased, make any such improvements on the land in his possession as are hereinafter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the same land without payment of compensation for such improvements.

Explanation.—The word "improvements" as used in this section means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(*a*) tanks, wells and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes,

(*b*) works for the drainage of land, for the reclaiming of land from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water,

(*c*) the reclaiming, clearing, or enclosing of lands for agricultural purposes,

(*d*) the renewal, or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto.

Basis of, and mode of making, compensation.

44. Such compensation may, at the option of the landholder or his representative, be made—

1*st.*—by payment in money;

2*nd.*—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landholder or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

3*rd.*—partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

45. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall

(*a*) cause notice thereof to be served on the other party,

(*b*) take such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce,

(*c*) make such further inquiry as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may deem necessary, and

(*d*) determine the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

Considerations in determining compensation.

46. In determining the amount or value mentioned in section forty-five or the terms of such lease, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landholder either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by allowing the tenant to hold at a favourable rate of rent.

(d.)—Compensation for wrongful Acts and Omissions.

Right of tenant to compensation for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

47. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his lease or payable under the provisions of this Act,

and every tenant from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover from the landholder compensation not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Contents of receipt.

Receipts for rent shall specify the period or crop on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid;

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

48. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any tenant by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover from the person guilty of such extortion such compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector thinks reasonable.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person guilty of such extortion may be subject under the Indian Penal Code.

(e.)—Deposit of Rent in Government Treasury.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

49. If any tenant tenders to the landholder full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for leave to deposit such amount in his Court to the credit of the landholder.

Form and verification of application.

50. The application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be as nearly as may be in the form (A) in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and three:

Penalty for false statement.

and the person making the verification shall be punishable, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

51. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall receive the amount which the tenant desires to deposit, and shall thereupon issue to the person to whose credit it has so been deposited, a notice in English or the vernacular language of

the district in the form (B) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

And such deposit shall in all questions between the landholder and the tenant be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landholder on account of the rent.

Mode of serving notice.

52. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

In their absence the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situate.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

53. If at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly, unless it has been repaid or paid in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Refund to depositor.

54. If no application be made by such person or his recognized agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit.

And at any time before the expiration of such period, on the joint application of the depositor and the person to whose credit the said sum was deposited, such sum shall be paid in such manner as the joint applicants desire.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESS.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

55. The produce of all land in the occupation of a tenant shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land;

Recovery of arrears by distress.

and when an arrear of rent is due from any cultivator, the person entitled to receive rent immediately from him may, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinafter provided, recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this Chapter.

Bar to distress of produce covered by security.

56. Provided always that, when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer not entitled to distrain.

Provided also, that no sharer in any mahál shall have power to distrain upon any tenant unless he is entitled to collect the whole rent from such tenant.

Provided also, that no sharer in a joint undivided mahál shall exercise such power otherwise than through a manager authorised to collect the rents of the whole mahál on behalf of all the sharers therein: Provided also, that in pattídárí mahále distress shall be made only through a lumberdár, or where the rent of a pattí is not collected by a lumberdár through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rent.

No distress for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

57. A distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless the rent has been enhanced under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or unless the cultivator has agreed to pay such excess and such agreement has been attested before the patwárí or kánúngo.

Distress by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

58. The power to distrain conferred by sections fifty-five and fifty-six may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of immoveable property;

and also by the agents employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability for illegal act.

If any wrongful act is committed by any such agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, such agent and his principal shall be jointly and severally liable to make compensation for such act.

Written authority to servants employed to distrain.

59. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section fifty-five, section fifty-six, or section fifty-eight, employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give him a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distress.

60. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

61. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Mode of service.

62. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the arrear and the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

63. Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

Standing crops, &c., when attached, may be reaped and stored.

If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are cut or gathered, under the rules hereinafter provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part of the same are fit for cutting or gathering.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

64. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who may, if he thinks necessary, depute an officer to support the distrainer in making the distress.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

65. If at any time after property has been distrained and before the day fixed for putting it up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the property tender payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

66. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

Application for sale.

or if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the officer for the time being authorized by the Local Government to sell distrained property within the tahsíl in which they are situate.

67. The application shall be in writing and shall contain—

Contents of application.

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the said officer the fee for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Deposit of cost of service of notice.

68. Immediately on receipt of the application the said officer shall send a copy of it to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector;

Procedure on receipt of application.

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the office of the tahsíldár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

and shall specify—

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

69. If a suit is instituted before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send to the officer referred to in section sixty-six, or, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

Suspension of sale on receipt of Collector's certificate of institution of suit.

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the said officer, he shall suspend the sale.

70. A person whose property has been distrained in manner hereinbefore provided, may institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

When such suit is instituted, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the said officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

71. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

72. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the said officer in manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as shall be allowed by him be discharged in full, proceed, in manner hereinafter mentioned, to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary to satisfy the demand with the costs of distress and sale.

Place of sale.

73. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the said officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

and if the demand with the costs of distress and sale be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

74. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or the next market-day, if a market be held at the place of sale, the sale shall be postponed until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

75. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Re-sale on default.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to purchaser.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Deduction from proceeds of costs of sale.

76. From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this Act, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount so deducted to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-eight, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Discharge of arrear with interest.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Surplus.

and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Sale officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

77. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing either directly, or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

78. Officers holding sales under this chapter are required to bring to the notice of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Postponement of sale, and report to Collector when defaulter has not received due notice.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold any such sale the officer holding it find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall thereupon

Order of Collector.

direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-eight, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Levy of charge when sale officer attends, and no sale takes place.

79. When an officer goes to any place for the purpose of holding a sale under this Act, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section seventy-eight, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having

been given by the distrainer to such officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Recovery from owner.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from distrainer.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector:

Limit to charge.

Provided that in no case shall a larger amount then ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

80. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue an order to the officer authorizing the sale of the property;

Second proclamation of sale.

and on the application of the distrainer, within five days from the receipt of such order by the officer, such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-eight, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

81. In all suits instituted to contest the distrainer's demand he shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property, as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

82. If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

When any such suit is instituted the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Collector when claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

If the claim is upheld, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

Provided that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by other than distrainer.

83. If in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall not affect the right of any person who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

84. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property, as the case

may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-three, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

85. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precautions for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained through any act or omission mentioned in the former part of this section.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

86. If any person not empowered to distrain property under sections fifty-five, fifty-six or fifty-eight, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, fraudulently distrains or sells or causes to be sold any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property so distrained or sold may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for that offence in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 84, 85, 86.

87. Provided that every suit instituted under any of the three last preceding sections shall be commenced within the term prescribed by section ninety-three.

Procedure in case of resistance of distress.

88. If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, upon complaint being made within fifteen days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought with all convenient speed before the Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, if he think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for six months, or until the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is paid or levied under warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

If the offender be not the owner of the property, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

Proceedings of officers subject to revision and orders of Collector.

89. All proceedings of officers under this chapter shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

90. Every process issued by a Collector of a District or Assistant Collector under this Act shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, the sum required for his travelling expenses, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service free of charge.

Provided that, if in any case the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resistance of process.

91. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under this Act may be punished by him according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

92. Except in the way of appeal as hereinafter provided, no Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any suit of the nature mentioned in this section might be brought,

and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:

(a) for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was demised, or

(c) to cancel a lease for the breach of any condition binding on the tenant, and which by law, custom or special agreement, involves the forfeiture of the lease;

(d) for the recovery of any overpayment of rent, or for compensation under sections forty-seven or forty-eight;

(e) for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(f) for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(g) suits by lumberdárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lumberdár;

(h) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of a mahál, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(i) suits by muáffidárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them, as such muáffidárs or assignees;

(j) suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

Limitation of suits.

93. Suits for arrears of rent or revenue or, for a share of the profits of a mahál, or of village-expenses or other dues, shall not be brought after three years from the day on which the arrears or share became due:

Suits relating to distress shall not be brought after three months from the day on which the right to sue accrued:

All other suits may be brought within one year from the day on which the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

The day on which the arrears become due or the day on which the right to sue accrues (as the case may be) shall be excluded in computing the periods of limitation prescribed by this section.

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

94. No Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter on which any application of the nature mentioned in this section might be made: such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in manner provided under this Act, and not otherwise:—

(a) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section ten.

(b) Application by a landholder, or his agent, to compel a patwárí to produce his accounts relating to land.

(c) Application to resume rent-free grants under section twenty-nine, and to assess to rent land previously held rent-free.

(d) Application from a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-four or section thirty-five.

(e) Applications made by a tenant, under section thirty-eight.

(f) Application from a landholder under section thirty-nine for assistance to eject a tenant.

(g) Application from a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crop, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-one.

(h) Application by a landholder to determine rent payable for land used by a tenant for the purpose of tending or gathering in the crop, under section forty-one.

(i) Application by a landholder or tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of a standing crop, under section forty-two.

(j) Application by a landholder or tenant to determine compensation for improvements of land.

(k) Application by a tenant for leave to deposit rent.

(l) Application for enhancement of rent.

(m) Application for compensation for illegal dispossession.

(n) Application for the recovery of the occupancy of any land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed.

(o) Application for abatement of rent.

(p) Application for leases or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered.

Points of procedure relating to applications.

95. (a.) All applications under section ninety-four shall be made in the district in which the land, crops or products referred to is or are situate, and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and seventeen to two hundred and twenty-eight (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

(b.) All orders passed on applications under this section shall be proved in the same manner, and when proved shall have the same effect as judgments of the Civil Courts.

(c.) In cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, all such orders may be executed by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

(d.) In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same power, in regard to contempts, resistance, and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

(e.) Applications under heads (m) and (n) of section ninety-four shall not be brought after six months from the date of the illegal dispossession.

96. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw such powers.

Local Government may invest officers with Assistant Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

97. Assistant Collectors of either class shall have, as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

Suits and applications cognizable by Collectors.

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid, under section forty-seven;

(c) suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(d) suits by lumberdárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lumberdár;

(e) suits by muáfídárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them as such muáfídárs or assignees;

(f) applications by a landholder, or by an agent employed by a landholder, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(g) applications by a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-one;

(h) applications by a landholder to determine the amount of rent payable by a tenant using land for the purpose of tending or gathering in crops, under section forty-one;

(i) applications by a landholder or a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section forty-two;

(j) suits by taluqdárs or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

(k) applications by tenants for leave to deposit rent.

98. Assistant Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section ninety-seven, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

Additional suits and applications cognizable by Assistant Collectors, first class.

(a) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation, or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(b) suits to cancel a lease for any breach of any condition binding on the tenant;

(c) applications by a landholder to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section thirty-four;

(d) applications under section thirty-eight by a tenant contesting notice of ejectment;

(e) applications by a landholder under section thirty-nine, for assistance to eject a tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served;

(f) applications for compensation for illegal dispossession;

(g) applications by a landholder or tenant to determine the amount to be paid as compensation for improvements;

(h) suits for the recovery of any over-payment or rent or for compensation, under section forty-seven or section forty-eight;

(i) suits by co-sharers for their recorded shares of the profits of a mahál or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(j) applications to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed by the landholder.

99. In addition to the powers specified in sections ninety-seven and ninety-eight, an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government in this behalf shall have power to try the following applications:—

Additional suits cognizable by Collector, first class, specially empowered.

(a) applications for enhancement of rent of a privileged or an occupancy-tenant;

(b) applications for abatement of rent;

(c) applications under section twenty-nine for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the assessment to rent of land hitherto held rent-free;

(d) applications for leases or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered;

(e.) applications to determine the nature or class of a tenant's tenure.

100. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district, or officer in charge of a settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases for inquiry and decision, from his own file, to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class of cases under the provisions of this Act.

Power to make over cases.

101. Collectors of Districts, and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of Districts, and officers in charge of a settlement, may, respectively, withdraw any case or class of cases from any Revenue Officers subordinate to them, and may deal with such case or class of cases themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same under the provisions of this Act.

Power to withdraw cases.

Exercise by Collector of District of powers conferrible on Assistant Collector.

102. The Collector of the District may exercise

(a) all powers given by this Act to Collectors of Districts,

(b) all powers which by this Act are conferred, or can be conferred, on Assistant Collectors.

Investment of officer in charge of sub-division with powers of Collector of District.

The Local Government may invest any officer placed in charge of a sub-division of a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Collector of a District.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS UP TO JUDGMENT.

Place where suits to be instituted.

103. Suits under this Act shall be instituted in the District in which the subject of the suit, or some part thereof, is situate,

Mode of instituting suits. Contents of plaint or statement of claim.

and all such suits shall be commenced by presenting to the Court a plaint or statement of claim, which shall contain—

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the subject-matter of the claim, and its amount or value computed according to the Court Fees Act, 1870; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Managers of estates to be deemed landholders.

104. For the purpose of suing or being sued under this Act, the managers of estates, whether held under the Court of Wards or under direct management, shall be deemed to be landholders.

Suits by sharers in a mahál.

105. No co-sharer in an undivided property shall in that character be entitled separately to sue a tenant under this Act unless he is authorized to receive from such tenant the whole of the rent payable by such tenant to all the co-sharers. Save as aforesaid all suits shall in such cases be brought by the lumberdár (if any) entitled to receive the rent or by all the co-sharers jointly.

Statement by whom to be presented.

106. The statement of claim shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of statement.

The statement of claim shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, do declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

False averment.

If the statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be punishable according to the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with statement.

107. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his statement of claim.

Admission afterwards.

Unless such document be so delivered or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

108. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his statement of claim, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Statement in suits for arrears of rent.

109. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, revenue, share of profit, village-expenses, or other due under section ninety-two, the statement shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

and, if the suit be for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from any tenant, the summons shall also specify the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; and in all cases coming under this section the statement shall specify the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

Statement in suits for ejectment.

110. If the suit be for the ejectment of a tenant, from any land, the statement shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the land; and, if necessary for its identification, shall set forth it boundaries.

Return or amendment of statement.

111. If the statement of claim do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may return the statement to the plaintiff, or, at its discretion, allow it to be amended.

Issue of summons.

112. If the statement of claim be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

Order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons.

If the plaintiff or the Court does not require the personal attendance of the defendant, the summons shall order the defendant to appear either personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or is accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

113. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant relies in support of his defence.

Order to produce documents.

It shall also direct him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process, and shall be in the form D contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Order to bring witnesses.

114. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

Mode of serving summons.

or, if the copy cannot be delivered to the defendant personally, by affixing copy of the summons to some conspicuous part of his usual residence, and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's Office.

115. If the summons be served by delivering a copy to the defendant personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

Endorsement on summons.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

116. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such District, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Service of summons in another district.

117. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next succeeding section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court by the plaintiff within such time before the issue of such summons or warrant as is fixed by the Court issuing the process.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except in cases in which the Court in exercise of the discretion reserved to it in section eighty-eight allows the summons to be issued gratis), the case shall be struck off the file of suits;

Effect of failure to deposit.

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

118. *a.*—If in any suit against a tenant for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or in any suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, or a share of profits or village-expenses or other dues, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, the plaintiff shall present, with his statement of claim, an application for the issue of such warrant.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

b.—When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* it appear to the Court that the claim is well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

c.—The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he relies in support of his defence.

d.—Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms E and F in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

119. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court, and the Court shall commit him to custody, unless he deposit in Court such sum as may be specified in the notice.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided;

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon,

and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he furnishes such security or deposit such sum as the Court orders.

The security-bond shall be in the form G contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of security-bond.

121. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it seems proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, appointing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

122. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to him such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he has sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

123. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Judgment by default.

124. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the plaintiff's right to the relief which he claims, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

Decree upon admission of claim.

Proviso.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

125. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

126. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

127. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

but Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given appears, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shows good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and satisfies the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case.

Adverse party to be summoned.

But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Examination and cross-examination of parties.

128. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other party or his agent.

Examination and cross-examination of agents.

129. If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he appears or any person accompanying such agent, may be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

Defendant may file written statement.

130. At the time of the examination, the defendant may, if he think fit, file a written statement in his defence.

Mode of examination.

131. The examination of the parties or their agents or such other persons as aforesaid shall be according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the presiding officer, and shall be filed with the record.

Witness produced may be examined.

132. If either of the parties produce a witness on such day, the presiding officer may take the evidence of such witness.

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

133. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit:

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the presiding officer see fit to extend the time for delivering the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

134. If after the examination required by section one hundred and twenty-eight, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on

behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

135. If on such examination as aforesaid either party be absent and his agent be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent was unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

and if such party fails to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it deems proper in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

136. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

137. The parties shall produce their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall thereupon issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

138. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to suits under this Act.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

139. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such evidence as may be then before the Court.

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by agents.

140. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by authorised agents employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such agents;

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such person as aforesaid.

Processes served on such agents.

Processes served on any such agent shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such agent.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

141. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

142. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf:

Personal attendance when not excused.

But the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court;

Fee for agents not chargeable as costs.

and no fee for any agent or mukhtár shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act, unless the Court certify that, under the circumstances of the case, such fee is proper to be allowed.

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

143. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further evidence, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing of any case, to such day as to it may seem fit.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

144. The presiding officer may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to it, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may himself proceed to the spot, and make such local inquiry in person.

Provisions applied to such enquiry.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of

the civil courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the presiding officer of the court in person.

Record in case of enquiry by Court.

In the latter case the presiding officer, after completing the inquiry, shall record such observations as appear to him appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall form part of the proceedings in the suit.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and cost into Court.

145. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

146. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

In suits where right to receive rent is disputed, third person who has received it to be made a party.

147. When in any suit between a landholder and a tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the tenant is disputed on the ground that some third person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person may be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person may be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party entitled to the rent of such land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Court may order tenant to repair damage caused by certain acts or omissions.

148. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of his lease, on account of any act or omission by which the land in his occupation has been damaged, or which is inconsistent with the purpose for which the land has been demised, the Court may, if it think fit, allow the tenant to repair such damage within one month from the date of the decree, or order him to pay such compensation, or make such other order in the case, as the Court thinks fit,

and if such damage be so repaired, or compensation paid, or order obeyed, the decree shall not be executed.

Delivery of judgment.

149. Every judgment under this chapter shall be pronounced in open Court.

Language and contents.

150. The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the presiding officer and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that the judgment may be written in English, if the presiding officer is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Power to hold Court in any place within district.

151. Every officer invested with powers under this Act may hold a Court for hearing and determining suits under this Act in any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

Every hearing shall be in open Court, and the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend in such place.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment of tenant.

152. If the decree be for the ejectment of any tenant from land occupied by him, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree thereto.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition.

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate on the application of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall give effect to the same.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

153. If the decree or order be for the payment of arrears of rent, or of money, or for the delivery of papers or accounts, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear in Court pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree or order.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

154. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and is not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fails to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

155. A writ of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which it may issue.

Such writ may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of writ of execution.

Writ of execution against the person or moveable property of a debtor shall be in the form H or I contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Execution against moveable property.

156. Any moveable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with execution of the process by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles excepted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of writs.

157. Every writ of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall continue in force for such period as he may direct (not being more than sixty days) calculated from such date.

Second and successive writs.

158. Second and successive writs of execution may be issued by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

159. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

160. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, unless notice to appear and be heard have been previously served on such heir or other representative.

No process of execution after three years, if judgment be for sum not exceeding 500 rupees.

161. No process of execution shall be issued on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees;

Regulation of period in such cases.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Procedure in execution of writ against person.

162. If a writ issue for taking any person in execution, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the writ,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as is satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector that he has no present means of paying the same amount,

the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send him to the civil jail there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meantime he pays the full amount, for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Limit of imprisonment.

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

163. Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

When further liability extinguished.

If the amount due under the decree do not exceed one hundred rupees, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree.

When not extinguished.

In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

164. Every person applying for the issue of a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and eighteen, or suing out process of execution against the person of any judgment-debtor, shall deposit in Court, when the warrant issues, diet-money for thirty days at such rate not exceeding two annas per diem, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may direct, unless for any special reason he directs that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

165. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

166. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Refund of remainder.

167. In executing a writ of execution against the moveable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list, at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

Procedure in executing writ against moveable property.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be sent to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall be affixed in his office.

168. No moveable property taken in execution under this Act shall be sold before the expiration of ten days next after the day on which such property is so taken.

Time to elapse before sale of moveable property.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Custody meanwhile.

The provisions of sections seventy-three to seventy-seven (both inclusive) so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Provisions applied to sale.

169. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of any moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale,

Sale not vitiated by regularity in publishing or conducting it.

but any person injured by such irregularity may recover compensation for such injury by suit in the Civil Court:

Right to sue for compensation.

Provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

Limitation.

170. In the execution of any decree for the payment of money under this Act, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immoveable property belonging to such debtor, and such property may be sold under the rules contained in the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, regulating the sale of land for arrears of land-revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which it is subject.

In executing decrees for money, when execution may be applied for against immoveable property.

171. If the immoveable property against which execution is applied for be other than a mahál, or share of a mahál, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of moveable property: and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, and one hundred and sixty-nine shall be applicable.

Process when the immoveable property is not a mahál.

172. When such property is a mahál, or a share of a mahal, the decree shall be sent for execution to the Collector of the District in which such property is situate,

Process when it is a mahál.

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies the Collector of the District that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment-debt may be raised by mortgage of the property, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the property or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Collector of the District may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, postpone the sale for such period as the Collector of the District thinks proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies his creditor, the execution shall be stayed, and the Collector shall report the fact to the Court by which the decree was made.

But if the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy his creditor within the period so fixed, the Collector of the District shall cause an accurate rent-roll of the property to be prepared, and ascertain the annual income derivable therefrom.

173. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District such income is sufficient to pay off the judgment-debt with interest at six per cent. per annum, within any period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the decree, he may transfer the property to the judgment-creditor, or if the judgment-creditor refuse to take it, to some other person, or he may hold it under his own management, for such period not exceeding fifteen years, as may be sufficient for the recovery of the debt with interest as aforesaid, and on such conditions as to the payment of such debt and interest as he deem expedient.

Power to transfer property to judgment-creditor.

Orders passed under this section shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, but shall not be open to appeal to the Civil Court.

174. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District the recovery of the debt under section one hundred and seventy-three is impossible, or if the sale of the property appear to him advisable on other grounds, he shall report the case for orders to the Board.

Report of case to Board.

175. On the receipt of such report, the Board may make, or cause to be made, any further endeavours for the recovery of the debt under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-three, as to it may seem practicable.

Procedure on receipt of report.

176. If it appear to the Board that the debt cannot be recovered under section one hundred and seventy-three, or if the sale of the property appear to it advisable on other grounds, it shall order the property to be sold, in which case the sale shall be made under the rules in force for the sale of land for arrears of land revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which such property may be subject.

Power to order sale of property.

177. If before the day fixed for any sale of any property under this Act, a third party appear before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and claim a right or interest to or in any of the property, he shall examine such party or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

and, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

178. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order as he thinks fit between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In deciding such claim, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

179. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, at the time of disposing of the case, order him to pay to the judgment-creditor the costs of the proceedings on the claim, and also such sum as he thinks sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order passed under section one hundred and seventy-eight or section one hundred and seventy-nine.

No appeal from order under sections 178, 179.

But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property taken in execution, the suit shall not be for the recovery of such property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom it was brought to sale.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

(a).—*From Decrees in Suits.*

181. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of a District or an Assistant Collector of the first class, if the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees, his judgment shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as hereinafter provided.

Judgment of Collector final where amount, or value of property in suit does not exceed 100 rupees.

182. All decisions of the Assistant Collector of the second class in suits mentioned in section ninety-two shall be appealable to the Collector of the District, whose order thereon shall (subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-eight) be final where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Appeal from decision of Assistant Collector of second class.

183. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date of the decree.

Time for presentation.

184. The Collector of the District may either dismiss the petition or may fix a day for hearing the appeal, and in that case shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure on appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be heard *ex parte*.

185. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector of the District to re-admit the appeal,

Re-admission of appeal.

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector of the District may re-admit the appeal.

186. After hearing the appeal, the Collector of the District shall give judgment in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for giving judgment in original suits.

Judgment in appeal.

187. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is final as provided in section one hundred and eighty-one, he may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

Re-hearing of suits not open to appeal.

188. An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of the first class,

Appeal to District Judge.

in all suits mentioned in section ninety-two in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, or

in which the proprietary title to land has been determined between parties having conflicting claim thereto:

Provided that where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Appeal to High Court.

189. The rules for the time being in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

190. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Special appeal to High Court from District Judge.

(*b*).—*Appeals from Orders.*

(1) *Assistant Collectors of the second Class.*

191. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the Second Class under this Act, other than orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

Appeal from Assistant Collector of second class.

(2) *Assistant Collectors of the first Class.*

192. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the first Class,

Appeal from orders of Assistant Collectors of first Class on certain application under section 98.

(*a*) on applications under section ninety-eight, where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) on applications under section ninety-nine.

193. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all other orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the first Class, except—

Appeal from other orders of Assistant Collector of the first Class.

(*a*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-seven;

(*b*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*c*) orders under section one hundred and seventy-eight or section one hundred and seventy-nine.

(*d*) orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

194. The orders of an Assistant Collector of the first class on the following applications shall be final—

Final orders of Assistant Collector of first class.

(*a*) applications mentioned in section ninety-seven;

(*b*) applications mentioned in section ninety-eight, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(3) *Collector of the District.*

195. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from orders passed by the Collector of the District,

Appeal from certain orders of Collector of District.

(*a*) under section ninety-eight, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) under section ninety-nine.

In all other cases orders under this Act passed by the Collector of the District shall be final, (subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board.

(4) *Commissioner of the Division.*

196. The orders under section one hundred and ninety-two or section one hundred and ninety-three of the Commissioner of Division shall be final, subject to review by the Board.

Finality of orders of Commissioner of Division under sections 192, 195.

197. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner of Division in the applications mentioned in section ninety-nine shall lie to the Board, except where he dismisses the appeal.

Appeal to Board from his orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-nine.

In such case the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-eight shall apply.

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198. The Board may at any time call for any case which has came before any Commissioner of Division, or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon, consistent with this Act, as the Board thinks fit.

Power of Board to call for cases and pass orders thereon.

199. No appeal shall be brought to the Collector of the District after the expiration of thirty days, or to the Commissioner of the Division after the expiration of sixty days, or to the Board of Revenue after ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time for appealing.

200. Any appeal under this Act may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

Admission of appeals after prescribed period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

201. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit under this Act, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Time to be excluded in computing limitation period.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal under this Act, the day on which the judgment or order complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy

of the decree or order appealed against shall be excluded.

Rule as to last day for presentation or deposit, when Court is closed on such day.

202. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

203. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers in determining the rent payable by privileged tenants under sections thirteen, fifteen and seventeen,

(*b*) for the guidance of officers assessing rent under section twenty-nine,

(*c*) as to the dates on which instalments of rent shall fall due.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Board to make rules.

The Board of Revenue, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

(*d*) as to the procedure to be followed on all applications under section ninety-four,

(*e*) as to the reference of suits and such applications to arbitration,

(*f*) and generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Instalments when to be deemed in arrear.

204. When the Local Government has made a rule fixing the date on which instalment of rent shall fall due, no such instalment shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be in arrear unless it remains unpaid after the date fixed by such rule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 50.)

I, *A. B.* of do solemnly declare that I did personally, or by my agent *C. B.*, on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees —— so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*

FORM B. (*See section* 51.)

Court of the Collector of , dated the day of .

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Schedule made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 68.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 113.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement,*) you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. (*See section* 118.)

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff,

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the de-

fendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM F. (*See section* 118.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B. Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 120.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 155.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 155.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B, Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 18 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpúr.

II. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Matiha and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapúr District,

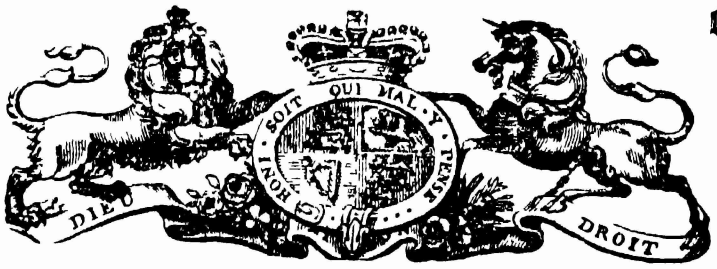
Kaswá Rajá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 43 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MUNIPUR AND THE NIGA HILLS TRACT, BY MAJOR H. H. GODWIN-AUSTIN, F.R.G.S., &c., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

No. 42A, dated Shillong, the 14th June 1873.

From—Major H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.G.S., &c., *Dy. Supdt., Topographical Survey,*
To—*The Surveyor General of India.*

I HAVE the honor to forward report on the operations connected with the Munipur and Naga Hills Boundary Survey.

2. I left Calcutta on the 20th November, and proceeded to Khústia and thence by steamer up the Bráhmápútra to Dunsiri Múkh, where I found Mr. Ogle and Mr. McCay, with establishment told off for the Naga hills, awaiting my arrival; they had preceded me from Gowhatty a day or two by another steamer. Leaving Mr. McCay to proceed to his ground in the Mikir Hills close by, I took the remainder of the party on to Ningri Ting, arriving there on the 10th December. Golaghat was reached on the 12th, delayed there five days while 35 coolies were being collected, and marched on the 18th for Sámágúting. Captain Butler met me that day at the Namba hot-spring, and rode back the same evening to Borpathar after we had discussed our plans for the season's survey.

3. Sámágúting was reached on the 24th, and every thing was ready for a final start into the hills on the 27th, when I left with Mr. Ogle to take up the preliminary triangulation. Captain Butler started the same day (27th December) for Kenoma or Poplongmai, to meet the Political Agent of Munipur, and we were to all meet again at Kohima. On the 28th visited the Trigonometrical station of Kadinba with Mr. Ogle to fix the plane-tables and build the mark, and commenced work selecting trigonometrical stations, &c. As, prior to an advance eastwards, it was very necessary to extend the triangulation, and fix as many points as possible on the distant ranges, the plan of operations was as follows. Mr. Ogle was to visit and observe at the stations of Rékromah, Nidzúkrú, and back to Kadinba, and at the same time to sketch in as much of the country he passed over as possible on the ½-inch scale, and thus fill in sheets $\frac{\text{lat } 25°30' \text{ to } 26°}{\text{long } 94° \text{ to } 94°30}$ portions of which he had already done in a previous season. I was to proceed to Japvo Peak, the highest point on the Burrail, clear it, and connect with the old stations of Paona and Kadinba, observe angles to Mr. Ogle's new stations, then go on to Tellizo Peak, and, after fixing a few points on the disputed boundary line near the Sopvomah group, be ready to take up, in unison with the Political Agents, the survey of such boundary they might agree upon on a larger scale, and thus complete that portion of the work the Government were so anxious should be completed before any further advance was made.

4. Owing to a bad fall Captain Butler met with on march near Jotsomah, the Political Agents did not reach Kohima until the 3rd January 1873, but the intervening time was well spent in plane-tabling the country around. The same day (3rd), after arranging that the whole party should rendezvous at the village of Kidimah in about 14 days' time, Mr. Ogle marched

for Rékromah with a guard of 15 constables of the Naga Hill Police, and, accompanied by another party, I left for Kigwémah, situated under the Burrail, and whence the ascent of Japvo was practicable. On the 4th, leaving tents and heavy baggage below, we made the ascent, starting at 9 A. M., and reaching the summit at about 4 P.M., a most laborious climb through forest, the path requiring to be cleared in many parts. Camp had to be formed 1,000 feet below the peak, as the last portion of the way led up over rocks where men with heavy loads could not well make their way; water would have been also too far off; it was already a two hours' ascent distant. The weather was very unpropitious; for four days driving cloud hid everything. The cold at this elevation just under 10,000 feet was very great all day, falling to 22° at night. During this time the clearing was in progress, and some 40 Nagas of Kigwémah came up and took a share in it with the Khási coolies.

5. After a heavy fall of sleet and snow on the night of the 9th January, there was a sign of a break in the weather, and it was clearing fast, when early next morning I reached the summit. By working very hard, the Khásis and Goorkha calashies cleared the way to Paona through the forest, and that station could be well seen by the evening. Mr. Ogle's marks were also up. The fine peak we had just seen the apex of from Kadinba H. S. came into view the last thing about sunset, then a fine snow-capped cone (since found to be 12,600 feet high), the highest yet observed south of the Bráhmápútra. It was too late that day to commence observing, but much work was done on plane-table. On the 10th January, all the angles, vertical and horizontal, were observed; it was punishing work, for the wind blew very cold, and at times my hands were powerless to clamp or unclamp the instrument. During the previous bad weather, the moisture-laden clouds meeting the cold air of the ridge, precipitated their moisture in hoar frost on the trees, which were covered with ice spicules two inches in length, having a beautiful effect; when a gleam of sunshine broke out, and as the clouds now and then cleared, the whole range appeared as if covered with snow. True flakes of snow seldom fell, but heavy falls of sleet occurred several times, leaving the ground quite white.

6. The view from Japvo was superb, one of the finest I have ever seen. On the north, over the valley of the Bráhmápútra, covered with a pall of white sea-like fog, out of which at 100 miles distant rose the snowy peaks of the Western Bhútan Himáláyá. East, over the gradually ascending main range beautifully broken into well-marked peaks, all over 11,000. The main ridges trending to the north, and ending in the low intricate hills, upon the plain of Assam near Nazirah. To the south, a low depression in the mass of the hills allowed a portion of the valley of Munipur to be seen with the higher hills beyond in the Kamhow Kúki country. On the south-east, the peak of Japvo falls almost perpendicularly into the valley below 4,000 feet, and the eye follows this lateral valley to its junction with the Zúllo, the large Naga villages shewing clear on all the commanding points of the many spurs thrown off from the Burrail. On the 12th I joined the Political Agents at Kidimah, and commenced the survey on one inch-to-mile scale of the line of boundary they had determined on. This leaves the line of main watershed of the Peak of Khúnho, takes a sweep round to the north, and again rejoins the watershed at the Peak of Tellizo, thus giving over the Sopvomah or Mao group of villages to Munipur. * * * * *

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7. While working in this part, Munipuris under Major Romah Sing were in our camp. They could neither collect supplies in the Mao or Sopvomah group, or even in villages like Sikhámi on the watershed, yet Captain Butler could obtain any amount; this was partly owing, no doubt, to the fact that the Munipuris never pay for any supplies they obtain, partly to the determination on the part of the villagers to shew they were not in any way under Munipuri authority, although they were repeatedly told they were to be in future under that State. * *

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8. Boundary pillars were set up to mark the new line at both its extremities, and across the spur between the Zúllo and Sijjo rivers; three of these are trigonometrical stations. On the 17th, Major Romah Sing (the Raja not being satisfied with this new line) announced his intention of knocking them all down; this would have at once brought matters to a crisis, and completely stopped the progress of the triangulation and survey of the line. However, owing to the firm attitude assumed by Captain Butler, the Munipuris did not carry out their design, and the survey of this part of the ground, 30 miles on the inch scale, was completed, and the original submitted to your office on the 24th January. The Major then, by orders to the guard and coolies supplied to Colonel Mowbray Thomson by the Raja, tried to prevent that officer moving with us to the extreme point of this new line of boundary, but eventually they were allowed to go as far as Kézákenomi just below Tellizo; the reason for this action was soon apparent. The day we arrived in that village, news from the other side of the high range was brought in that a Munipuri force of 400 sepoys, Kukis, &c., was encamped on the Lanier, and were threatening certain villages on that side; this news was confirmed on our return to Kézákenomi a few days afterwards. The anxiety of the Munipuris and attempt to prevent our moving in this direction was now apparent, but this act of Munipur was the more glaring from the fact of the Raja having lately declared in letter his inability to provide a proper escort for the survey of the watershed line, owing, as he stated, to financial difficulties brought about by the late Lushai expedition.

9. As neither guard nor coolies with Colonel Thomson would go any further, it became necessary to return to Sikhámi, give the Munipur Major another chance, or arrange in some way for that officer's advance with us. Before leaving, the villages of Kézákenomi promised to send up and clear the Kopamedza Peak, and I left two Goorkhas with them to assist and

shew how to build the mark. This was up by the 26th, and that day Thizámi must have been burnt. Gaziphimi had been destroyed on or about the 23rd. The trigonometrical mark over Razámi shewed the raiding force we were close by, and they retired without making the attempt to take it, as they had intended. The return to Sikhámi was of no avail, and we only lost three good days by doing so. Neither Romah Sing, guard, or coolies would proceed with the Political Agent, and that officer then decided to leave every thing behind and go on with us, and by reducing, we were enabled to supply the coolies. We returned to Kézákenomi on the 25th, crossed the Kopamedza range on the 28th to Razámi, and found that all the Naga information regarding the Munipuri force was correct.

10. The next day ascended to the peak which had been cleared by the men of both Kézákenomi and Razámi, and observed all the angles, assisted by Mr. Ogle, who was sketching this part on the ½-inch scale; the weather was extremely fine, and the distant ranges all in view. On the 30th we marched through the site of Thizámi to Gaziphimi, where the people were living in hurriedly-constructed huts of boughs and the few mats they had saved. The stockaded camp of the Munipuri force was seen on the banks of the Lanier below the village; we heard all the details of the attack, and it appeared they had never visited these villages before. It was a trial expedition to see whether they could bring these villages to pay up their demands, and, had it succeeded, it would have been brought forward to establish their claim of long occupation and attachment.

11. On the 31st, Mr. Ogle and myself proceeded to the east, plane-tabling, and on the 1st February marched towards the westward along the ridge, intending to encamp at Shipvomi. Mr. Ogle and myself remained behind, plane-tabling as we came along, so that it was not until 3 P. M. that we got to the stream at the bottom of the valley below the village, where breakfast had been prepared. Captain Butler and Colonel Thomson having finished theirs, were waiting for us; the latter did not wait long, but started on to look after the camp. Captain Butler remained with us until breakfast was nearly over, but started a few minutes in advance. I had not got up the hill side more than 200 yards, when Captain Butler shouted out to come on quickly, as there was a row in front. We pushed on as hard as the steep path would let us (the ascent from valley to village was about 1,500 feet), and it seemed an age before we came up with the advance guard, and hearing shots fired far up the slope only made the time appear the longer and the path the steeper, struggling as we believed we were against time. On getting to the front there was naturally a little confusion among the coolies, but it soon subsided, and the rear guard having come up with us, line was extended on both sides of the path, and we slowly advanced through the jungle up the spur towards the village. The Nagas, who we could hear in front, retired, and as we entered the village defence at two points only a few shewed themselves on the highest part, and they bolted on a few shots being fired. Two of their number had already been hit when they charged down on Thomson and the advance guard; another was now hit and carried off. It appeared that that officer had come up with the advance guard just in time; some fifty or more were assembled up the hill with spears and shields, after a parley, and failing to make Thomson leave the path, they charged, but a volley from the police caused an immediate retreat. Just after dark they came in and fired the south-east end of the village. We had, however, selected a strong position near a fine large shingled house on the highest part, and, by pulling down and firing the houses in our vicinity, and stockading the north side, made our position very secure.

12. However, contrary to expectation, we were not annoyed by the Nagas during the rest of the night, and all kept watch in turn; to the burning houses in the village we probably owed this quiet, for they lit up the whole place as bright as day. Villagers of Yémai, the next village on the east, came in next day and tendered their submission, and promised supplies should we proceed their way; these men were detected about noon firing the few houses that were left standing, and were much to their surprise immediately put in charge of the guard; we, however, let them go back to their village late in the evening. The second night the Nagas were heard about, and some seen passing to the side we had come in by; the night was dark, but by keeping up large fires in advance of the sentries the ground could be seen for some distance. They began surrounding our position about 8 A. M., numbers of them coming up the spur from the south-east, fully armed, many helmeted in their peculiar way. They were not allowed to come near, and a shot was fired now and then, on which they got under cover behind trees and rocks at about 400 to 500 yards.

13. Captain Butler with the interpreters went out towards the other end of the village, and shouted to them to come in without their arms, and after about an hour, two of the chiefs did so. The first parley did not end in anything satisfactory being done; they were told if they wanted to fight to do so, but if they wanted to make peace we were willing to leave the place. They left saying they would confer with the other men of the village. After the lapse of an hour they returned ready to make peace, and this was duly ratified by the sacrifice of a fowl. We marched out as they came in, and began collecting the remains of their burnt property, and had it not been for their old enemies, the men of Yémai, a great many more houses would have been left standing, and much more of their grain would have escaped destruction, for these men even fired the pits in which it was stored. We took the road to Yémai, and halted there one day to sketch the country towards the head of the Lanier, and I was able to fix the position of the village where the Munipuris had located themselves, Mezimah of the Nagas, the Prowi thanna of the Munipuris, as we afterwards discovered.

14. The next day we crossed the watershed into the Iril valley, and *viá* Unromai over the high south extension of the Kopamedza ridge to Mehulmai, and thence back to Sikhámi. The wildest rumours had been circulated about the country, with the addition that we had all been cut up; this led the Nagas of Sikhámi to actually make a demonstration against the small Munipur guard left there with Colonel Thomson's baggage, whom they surrounded in a threatening way, and were only kept at a distance by being fired at, and not a man in camp slept that night. Romah Sing joined this camp the next day, and the news came in the interim that Shipvomi had been burnt. This affair only shewed how small a spark would kindle a rising, and had we, by any possibility, suffered a reverse, commencing in a general stampede of the coolies, and loot of the baggage, I think it not improbable Sámágúting might have been threatened, where but very few men had been left. I therefore consider it would be a wise precaution, when such expeditions are on foot, which denude the head-quarter station of its best men, that a reserve of the Native Infantry be moved up to some convenient place, ready as a reserve in case of accidents, yet more to show the hill people we have plenty of men to fall back on, and that any falseness on their part would be followed by retribution.

15. It must not be forgotten that, although the larger Naga villages have been severely handled by us on one or two occasions, yet this is only remembered by the old men; all the youngsters, who will have it soon their own way, and have it in some villages, scarcely believe the tale, and make light of it. Arms and ammunition they are greedily anxious to obtain, and, undoubtedly, do so every year despite all precautions we may take to prevent it. A very close watch should be kept on the side of Munipur; they will soon have a large number of old muskets to get rid of in some way or other, the only incentive being the turning of them into money. Packages of cartridges made in Munipur we saw in the hands of Nagas, the paper used in one case being some journal on photography.

16. As it had been ascertained without doubt that the Munipuris had crossed the main watershed, in direct disobedience to the orders of the Government of India, and that the Raja was able to send a marauding force beyond it, while at the same time he was stating his inability to aid the Political Officers and survey in making a map of the country, the Political Officers resolved to go into Munipur itself, and see the Raja in person, after which Captain Butler hoped that he would enter into our plans, and give the required assistance on his north-east frontier. This arrangement did not interfere with my own particular work, for, having discovered that the sources of the Lanier lay so far to the south-east, it was quite as easy to get into that quarter from the side of Munipur, up one of the main valleys, as from the Naga Hill district side. Moreover, it was very questionable what the Munipuris would have done had we pushed on into the Tangkol Naga country by ourselves. Even with regard to the attack made on us at Shipvomi, suspicion was not altogether removed from Major Romah Sing's camp, although we were willing to attribute the action of that village to the fate that had but lately attended Gaziphimi, &c. This the villagers of Thiwa did say, that men of Mekribama had come over the ridge, sent by the Munipuris, to tell the men of Shipvomi to put their spears into us, should we attempt to pass that way; this was on the direct road to Prowi, where the thanna had been established; and to prevent our seeing or getting to Prowi was the point they had all along endeavoured to gain. Before we learnt the geography of that part of the country, the Munipuris always stated Prowi to be on the Munipur side of the watershed.

17. It then being decided that it was politic to go to Munipur, new plans for the survey had to be formed, and I decided on a secondary series of triangulation extending from the base Khúnho to Tellizo, due south, as far as we could carry it into the Munipur valley, and to carry on a sketch of the country on the ¼-inch scale. As the regular marches were made, this became very heavy work, and for the four days we were marching into the valley neither myself nor Mr. Ogle got into camp until between 9 and 10 o'clock. Very fortunately we had fine moonlight nights, thus a good survey of this route was made and hills were selected and marks set up. Mwor Romah Sing at once objected, and the villagers were warned not to assist; this did not however, prevent the plane-tabling. After arrival at the Residency at Imphal, and meeting the Raa in Durbar, who refused most distinctly to give any assistance, I desisted from all survey work. It was very apparent that the Raja by putting off the survey as long as he could, hoped the season would get so advanced we should perhaps be unable or at least unwilling to proceed with it, and more time would be gained. Hints were often thrown out by the Tangal Major "of the increasing heat of the weather," "the approaching rains," &c., and they were not without hopes in a change of the Political Agentship before the survey could be accomplished. However, after ten days of inactivity (but during which interval I marched south as far as the Logtak Lake to look at the country), a change seeming to have come over the officials, I sent a letter through the Political Agent to the Raja, asking for purwanas on the villages in the valley, and that I desired to visit certain hill-tops. After a delay of two days the permission was accorded, but nearly all the hills mentioned were barred, as being the abode of certain deities. However, this matter was adjusted with Tangal Major, and men were sent off at once to pole up the selected points. Mr. Ogle proceeded to the north-west and myself to the north-east working back east to south.

18. We were soon engaged at the triangulation and sketching of the valley; in the last we were much aided by the points I had fixed in 1868-69, and by Mr. Ogle in 1869-70 from stations on the Burrail, near Ossalee. All the clearing and mark-building was done by our Khási coolies, and I am sorry to add that several of these marks, which took hours to collect materials

for and build, were wantonly cut down, and the mark-stones dug up; as they were not touched for many days, and the villagers were certainly not inimical, and that they were cut down about the same day, I have reason to suspect that some order was issued. However, all the triangles were finished in neighbourhood of the capital by the time the peremptory orders of Government came up from Calcutta, and before all was arranged for final start up the Iril valley. Mr. Ogle and myself started ahead, and the former surveyor eventually went off by himself to the north-west to carry on the triangulation, and I, after observing at one other station, Laisen, marched on with the Political Agents up the Thobal valley, in the direction of Prowi, sketching all the country *en route* to the source. Here we crossed the main watershed, and were again in sight of the above place. Before going there we proceeded to the south-east to Shirúi and the peak above Shiruifúrar, whence I got a magnificent view of all that side of Munipur, and erected a trigonometrical mark on it. We reached Prowi on the 31st March. The Munipuris burnt their stockade on the 1st April, and all their store of rice laid in at the expense of the villagers, to whom they gave the significant warning,—"The Sahibs are here *to-day*, but we are here *always*." As it was now late in the season, and the triangulation still to be connected, we left Prowi the next day, to finish the intermediate piece of watershed on the west, near Kachai and Thiwa, crossed the Iril below Gnamchow, and the Kopamedza range above that village, and again descended on the Barak river at Maithaiphum.

19. Mr. Ogle had made great progress, had not been impeded, and joined us on the 8th April. We remained there to observe at the last stations in the neighbourhood; only Tellizo and Khúnho now remained to be visited. Mr. Ogle proceeded to the first, Colonel Mowbray Thomson returned to Munipur, and Captain Butler and self left for Sopvomah below Khúnho. On the ascent to this peak I met with what might have been a very nasty accident by falling into a concealed pitfall in middle of the path; fortunately the pit was not spiked, so that I escaped with a severe shaking and a bad cut on joint of forefinger, which has caused a permanent stiff joint, but I was able to go on fortunately and finish the angles, and closed the work for the season. Halted two days at Sopvomah, as the fall had left me so stiff and bruised. We reached Sámágúting *viá* Jotsomah on the 15th April, and left again on the 21st. At Dunapur we waited a day for Captain Butler to come up. I took the opportunity of exploring the old ruined temple there, which is very curious and interesting; we made a plan of the place, and I was able to make several drawings of the pillars and the sculptured stones. Reached Golaghat on the 26th, and thence we came on by boat down the Dunsiri to the Múkh on the Bráhmápútra, and by steamer to Gowhatty, arriving at recess quarters here (Shillong) on the 8th May.

Individual exertions of Assistants. Mr. M. T. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th grade.

20. This surveyor has worked with his usual zeal, and seconded me in every way. It is mainly to his efforts that the connection of the triangulation commenced in Munipur was carried successfully and closed on the base of the first work at Khúnho and Tellizo. Mr. Ogle also filled in the topography at same time between the base of the Koupru range and the river Iril. I brought this Assistant's services to your notice in February, and you were good enough to promote him at once to the rank of surveyor; he completed 295 square miles on ½ inch, and 460 square miles on ¼ inch.

Mr. J. McCay, Assistant Surveyor, 4th grade.

21. Has turned out very well 670 square miles on the ½-inch scale of a portion of the Mikir and Rengma Naga hills, working the whole time in most difficult ground, covered, I may say the whole of it, with dense forest jungle. This is a great addition to our topography on the Assam side. The extra points supplied by the great trigonometrical survey under Mr. H. Beverley proved most valuable in getting an accurate map of this little-known tract. I have much pleasure in being able to report so favorably of this young assistant.

Area surveyed and triangulation.

22. The total area surveyed is 3,005 square miles, of which, including the 30 square miles of boundary survey on the 1-inch scale, 172 is re-survey and overlap, giving a total of fresh topographical detail 2,833 square miles. The area of triangulation is 3,850 square miles. 24 stations were observed at, and about 105 points will have been laid down from them on completion from the computations.

The cost of the detached party on the Naga hills side was Rs. 23,643 up to the end of May, or about Rs. 7-14-0 per square mile.

Health of party.

23. The Khásis, who marched early in season from Gowhatty to Golaghat, suffered many of them from fever, and two died, but they soon threw it off in the fine climate of the Naga hills, and returned to Sámágúting in capital health, as well as the rest of the native establishment. From Dunsiri Múkh I brought them out to Gowhatty by steamer, and thus they arrived in the same good health in Shillong. The welfare of the Khásis is important; they have done excellent service as coolies for years with this party, but they would naturally be chary of proceeding into more remote parts of the frontier if they found many of their number lost their health and lives in the expedition.

Physical aspect of the country, Geology, &c.

24. Proceeding from Golaghat towards Sámágúting, crossing by the ferry to the left bank of the Dunsiri, the road keeps close to its winding courses the whole distance. At five miles from Golaghat the forest is entered, and this is continuous to the foot of the hills for a distance of forty-four miles. Only one open piece of ground occurs, called Borpather, which is under rice cultivation, and is the site of a village inhabited by Assamese and Aitonias,

descendants of Shan Burmese by Assamese women; this open bit is not more than 1½ miles long by 1 mile broad. This valley of the Dunsiri stretching from the base of the Mikir hills on the west to the base of the Lhota Naga on the east, with a breadth of some 15 miles, is a dead level, only just raised above the inundation level of the streams. The Doyong flows through the eastern side to join the Dunsiri just above Golaghat. On the Golaghat side of the Namba stream, which comes in on the left bank, the road rises and passes over a low terrace of older river conglomerate, a remnant left abutting against the low hills. In the bed of the Namba rock *in situ* is seen thin-bedded sandstones nearly horizontal, which abut against gneiss where the river falls suddenly from a higher level of this rock. One of the highest beds exposed here is a fossiliferous limestone, which has been burnt for lime in small quantities; it is, however, not pure enough to be used for white-washing, though making a good mortar. Mr. H. B. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, reports on this section in his "Coal of Assam," and considers these rocks of cretaceous age. Coal has been found by Captain Butler higher up the Namba, and the specimen which I have from that officer is similar to the cretaceous coal.

25. The dead level portion of the Dunsiri valley comes to an end a few miles to the westward of Dunapur; and at a very short distance towards Sámágúting the surface gradually rises over the broad conglomerate deposits swept down out of the gorges of mountain streams like the Diphúpáni. The first line of hills rises abruptly to 2,000 feet, with a strike with the strata north-east and south-west, dipping south-east, towards the main range at about 30° on the crest, the dip increasing rapidly northwards until nearly perpendicular at the very base, probably marking a great meridional bend in the rocks. These consist of sandstones, very thick bedded in the upper portion of red and ochrey color, interstratified with thinner beds of an indurated, light colored clay, nodules of which are very numerous and conspicuous in some of the soft sandstones. In exposed sections, such as that near the new tank, the strata is seen to be closely faulted in direction of the strike, the upthrow never exceeding a few feet. These beds I should refer to the Siwalik series; no mammalian remains have, as yet, been found in the neighbourhood.

26. Nowhere is a better and more comprehensive view obtained of the broad alluvial valley of the Dunsiri and its great forest than from Sámágúting; mile beyond mile of this dark forest stretches away, and is lost in the distant haze. During the cold weather this is usually in the early morning covered with a dense woolly fog; this about 10 o'clock begins to roll up from the Bráhmápútra against the northern slope of the Burrail, and often hangs over Sámágúting and all the outer belt of hills late into the afternoon, when the increasing cold dissipates it. This makes Sámágúting even in the cold weather such an undesirable residence.

27. The sandstone ridge on which Sámágúting is situated runs parallel with the Burrail at a distance of 15 to 16 miles, measuring from crest to crest respectively. The Burrail rises very suddenly on its northern face, and the intervening country for a breadth of 8 miles is very low, forming a miniature "Dhún;" this intermediate depression continues westward for many miles, the outer range marked by the hills of Phegi H. S. and Laikhek H. S. It terminates to the eastward on the Kadiuba spur, thrown off from the high north-east extremity of the Burrail, and this spur coincides with the great east upthrows of the Sub-Himalayan rocks composing the highest parts of that range, and this, I believe, is a great north-north-west—south-south-east dislocation in the mountain mass, marked by the course and gorge of the Zubza. This dislocation is, I think, intimately connected with the change in direction of the main axis of elevation, which has thrown the line of main watershed away to the south-east from its normal south-west—north-east direction which it assumes at Ásálu. The dip of these tertiary rocks of the Burrail is steadily to the south-eastward throughout the whole distance, but it gradually changes round to due west, the beds on the highest part, Japvo turning up at an angle of 35° west, being fine slightly-micaceous ochre-grey sandstones, very massive and weathering pinkish grey. From this the elevated outcrop of these sandstones trends to the south, and is continued south of the Barak in that direction right away into Munipur, conforming with the change in the strike of all the ridges, the parallelism of which is such a conspicuous feature of the physical geography. To the north-north-west the great change in this mountain system is marked by the broad re-entering arm of the Dunsiri, and the sudden appearance of the granitic series in force in the Mikir and Rengma Naga hills, seen in the bed of the Namba, and which becomes the principal feature eastwards as far as the Garo hills. Extensive and thick-bedded deposits of clay and conglomerate are seen in the Sámágúting Dhún, forming broad plateau-topped spurs. I had no time to examine these closely; they appeared to be nearly horizontal, and may belong to the highest beds of the Siwalik formation, or the remains of deposits formed prior to the cutting through of the Diphúpáni gorge. Analogous deposits to the last occur in the Dhúns of the North-West and Punjab Himalaya.

28. At the base of the Burrail, proceeding to the depression at the sources of the Zullo and Sijjo, the Sub-Himalayan rocks pass downwards into thin-bedded sandy shales, with the steady westerly underlie. Whether the lowest beds represent nummulitic or even cretaceous rocks it is impossible to say; the thickness is very great, at least 3,000 feet; they rest on an older series of rocks, with a totally different lithological aspect. There is unconformability not always apparent, for they partake of a general westerly dip. The strong-bedded younger rocks are but little disturbed, and on the east of the Sijjo come in again at Tellizo, nearly horizontal, with a slight dip to east on main ridge towards Kopamedza, marking an anticlinal axis; their horizon is, however, lower. The older beds on the contrary are much crushed, and change their dip and strike very frequently, the result of prior disturbance. They are composed of clay slates and very dark blue friable shales alternating with others of pale ochrey tint; they are

saliferous, and veins of milky quartz occasionally occur. Several salt springs occur near the bottom of the Zullo valley under Visvemah, where the Nagas evaporate the water to obtain it; a warm mineral spring also occurs here.

Nomenclature of the different ranges, &c.

29. The natives of the country have no general term to express a range, and only distinguish by name certain of the peaks. In writing of their run and physical features, a nomenclature must be supplied. I have adopted the name of the highest peak, or best-known peak on a range, to discriminate one from the other. The Burrail is a well-established name for the mountain range up to 94°10′ longitude, its highest part at Japvo and Tennepú, where it terminates. It is quite unsuited to the main range east of this, and I shall designate the whole mountain mass east of the Doyong and its tributaries up to the neighbourhood of the Patkai pass as the "eastern Naga range," in contra-distinction to the western Naga or Burrail; beyond the above pass it is already well known on our maps as the "Patkai" up to the sources of the Dihing on longitude 97° east. A glance at the map will shew that east of the Burrail the hill region is a component of many parallel ridges alternating high and low, with a general north-east—south-east strike, given off from a watershed considerably lower than these ridges, having a more or less north-east—south-east run.

30. The first of these ridges, commencing on the west under the Burrail scarp, I call the Sopvomah, from the group of villages situated near where it is given off from the main watershed. It separates the Zullo and Sijjo, and runs north north-east for twenty-four miles, the two streams there uniting to form the Doyong. Orographically this ridge, still a subordinate one, is continued south of the Barak by the Khiba ridge to Yangbalang Khong and the Langol Fila close to Munipur; the high Koúpru ridge rises above it on the west. The next ridges or rather range on the east is of considerable elevation, some 8,000 feet, and a principal feature in the landscape, shutting out the view of all the country to the eastward, and separates completely the Naga tribes of the respective sides. This I name the "Kopamedza ridge," from the name of a high point and trigonometrical station. It commences with the gradual rise to Tellizo peak, and continues to the north north-east into the Lhota Naga country for forty-five miles, and to the south-east for thirty-four miles to the junction of Ihang and Iril. On its western face are the main sources of the Barak or Kwedzú, and on it are the peaks of Chingbú, Laisom, and Khamjom, the two last being trigonometrical stations.

31. The lowest point on the watershed occurs just under and to the east of this range close to the village of Yémai in $\frac{\text{lat. } 25°24'}{\text{long. } 94°20'}$ and the source of the Iril; it is here only 5,000 feet above the sea. From this point the line of main watershed has a direction due north and south for ten miles to the source of the Ihang, a second low depression in the range. This north and south line is continued by a ridge between the Ihang and Iril, which, from being very low, rises suddenly to the hill of Laisen, about 5,000 feet; it ends on the sharp bend of the Ihang, but the strike of elevation is taken up again south by the Mungching ridge. At Kachai, south of the Ihang depression, the Padhai ridge is given off south south-west, and runs parellel to the valley of the Thobal for thirty-six miles north north-east, by the village of Humi, to the Lanier ten miles, and can be traced by the subordinate features on west face of the Swemi ridge. The main watershed, again, takes a southerly direction for three miles on the ridge of Toroikáchu, turns sharp to the east under that peak, and is connected by another low saddle of 5,500 feet with the Rapfo ridge, another line of elevation remarkably straight cut through by the Lanier on the north and Thobal on the south. From the peak of Rapfo it is continuous north 15° east by Swemi peak and ridge for thirty-four miles, and south 15° west, *viâ* Lamlang to the Maphitel ridge, the eastern boundary of the Munipur valley for twenty-eight miles. The main watershed follows the Rapfo ridge southward for five miles, turning sharp east again and heading the sources of the Lanier near Ukrul, and thence to the peak of Shirnifúrar. The ridge, which I name after this peak, continues north for 35 miles, the river Nongtum washing its eastern base; south it extends for a long distance with an easterly inclination, the valley of the Tuyungba on one side and the Jatrik valley on the other.

32. A minor ridge of 15 miles extends north from the watershed at three miles east of Shirnifúrar, and at seven miles the main watershed, having attained a height of about 10,000 feet, turns north-north-east towards Sárámethi; this high portion I shall name the "eastern Naga range." Turning to the lines of lowest depression, and the lowest points on main watershed and ridges, it is interesting to note how exceedingly straight such lines are, and how, eastward, they regularly change direction a few degrees. A slight shift of these lines to the eastward takes place on a line north-west south-east drawn through the peak of Kabalong parallel also to the mean direction of the watershed, and upon this line we find the courses of all the rivers to take a sudden change of direction, and break through what would otherwise be continuous ridges from northward to southward. At this break we also find a change of about 10° in the strike of the valleys and spurs, conformable to that of the rock masses. These features are not accidental, but it is a beautiful example of how present geographical features are subservient to a system of dislocations, due to forces of upheaval and compression, in a past state of the earth's crust. On all the ridges abovementioned the newer deposits, all sandstone, dip to the west at moderate angle, and strike with the ridge, while the stratified rocks at the base do not always follow the same strike, and are often seen with a north-west south-east one, and dip at high angles. Only at Yémai did I find any fossils, in a transported block from the high range, and at Laisen carbonaceous shales occurred, both in favor of the cretaceous rocks being represented. In the above shales indistinct fern remains were noticed, but there was no time with so much triangulation to get through to search for good specimens.

33. On the ridge to Rapfo coarse crystalline sandstone caps it, and altered sandstones also occurred associated with a bed of pure limestone at Phunggum.* Here it was interesting to find, just below the village to the south, a larger boss of injected trap projecting out of the side of the spur, its western face perpendicular and perfectly flat. It accounted for the altered state of some of the rocks. In the bottom of the Lainer valley, a great thickness of hard thin-bedded shaly rocks dipped 75° high to east south-east. The boulders in bed of this stream are nearly all of dark green trap, a few of clay slate veined with quartz, and others of white quartz. These last were the stones good for striking a light, which the Kézakenomah men had mentioned when describing the Lainer, good quartz being very rare on their side. Coarse, pale and bluish sandstones, so like the base of the cretaceous, are seen capping the spur as an outlier dipping west 30°, and resting on the older series, which in ravine east of Shirni village are 80° south-south-east, sharp up against the trap, of which I found the whole mass of the Peak of Shirinfúrar to be for 2,500 feet. Much of this trap is composed of large and small nodular lumps of harder greenstones in a full-green matrix, giving it a very lava-like appearance, and the color of the harder rolled boulders in the streams is a very rich tint of green. It appears to be the base of all the rocks, and I expect will form the main axis of the high range, probably associated with granite towards Sárámethi. It is highly magnetic, the compass being deflected about 10°, so that I found it useless in setting the plane-table.

34. There can be no doubt but that the highly-inclined shales (age unknown) that first come in with the anticlinal axis east of the Burrail are the same as those out of which the low Tilasin Munipur have been formed, and subsequently silted round with the valley alluvium. Beds containing nodular concretions are very characteristic, the nodules having a crystalline nucleus probably originally in organic matter. Veins of quartz are, however, very common in the valley beds, particularly so in the south towards the Logtak, generally running across the bedding east and west; these veins are often very crystalline, and pure isolated crystals of the same an inch or two in length are seen in these lowest rocks all round the valley. Sandstones shewing signs of metamorphism dip at about 30° on the Tila of Nungshigum, probably cretaceous. In unaltered state, sandstone caps the hill of Mungching, which is on the same axis as Laisen, and dip in same direction. The highest beds on Nongmaiching also appear to belong to this series. The Konpru range bounds the valley on the west with a mean height near Peak of that name of 8,000 feet; this is gradually reduced on the south: the strata have a uniform dip to the westward. The Maphitel ridges on opposite side of valley separates the Munipur drainage from that of the Kubbu valley, the strata dipping easterly, apparently the younger sandstones leaving out minor kinds in the rocks. The Munipur valley lies along a great anticlinal curve first noticed between the Burrail and Tellizo.

35. About the very centre of the valley, as at Chingamukka, Langol, Langthabal Tilas, and those in the south, the lower shales are formed tilted at angles near the perpendicular, and shew an apparent great thickness; but on the east extremity of the Langol hill sharp folding is apparent; they are also very closely jointed, generally in planes at right angles to dip; and on the Langol ridge this structure has broken up the harder indurated shales into long pencil-shaped pieces. Interstratified with these clay shales are thicker beds of very hard dark-green and grey altered sandstones, quite quartzitic in appearance. Between the topmost beds of the Burrail and the lowermost shales it is not impossible both the nummulitic and cretaceous are represented, but the actual lines of separation will be difficult to fix, as is the case in the scarp at Cherra. The limestone seen at Prowi is very likely to be nummulitic rocks, so very similar to the lowest cretaceous occurring on the flank of Shirinfúrar. We have evidence in this mountain area of very old (geologically) original elevation and compression acting on a north-west south-east bearing, which took place prior to a later elevation of the mass into its present horizon, producing the north-north-east—south-south-west features, and that this last change was accompanied by local trap intrusion, altering the cretaceous rocks, as at Phunggum, and on a still greater scale at Shillong in the section presented at the falls of the Umshirpi, where much altered conglomerates and sandstone abut up against a great development of trap rock.

Old glacial action.

36. Evidence of past glacial action is very marked on the north-east side of the Burrail, where its elevation is close under 10,000 feet. Small moraines project beyond the gorges of the lateral valleys. These moraines originally consisted of much earthy matter due to the soft sandstones out of which they were derived; this and long surface weathering has lead to the surface being well cultivated and terraced, but the original lines of larger angular blocks are still apparent. Through these moraines the present stream has cut its channel down to the solid rock, leaving the slopes at an angle of 45°, out of which project great masses of the sub-angular sandstones. The thickness of the moraine at Kigwema is quite 300 feet at the terminal slope, and the length of the former glacier 4 miles to the west of range at Japvo. At the head of the Zullo traces of this former state of things are shewn by the even height at which large transported blocks of the tertz sandstones lie up against the sides of the ravine, resting on patches of rubble.

Physical aspect, scenery, &c.

37. No part of the Burrail is more beautiful than that between Kigwema and Sopovmah, looking up the lateral glacial gorges with their frowning, steep sides, running up to the crest of the Burrail, which is for the greater part a wall of grey rock and precipice. Dense forest covers the slopes, but from their

* Which was again seen at Prowi in greater quantity, extending along the spur from Rapfo.

steepness many parts are bare, breaking the usual monotony of the dark-colored mountain scenery. Where the steep rise in the slope commences, the spurs are at once more level, and are terraced for rice cultivation; not a square yard of available land has been left, and the system of irrigation canals is well laid out. I have never even in the better-cultivated parts of the Himalayas seen terrace cultivation carried to such perfection, and it gives a peculiarly civilized appearance to the country. The rice raised is exceedingly fine and very nourishing, containing much sugar and gluten; it appears coarse when compared with the table rice of Assam and Munipur, but we always preferred it to the latter, and it can be cleaned to boil quite white. While on the subject of rice, I may mention that the kind grown by the Kukis is remarkably fine and nutritious, no doubt due to their system of joom cultivation, the crop being taken year after year off virgin soil. The Naga rice owes its fineness to the natural richness of the decomposed clay shales, but they also manure at the time of breaking up the soil and before the first water is let in upon the fields. The rice is sown in nurseries and planted out just before the rains. In April these nurseries were just up, and the water was being run into the terraces. A great deal of other cultivation is carried on upon the hill slopes, dependent on the natural rain-fall, and jooming is also adopted; this is the sole method practised by the Nagas living on the outermost slopes upon the north.

38. Leaving the valleys of Zullo and Sijjo, and crossing into the upper Barak, a great change takes place in the appearance of the country. The opposite range (Kopamedza) is above forest-clad to about half way down, thence all the slopes falling to the river, are quite bare, and covered with grass, much of it spear grass. This is also the state of all those spurs that are thrown off from the low part of the watershed on the right bank. A few pines of the Khàsi hill species are scattered here and there. The river Barak flows with a very serpentine course through a broad alluvial belt, 500 to 700 yards broad; this commences under the village of Gnámi. Here extensive development of water-worn material, which above closes on the stream, comes to an end, and it is continuous in narrow terraces on either side here and there down the valley, and up into the larger lateral valleys, quite into the narrow gorge of the Barak. It is often as much as 120 feet thick. It points to a time of former lake conditions here, and probably is coeval with the glacial period on this southern latitude. The level ground on either side of the river is mostly under rice cultivation, but near Maithaiphum, which has dwindled down to a very small village, hundreds of acres of fine land have been given up.

39. The gorge of the Barak commences where it takes a great bend in a loop of seven miles long round the narrow spur of Itahmi, and thence away through a great and deeper gorge towards Togwemah. The next valley on the road to Munipur from the Naga hills district is the Ngordui, or Koimaru, broad and open; here again thick-bedded gravel and boulders are seen on the flanks of the valley; and at somewhat higher level than the last of these accumulations seen in the gorge of Barak, and gave rather the idea of a change in surface-level since their deposition. On crossing the low pass at head of this valley, the drainage area of the Irrawaddy is entered, and the road passes through an old lake bed about four miles long by a little more than a mile wide, its edge well marked on the west. It was evidently formed by the detritus brought down by the stream from the Koupru peak, extending right across the valley and damming it up. With the present conditions the Koupru stream now washes this terrace of detrital matter, and combined with the main stream has cut a channel through it on the east side of the valley. The road runs over the plateau, and thence at the base of the spurs from the Koupru range through very pretty wooded scenery, leading out into the valley above Sengmai, which is well out into the alluvial flat of the Munipur valley. These Munipuri villages have a very great resemblance to those in Cachar, and seen from a distance stand out like in black patches against the ochre coloring of the dried-up grass and rice fields.

40. The valley of Munipur was no doubt at one time to a great extent under water, and has gradually silted up, and is even now, by the annual overflowing of the rivers, heavily laden with mud; this gradual silting up is well shewn in the small patches of water and marsh that invariably occur under the lee of the low spurs given off from the parallel ridges north of the valley, and in the re-entering angles of such spurs, where the gradual flow of the sediment south is arrested, and can only enter in smaller quantity. The piece of open water and swamp of Lamphel, under Langol, and under Phunan, towards Thobal, are the best illustrations of this action. Down in the south end of the valley the lake Loglak must have long existed, and no doubt extended much further to the north, gradually but very gradually silting up, yet this entirely depends on the width and depth of the exit channel below, and not so much on the amount of silt brought down and yearly deposited in an equal way over all the inundated portion of the valley. But the extent of this lake has been, I fancy, altered by earthquakes; even that of 1869 (January 10th) produced in a short time great changes, and the fishermen say it has never recovered its former state. The water then retired off a large area, shewing the fish at the bottom, and returning swept immense numbers up high and dry. Such earthquakes, and no doubt many worse, have occurred at longer and shorter periods of past time over this area, and would as often tend to increase a lake of this sort as to drain it. In fact, the original formation of this mountain valley, 2,500 feet above the sea, may be due to a present tendency to depression. The sedimentary deposits extend away in broad belts up the northern valleys, like arms of the sea, gradually narrowing. The limit of deposit is shewn to be attained by the very great depth the Iril above Imphal has cut down below the surface; in the cold season it is 35 feet below the bank, and its present course is much straighter. On looking down upon the valley here an older and more winding course can be just made out.

41. There is no reason for supposing that the alluvial deposits in the valley are of immense depth, as stated by Pemberton, nor can they possibly rest on limestone rock, no limestone rock occurring anywhere round and in the valley. All lime is made from a travertine or calcareous tufa, obtained near the banks of streams, often shewing casts of leaves, &c. It occurs at the head of the Loimakhong valley and in some other spots under the Maphitel ridge.

42. Imphal or Munipur is a straggling large place extending along the rivers that flow through it for a distance of five miles with a mean breadth of about one and a half mile. There is no arrangement of the houses into streets or bazars; the main roads, however, have been regularly laid out, leading away into the country from the Raja's residence and the great market place near the entrance gateway. The houses are situated in small compounds having a low mud wall round them, by the side of which bamboo is planted, and grows into luxuriant clumps, hiding completely the houses in the place. These bamboo clumps, fruit trees of the usual kind in lower Bengal, pepul, &c., give the place at a distance and from the surrounding hills the appearance of an extensive wood. Thobal has also the same character. The river Iril is navigable for small canoes up as far as Kaibikunas, and a canal fed partly by water from the marsh under Langoltila passes along the western side of the place, and by both streams the Logtak lake can be reached. The great institution of the place is the daily market; this is largely attended by buyers and sellers, the latter nearly all women, and it does not break up until past 8 P. M. There every tribe from the surrounding hills is represented. Burmese, Cacharis, and Sylhetias, even the tall Sikhs, a few of whom are in the Raja's service, make up a busy, most picturesque scene.

Natural History.

43. This portion of the north-east frontier hills is extremely rich in its avi fauna; we have a great mingling in this direction of the Indian with Indo-Chinese forms. Many birds extremely rare in collections and only represented by a few solitary examples described by Hodgson and Blyth from Nipal, &c., were obtained here again, and a large number have yet to be either identified or compared with specimens from other distant quarters. To enumerate them is not in the scope of this report (already too long); some 280 species were collected. Other families of Natural History are equally rich, none more so than the insects; and interesting forms of land molluscæ are numerous. The great forest of Dunsiri swarms with insect life, the lepidoptera conspicuous by their numbers and coloration. Leaving this, and ascending the spurs of Burrail, with the changing flora, new forms are constantly appearing, and I could point to few areas where a naturalist can find more rare object for his search than the slopes of this range. The larger wild animals are those common to Assam in general, and to enumerate the more common is only repeating the usual report formula, "Elephant, rhinoceros, &c., &c." It may be worth mention that the latter animal is not now found in the Munipur valley, not even on the Logtak, driven out by the presence of man and the extensive fires he is annually the cause of. The Hulook (Hylobates) is found as high as 8,000 feet in January, shewing that they can stand very considerable changes of temperature.

Climate.

44. The climate of the Naga and Munipur hills is almost perfect during the cold weather. The minimum temperature during January in the vicinity of the high range was 32° to 37°. In the valley of Koimárú in camp Maiyangkang it fell as low as 25° from 12th to 14th February. Rising early before sunrise, as we did to be off to work, the heavy frost on the ground gave the whole country a wintry look one seldom sees in this part of India. Munipur was very hot and dry in March, the maximum in shade being about 74° mean, of minimum 47°. The climate of the northern base of the hills is on the contrary very unpleasant and unhealthy, owing to the fog that so often hangs over it. When clear, Sámágúting is hot and dry, but succeeded in a few minutes by cold damp wind and driving mist; these changes cause much sickness among the natives, and Ghoorkhas cannot be prevailed on to stay there. Fine sites for a station at 5,000 or 6,000 feet are to be found on the Nidzukru ridge, between that and the peak of Thebzuthu close over Sonúrigam and 36 miles (direct as crow flies) from Golaghat. An examination of the country here would, I think, lead to the discovery of a shorter line of road to Golaghat, avoiding the long unhealthy valley of the Dunsiri, while the station would be in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lhotah Nagas, keeping them effectively under control. A road along the ridge south leads direct into Kohima and the very heart of the largest Anghámi villages, and is a far easier line than that at present in use from Sámágúting, which leads up and over every lateral spur from the Burrail, and a large stream like the Diphúpáni cutting off all communication during the rains.

Races and tribes.

45. The Naga race is broken up into many large and small communities, some consisting of many large villages, others of no more than two or three; the best term in speaking of them is that of tribe. The villages are again sub-divided into clans, which are not always living on terms of amity, although within the same defences. This collection of different clans is no doubt the result of the lawless state they have for ever lived in, but it tends to prevent the utter extermination of a clan when worsted by a superior enemy; they would then join some other community. The Sopvomah tribe has been the subject of official correspondence and report for some years, so I shall not allude to them.

46. To the east of the Sijjo and under the Kopamedza ridge are the Kézámis, inhabiting the seven villages of—one, Kézá Kenomi, two, Chéromi, three, Téphimi-júmi, four, Nizami, five, Kálúmi, six, Nákromi, and seven, Tekhunubámi; they are very like the Anghámi, use the same form of spear, long, narrow, ornamented shield and showy ornaments of hair, but like the men of Sopvomah

wear more constantly the fine cane-plaited short leggings. Here we saw shingle-roofed houses for the first time, the shingles cut into oblong form. This tribe is a large and powerful one, and at feud with Kidima across the Sijjo on one side and with Megwimi on the Munipur side. To the east of the Kopamedza we have another tribe, the Zami Nagas, consisting of five villages—

Called by themselves.	*By the Nagas on the west.*
1. Zami	1. Rázámi
2. Zàllomi	2. Thizámi
3. Tilomi	3. Thetcholúmi
4. Váphomi	4. Gáziphimi
5. Zémi	5. Khiphimi

of which numbers 2, 4, and 5 were burnt by the Munipuris for refusing to pay revenue. These Nagas differ somewhat from the last described; they carry very long spears, 10 feet long, and oblong short leather shield, and are not so smart in their dress.

47. Rázámi is a fine village of some 300 houses, many of which were very old and large, the front portion covered with the heads of animals killed at feasts. Gaziphimi was of equal size, and extended some way along the ridge. Just before entering the village we passed the place where heads taken in their constant fights were set up on poles about ten feet high, each skull fixed on the top by a pointed peg of hard wood driven through the centre. There were fifty-two of these skulls lying on the ground, others still in position; hands were tied on small sticks stuck up at the base of the posts; much might be said and written on these heads, and why cannot the custom be stopped? It is wide-spread. In villages within twelve miles of Imphál skulls and scalps are to be seen stuck on spikes near the villages. * * *

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48. There is one custom of the Zami Nagas that must not be overlooked, that is, smoking of pipes made on same plan as those used by the Kúki women; the water in the bowl through which the smoke passes being put by in small bamboo vessels and afterwards sipped, the liquor being held in the mouth for some time and then rejected. Neither the Sopvomah nor Tengimah nor any of the western Nagas smoke these pipes. I have already mentioned their very different armament to the tribes on the west.

49. The next tribe we came across was a section of the Tangkúl Nagas, a very distinct race from those on the north; this section has been discriminated by Colonel McCulloch as the Lahúpoh (from "Lahup," a hat in Munipuri), from the large helmet they wear; there is certainly much that is different in their appearance, especially the way of cutting the hair. The Tangkul nearer Munipur shaves all except a narrow high ridge, extending from the sinciput to occiput, and terminating in a little tail tied in a knot. The men of Shipvomi, Swémi, Yémai, and Aphomai trim the hair down to about 1½ to 2 inches all over the head, and by shaving all round over the ears, leave it somewhat like an inserted basin-shape cut. Many wear large circular earings of brass-wire and a circular neck-piece of cane stained red and ornamented with cowries; from the fastening at the back hang long cotton tassels; these are sometimes of hair. This ornament I noticed is worn by the Tangkúls as far into Munipur as Laisén.

50. The changes that take place in the different tribes are very gradual one into the other, but at last these accumulating one finds the Anghámi and the Tangkúl differing most widely; some of these differences one can hardly describe on paper, for the eye alone can detect the slightest difference in cut of hair, manner of putting on their dress, and particularly expression. Thus the Gaziphimi men, although belonging to the Zámi community, had an affinity to those of Shipvomi, and these again with Yémai, and so on into the Tangkúl of the south. Customs peculiar to the Anghámi would now and then re-appear, such as the building of platforms over graves and mode of decorating them. All Nagas wear the cane rings round the leg, just below the knees, and the more they can get on the better style it is with them. The Nagas of the north always dye their's black, while to the south, commencing with the Máráms, they are generally uncolored. Certain Tangkúls wear a plaited kind, dyed yellow and red, in keeping with a narrow flat fillet of same coloring round the head, and the spear handle also ornamented with plaited cane work laid over it.

51. The great distinguishing social custom of the Tangkúl, however, is the wearing of a small ring of bone, ivory, or wood, into which the foreskin is drawn. When employed in their fields during the heat of the day, they are generally stark naked, and hundreds were to be seen working thus on a new line of road the Raja was constructing. The women, however, dress much as those of other tribes, the petticoat usually in broad alternate stripes of black and white, the body to over the breast wrapped round with a white cloth. The chudder or cloth of the Tangkúl is of home manufacture, and very stout and strong, in stripes of a maroon red and indigo, with narrow lines of white, the red predominating; and these colors blend most harmoniously.

52. In the Tangkúl villages, visited east of the Laimakhong valley, the women wear a coarse cotton kerchief on the head, which is folded and brought back and tied with string behind to the knot of hair. These Tangkúls differ by their using the bow and arrow; the arrows are very short, barbed, and poisoned. The helmet is worn by all the Tangkúls from Shipvomi south to Kúntúck and Lailén; it is strongly made of plaited cane, rather conical in form in front, and on each side is fixed securely one or two (generally two) round discs, ornamented with concentric circles of white and red beads; between this hangs loosely a circular polished disc of bell metal or brass flatly conical in the centre, and which flashes in the sun with every

movement; rising from the top of the helmet is generally a long white plume of feathers, and hanging from the two side discs a broad band, covered with red seeds, and from which and from the side ornaments hangs a quantity of black hair; with this on, his long spear, shield, and dâo, he looks most formidable.

53. The Tangkúls of the villages of Mézimeh or Prowi, Phunggum, and Shirai have characteristics which link them on to tribes who tattoo on the east, as the Shans. The women of these villages are all tattooed in a pattern of three parallel lines extending from under the lip to chin, down centre of neck and bosom to the navel, from the shoulders down to the breasts, and again down to outside of the arm and occasionally on the back. They are perhaps less particular in covering the upper part of their body than the other women we saw when at work. A broad semi-circular collar or neck-piece of brass is very frequently worn by the men, and is no doubt worn as a piece of armour against a dâo cut. It is very evident that these Láhúpahs, in Colonel McCulloch's time, were not under Munipur, for he distinguishes them from other Láhúpahs, *vide* page 68 in his "Account of the valley of Munipur." "The Láhúpah in the far north being more warlike, are much feared by those south of them. The women of the former are tattooed, &c.," and again read the paragraph commencing at foot of page 66.

54. The Marams are located on the Barak and its sources, and scarcely differ from the Anghámi, wearing like them the short kilt; they are not so fine a race of men; in build none carry away the palm from the men of the large villages like Kohima, Mozamah, &c. The Láhúpah, although so highly praised for his superior stature by Colonel McCulloch, I did not notice was particularly tall. The roofing of houses with shingles is mainly dependent on the proximity of pine woods, and is not a custom peculiar to the Tangkúl or Láhúpah. The dog of the Láhúpah is, as Colonel McCulloch justly remarks, a very fine animal, quite a different breed; when young they have long thick soft hair, but they lose this to a great extent as they become adult.

55. The Kúki colonies in Munipur are gradually moving away north to the Burrail, and will many of them settle there eventually.

Those in the northern valleys are Thados, or, as they are called in Munipur, "Khongjais." The most flourishing colony I saw was at Aimulkún, west of the Koimárú valley, and close to the Barak; it is also the most northerly.

Stone monuments.

56. I was much interested to find, on entering the Anghámi country, that they and other Nagas also erect monolithic monuments like the Khásis, and that the custom was still in force. The finest slabs are to be seen near Sopvomah and Togwema; they are quite equal in size to those in the Khási hills. Large stones are also set up on three or more supports in dolmen form. These on the Sopvomah ridge were all of sandstone, which must, at the cost of very great labor, have been dragged up out of the bed of the Zúllo, the ridge being of friable shales. They move the stones on wooden sledges constructed for the purpose, dragged by ropes, and rollers used where necessary. The Tangkúls do not greet these larger monuments, but in the villages of Prowi and Phunggum I noticed long lines of small stones, generally the white weathered limestone, sunk nearly flush with the surface, and extending for many yards along the sides of the paths leading from the village; and rows of small stones, two or three feet high, were here and there noticed.

57. Among the Anghámis they are set up by individuals during their life-time to perpetuate their own memory and that of the feast given at the time; after a day or two of feasting the men assembled, all go in a body and drag in the stones, which are set up on the side of the principal road near the village or on a conspicuous knoll. The number set up is apparently unlimited, and they are arranged differently to the Khási stones, the largest and highest on the right, the others in gradation of size. I have seen as many as twelve to fifteen in a row, but one to three is the most usual number.

On the line of boundary, &c.

58. East of Tellizo the villages on the main watershed are—1, Yémi or Yémai; 2, Aphomai; 3, Káchai or Achámi; 4, Humi; 5, Taloi; 6, Langthang; and 7, Siarhi. North of and near the watershed we have 1, Rázámi; 2, Thizámi; 3, Khiphimi; 4, Shipvomi; 5, Raimeh; 6, Thiwa; 7, Phunggum; 8, Hwining; 9, Ukrul; and 10, Nungvar. Of these I am of opinion Munipur has had for some years a certain kind of intercourse and influence; they are, 1, Yémi; 2, Aphomai; 3, Kachai; 4, Humi; 5, Taloi; 6, Hwining; 7, Phunggum; 8, Ukrul; 9, Langthang; and 10, Siruhi. On Gaziphimi a raid was made by the Munipuris some years back, and that village bought its safety by a payment of cloths and other things, but this village and certainly Rázámi and the others composing the Zámi group have never been under Munipur or paid annual tribute. This year certainly Swémi and Mezimeh assisted Munipur at the destruction of Gaziphimi, but this was solely due to the existence of old blood feuds. Shipvomi had not paid tribute. It is not many years since Munipur has established any kind of influence over Yémi; it was formerly a very large village, the refusal to pay tribute had led to its being burnt, and a number of the men were killed; the village yet shews this in the badly-built houses and partly burnt timber put into them. Raimeh and Thiwa openly declared their independence in our camp at Kachai, and I do not believe pay tribute yet.

59. After the establishment of the Thanna at Prowi, late last autumn, the Munipuris penetrated down the river east of Swemi, and over the next ridge to the Nongtum river, up to the villages of Vumé or Thusum, and Láphumeh or Wahong; they know but little of the villages of Chullo and Kuhsom; all their information is supplied by the head-man of Ukrul, who attended Thangal Major to the top of Shiruifúrar; but the Munipuris were quite in the dark concerning

the villages on that side, and their map had evidently been put together by the aid of this man in Munipur. The line of main watershed would, I think, be the best boundary, leaving to Munipur all villages situated on it, who would continue their cultivation on both sides as usual, but would give the Munipuris no excuse for crossing the boundary at that point, or interfering in any way with other villages. To throw in Hwining and Ukrul a very simple modification can be made.

60. By following the main watershed east of Toloi, to where the road turns north to Rapfo hill, where a Trigonometrical Station has been built, thence down the very marked ravine to the Lanier and junction of the Shirni stream up to the peak, where it would follow the main watershed again by the peaks known in our triangulation as Far Blue Range, Nos. 4, 5, 2, and 1. To more than the villages such boundary would give Munipur has no claims in the strict sense of the term.

61. It might have been expedient to have made other modifications, but this, if I may be permitted to express an opinion, would now be most impolitic, after the manner in which the officers deputed by Government to settle this line of frontier were thwarted, and even opposed by servants of the Raja like Major Romah Sing. * * * *

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Assistance of Political Agents.

62. I cannot close this report without recording the truly zealous aid afforded to the survey operations by Captain J. Butler, Officiating Political Agent, Naga Hills. Having a knowledge of survey work, he well understands its requirements, and can allow for the changes of weather and unforeseen difficulties that so often entail delay and retard work. His knowledge of the people, energy, and physical powers make him just the man for such work as we were employed on. To Colonel Mowbray Thomson my thanks are also due for the assistance he rendered us on the Munipur side, first in obtaining the Raja's sanction to our taking up work in the valley, and secondly the aid afforded to Mr. Ogle when working alone. This officer, I may mention, is very anxious that this survey party should take up the remaining unsurveyed part of Munipur, and that, should he remain in political charge, an officer be deputed to proceed with him and lay down the eastern boundary in the Kubbu valley, and also visit the valley of Jatrik, lately invaded by the Munipuris, a question that certainly should be looked into, or difficult questions may arise regarding the boundary of Burma in that quarter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF SERVICE AND PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED FROM EACH DIVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT DURING 1872-73.

No. 127, dated Simla, the 27th June 1873.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. MURRAY, Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit Return of the number and value of Service and Private Messages transmitted from each Division of this Department during the YEAR 1872-73, showing the Collections on, and the Number of, Inland and Foreign Messages separately, with an Abstract in the margin exhibiting in one view the percentage of Increase and Decrease in the number of Paid Messages and Indian share of Collections under each head, as compared with those of the previous year, 1871-72.

Nature of Collections.	ACTUAL																		PERCENTAGE OF											
	INCREASE.									DECREASE.									INCREASE.						DECREASE.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Total.			Inland.			Foreign.			Total.			Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
State...	4,936	...	...	...	...	...	4,354	...	...	...	6,889	8	582	11,652	10	...	18,542	2	9·39	...	...	...	8·01	...	...	3·47	32·45	48·85	...	8·35
Private	25,823	73,510	1	...	71,917	5	25,096	1,45,427	6	...	...		727	...	...	...	...	...	4·93	7·96	...	16·64	4·17	10·73	...	...	0·93	...	..	...
NET...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,450	1,26,885	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·49	8·04	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Return also shows the number and value of News-Free Messages transmitted, and the amount of recoveries made during the year on account of under-charges, &c., discovered by the Check Office.

Abstracts of Foreign Traffic under heads of *Sent*, *Received* and *Transit*, and of the number of Messages sent and received by the *Russian*, *Turkish* and *Red Sea* routes respectively, are also appended.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 02227 $\frac{1}{C}$, dated 23rd August 1873.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read the following papers:—

1. Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on irrigation operations for the khurreef, 1872-73, No. 862I, dated the 27th of March 1873.
2. Statements A5, B5, C5, for the rubbee, 1872-73.
3. Statements A5, B5, C5, for the year 1872-73.

OBSERVATIONS.—The areas irrigated, and revenue derived from all sources for the past seven years have been:—

Years.	*Area in acres.*	*Gross Revenue.* Rs.
1866-67	983,390	21,74,431
1867-68	761,460	19,04,172
1868-69	1,441,918	31,47,160
1869 70	1,089,673	25,69,792
1870-71	1,050,808	25,51,169
1871-72	852,489	21,75,733
1872-73	940,577	23,12,436

Years.	Areas in acres.		Revenue.	
	Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.
			Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	588,048	501,625	12,29,981	13,39,811
1870-71	654,409	396,399	13,43,903	12,07,266
1871-72	519,372	333,117	11,32,919	10,42,814
1872-73	586,958	353,619	13,05,157	10,07,280

2. The areas irrigated for rubbee and khurreef, with revenue, are given in the margin for the last four years.

3. The following table shows the areas of the principal crops irrigated for the last three years:—

Years.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Bajra, jowar, and other grains.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Opium and other drugs.
1870-71 ...	112,141	96,479	461,534	134,192	30,208	37,529	120,651	3,654
1871-72 ...	94,816	76,850	365,950	99,650	19,883	22,082	120,149	5,449
1872-73 ...	102,242	83,956	363,529	160,023	14,761	16,007	131,631	7,994

It will be observed that there has been no very marked variation in the main staples of wheat, rice, and sugarcane: but there has been a sensible increase in the khurreef for indigo, and in the rubbee for barley. There is also some falling off in the irrigation of cotton and the inferior khurreef crops,—a variation due to the regularity of the rainy season.

4. The increase over the previous year's returns in khurreef irrigation, 20,502 acres, has already been explained in the Resolution on the irrigation operations for that harvest, to be due more to the spread of indigo, than to any great difference between the two seasons.

5. In the rubbee, the increase was 67,586 acres, distributed over all classes of crops, and over all districts, except Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, and Meerut. It will be seen that there was a more abundant fall of rain in December and January in these districts than in those lower down the Doab, which accounts for the area irrigated being relatively less in the former than in the latter; but considering that the season was everywhere so much drier than that of the previous year, it is not easy to explain the general falling off; and indeed a much larger increase might have been looked for in the lower districts.

6. The cause of disappointment may be found in the lateness of the September rains, which enabled the cultivators to plough and sow without artificial irrigation; and when this is once done, the cultivator holds off in the hope that his harvest may be matured without the aid of canal-water; and this expectation was in fact very largely realized in the upper section of the Doab, by the help of the winter rains which fell copiously.

7. Turning to the annual statements, it will be seen that the districts which show the largest increase in area are Mynpoorie, Etawah, and Cawnpore, irrigated principally by the

two terminal divisions of the Ganges Canal. In each division the present area was exceeded only in the famine year in 1868-69, while the area irrigated by the whole Ganges Canal was less than that irrigated in three out of the six previous years:—

Years.	Cawnpore Division.	Etawah Division.	Total of Ganges Canal.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866-67	109,418	69,262	634,734
1867-68	81,900	79,258	533,456
1868-69	166,773	156,884	1,078,399
1869-70	108,095	101,868	780,406
1870-71	104,340	112,056	766,614
1871-72	85,841	87,541	606,555
1872-73	119,736	130,431	685,163

This result may be ascribed to the steady development of irrigation and to the creditable exertions of the officers in charge, as well as to the large supply of water which has been maintained in the Ganges Canal during the past year.

8. The decrease in the area irrigated in the Meerut Division, and the increase in that irrigated in the Boolundshuhur Division, is chiefly due to an alteration of boundaries of those divisions.

9. On the Eastern Jumna Canal (which irrigates the three districts mentioned in paragraph 5 as having enjoyed exceptional rain), the area irrigated was less than it was last year. On all other canals there was an increase.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and connected papers be forwarded to the Government of India, and circulated to the officers of the Department, to the General Department, and Board of Revenue, and published in the Gazette of these Provinces.

No. A 5.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1872-73.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for the year 1871-72 *and* 1872-73 *in the Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces.*

Zillahs.	Areas in Acres.	Cultivated Areas in Acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.										RAIN-FALL.		
			Fusl Khureef, 1872-73.			Fusl Rubbee, 1872-73.			Whole year, 1872-73.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1872-73.
			Total Acres.	In Comparison with 1871-72. Increase.	In Comparison with 1871-72. Decrease.	* Total Acres.	In Comparison with 1871-72. Increase.	In Comparison with 1871-72. Decrease.	Total Acres.	In Comparison with 1871-72. Increase.	In Comparison with 1871-72. Decrease.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Saharunpore ...	1,425,825	1,001,818	39,098	6,264	...	33,417	...	1,628	72,515	4,636	...	+ 6·8	54·3	32·4	— 40·3
Moozuffernuggur ...	1,054,065	703,459	50,552	4,748	...	61,042	...	12,531	111,594	...	7,783	— 6·5	35·2	30·7	— 12·7
Meerut ...	1,511,661	1,082,196	68,497	...	3,369	109,984	...	11,843	178,481	...	15,212	— 7·8	32·6	27·0	— 17·1
Boolundshuhur ...	1,221,373	823,004	39,758	4,145	...	66,345	7,143	...	106,103	11,288	...	+ 11·8	27·3	28·1	+ 2·9
Allygurh (Doab) ...	1,190,118	932,640	40,070	...	6,132	51,063	3,296	...	91,133	...	2,836	— 3·1	30·2	30·9	+ 2·3
Muttra (Doab) ...	1,032,021	831,124	6,412	...	85	13,243	2,765	...	19,655	2,680	...	+ 19·3	36·8	35·4	— 3·8
Agra (Doab) ...	1,199,037	886,774	589	...	10	2,169	1,207	...	2,758	1,197	...	+ 76·0	38·7	25·4	— 8·5
Etah (Doab) ...	898,838	585,330	8,433	...	3,283	15,775	912	...	24,208	...	2,371	— 8·8	27·2	29 9	+ 9·9
Mynpoory ...	1,066,534	576,615	16,542	2,946	...	49,171	15,670	...	65,713	18,616	...	+ 39 5	45·8	30·8	— 32·7
Furruckabad ...	1,084,399	674,034	9,159	2,526	...	21,811	8,699	...	30,972	11,225	...	+ 57·1	35·6	36·0	+ 1·9
Etawah ...	1,044,123	572,221	20,390	5,284	...	59,316	23,751	...	79,706	29,035	...	+ 57 3	43·2	27·8	— 35 6
Cawnpore ...	1,514,343	855,663	27,389	8,764	...	59,091	10,775	...	86,480	19,539	...	+ 29·1	34·1	41·1	+ 20·5
Dehra Doon ...	653,271	86,657	5,217	...	318	8,785	3,281	...	14,002	2,963	...	+ 26·8	113·9	74·3	— 34·7
Bijnour ...	1,204,659	685,026	1,246	133	...	2,159	1,637	...	3,405	1,770	..	+ 108·2	48·7	38·6	— 20·8
Terrai ..	469,760	91,735	3,449	2,079	...	3,065	2,355	...	6,514	4,434	...	+ 213·1	82·4	60·5	— 26·5
Bareilly ...	1,518,579	1,084,290	16,507	...	3,196	29,222	11,675	...	45,729	8,479	...	+ 22·7	54·4	46·0	— 15·2
Jhansie ...	1,029,295	504,575	21	13	...	420	248	...	441	261	...	+ 144·0	43·6	34·2	— 21·5
Humeerpore ...	1,464,641	783,987	290	...	7	880	174	...	1,170	167	...	+ 16 6	41·7	39·4	— 5·5
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	353,619	36,902	16,400	586,958	93,588	26,002	940,577	116,290	28,202	...	...	...	...

Gross Revenue, 1871-72 ... Rs. 21,75,733
Ditto 1872-73 ... „ 23,12,436

* Note.—This return does not agree with the half-yearly return for Rubbee published in the *Gazette*, because a supplementary return has since been received from the Allyghur Division and is here included.

Allahabad,
The 31*st July* 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

No. B 5.

IRRIGATION OP ERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1872-73.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Zillahs.

Description of Crops.	Saharunpore.	Moozuffernuggur.	Meerut.	Boolundshuhur.	Allygurh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mynpoory.	Furruckabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Dehra Doon.	Bijnour.	Terrai.	Bereilly.	Jhansie.	Humeerpore.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	1,329	847	2,357	1,365	1,890	855	67	356	952	299	888	1,212	390	...	11	733	11	11	13,573	13,573
2. Sugarcane ...	8,371	22,767	40,009	2,951	401	130	8	434	4,198	3,378	6,059	7,140	524	1,244	119	4,320	6	183	102,242	102,242
3. Cereals—																				
(a) Wheat ...	27,847	55,787	89,965	41,239	28,998	4,320	701	9,453	24,801	7,498	22,663	18,639	5,958	1,709	2,552	21,189	70	140	363,529	...
(a) Rice ..	28,937	22,188	10,428	114	595	34	3	177	670	159	1,074	415	3,554	...	3,328	12,273	7		83,956	...
(b) Barley ...	1,409	947	6,787	14,717	17,833	7,893	1,378	5'308	21,759	11,723	31,571	34,565	745	300	302	7,059	3	725	160,023	...
(b) Bajra and jowar	...	116	493	169	2	...	...	...	67	8	184	155	...	..	...	...	4	3	1,201	...
(c) Other grains ...	1,079	1,098	2,622	541	1,143	552	23	357	1,716	197	2,114	545	1,569	..	...	...	4	...	13,560	622,269
4. Pulses ...	971	2,781	10,569	8,309	2,413	325	33	637	737	623	1,816	3,819	413	150	147	4,349	330	...	38,422	38,422
5. Fodder crops ...	68	167	1,027	1,195	39	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	99	2,602	2,602
6. Fibres—																				
(a) Cotton ...	278	2,502	6,270	3,005	1,961	328	8	82	290	...	59	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	14,799	...
(b) Other fibres ...	57	250	376	265	2	2	...	...	247	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	16,007
7. Dyes—																				
(a) Indigo ...	313	1,205	6,567	31,904	35,690	5,167	536	7,355	8,954	4,887	10,498	17,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,985	...
(b) Other dyes ...	119	26	345	144	6	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	131,631
8. Drugs—																				
(a) Opium ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,641	2,723	1,373	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,769	...
(b) Other drugs ...	105	33	31	110	158	41	1	43	75	29	53	23	523	...	...	.	...	...	1,225	7,994
9. Oil-seeds ...	1,303	399	151	72	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	326	...	55	806	...	...	3,113	3,113
10. Miscellaneous ...	328	480	484	3	1	2	...	...	221	530	2	666	...	2	...	...	...	5	2,724	2,724
Total, 1872-73 ...	72,515	111,594	178,481	106,103	91,133	19,655	2,758	24,208	65,713	30,972	79,706	86,478	14,002	3,405	6,514	45,729	441	1,170	...	940,577
Total, 1871-72 ...	67,879	119,377	193,693	94,815	93,969	16,975	1,561	26,579	47,097	19,745	50,671	66,941	11,039	1,635	2,080	37,250	180	1,003	...	852,489

ALLAHABAD,
Dated 31st July, 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, CAPT., R. E.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.

No. C 5.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1872-73.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Eastern Jumna Canal.	Doon Canals.	Rohilkhund Canals.	Bijnour Canals.	Bundelkhund Irrigation Works.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anoopshuhur Branch Division.	Boolundshuhur Division.	Allygurh Division.	Etawah Division.	Cawnpore Division.							
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	256	1,303	...	1,415	3,685	1,530	1,526	2,702	390	744	...	22	13,573	13,573
2. Sugar-cane ...	9,761	22,682	11,796	2,420	1,316	9,568	10,878	27,425	524	4,439	1,244	189	102,242	102,242
3. Cereals—														
(a) Wheat ...	19,344	41,755	19,960	40,695	51,904	41,655	27,404	39,394	5,958	23,741	1,709	210	363,529	...
(a) Rice ...	14,922	7,059	1,446	487	898	1,854	377	37,751	3,554	15,601	...	7	83,956	...
(b) Barley ...	...	2,782	1,840	14,160	37,730	48,547	47,634	3,196	745	2,361	300	728	160,023	...
(b) Bajra and Jowar ...	...	353	...	248	...	332	82	179	...	...	...	7	1,201	...
(c) Other grains ...	613	444	241	361	2,611	3,497	661	3,559	1,569	...		4	13,560	622,269
4. Pulse ...	1,247	2,795	2,404	9,422	3,126	3,092	3,736	7,211	413	4,496	150	330	38,422	38,422
5. Fodder-crops ...	14	122	1,538	206	30	...	...	593	...	...	...	99	2,602	2,602
6. Fibres—														
(a) Cotton ...	...	1,234	...	3,589	2,910	210	18	6,832	...	...	...	6	14,799	...
(b) Other fibres ...	260	1:2	553	...	5	31	224	3	...	...	...	...	1,208	16,007
7. Dyes—														
(a) Indigo ...	...	1,579	2,271	30,458	55,296	16,690	22,487	2,204	...	...	...	...	130,985	...
(b) Other dyes ...	133	22	470	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	131,631
8. Drugs—														
(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,547	3,216	2	.	...	...	4	6,769	...
(b) Other drugs ...	8	...	...	49	339	78	75	153	523	...	...	...	1,225	7,994
9. Oil-seeds ...	124	...	...	133	...	...	...	1,669	326	861	...	...	3,113	3,113
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	12	...	3	3	...	1,419	1,280	...	...	2	5	2,724	2,724
Total, 1872-73 ...	46,682	82,274	42,519	103,646	159,874	130,431	119,737	184,153	14,002	52,243	3,405	1,611	...	940,577
Total, 1871-72 ...	49,569	110,406	43,434	71,740	158,022	87,541	85,841	192,749	11,039	39,330	1,635	1,183	...	852,489

Total Ganges Canal ... 1872-73 ... 685,163 acres.
Ditto .. 1871 72 ... 606,553 „

Note.—During the year the mean supply entering the Ganges Canal was 4,198 cubic feet per second, of which 3,496 cubic feet per second was consumed, and the remainder run off in escapes. The average supply in the Eastern Jumna Canal was 1,050 cubic feet per second.

Allahabad:
Dated 31st July 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	21·2	22·0	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	11·3	12·2	9·4	...	...	...	13·6	14·7	10·5	17·0	17·0	11·7
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	7·1	...	...	...	17·7	16·7	14·9	18·8	17·9	16·0
	Kistna	8·3	7·6	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·3	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	6·7	8·4	6·7	...	...	...	14·4	14·4	15·3	16·9	17·4	20·2
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	6·2	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	10·8	10·8	10·8	12·4
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	8·5	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	10·5	11·6	11·6	11·6
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	9·4	9·7	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	13·7	13·7	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·6	14·8	15·5	13·4
	North Arcot	8·7	8·7	9·5	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	15·3	16·7	16·7	16·3
	South Arcot	6·9	6·6	8·8	...	...		14·7	15·9	14·3	...	16·4	...
	Tanjore	7·0	7·0	8·7	...	...	...	14·1	14·3	12·3	...	...	12·6
	Trichinopoly	7·1	6·8	9·9	...	...	...	13·5	14·8	12·8	14·3	15·6	13·6
	Madura	8·8	8·8	10·0	...	...	...	13·7	12·9	11·2	15·0	14·2	11·7
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	7·5	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	14·1	12·7	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·9	12·3	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	11·4	12·6	12·6	12·2
	Nilgiris	...	8·0	9·4	...	...	...	9·0	8·2	8·2	9·7	9·0	9·4
	Salem	8·3	8·3	11·8	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	15·4	14·7	14·7	16·3
	South Canara	9·7	8·9	...	...	...	...	10·9	9·1	...	12·9	12·9	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	12·5	13·3	...	13·3	14·1	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	23·6	23·6	...	7·5	7·4	...	13·3	12·7	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	10·7	22·4	22·4	21·3	6·1	6·1	4·6	10·3	10·3	9·3
	Kaira	11·4	10·6	11·2	21·3	21·3	21·3	7·4	7·4	7·1	11·4	11·4	9·3
	Surat	12·6	12·6	9·8	6·9	6·9	5·7	8·0	8·1	5·4	11·2	11·2	6·3
	Broach	13·9	13·0	...	13·0	14·0	...	8·8	8·4	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	8·8	9·3	...	12·1	13·0	...	6·5	7·9	...	11·4	11·6	...
	Kolaba	9·4	8·5	7·9	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	12·1	12·1	8·5
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13·2	12·7	10·0	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	7·0	9·2	9·2	8·2
	Nasik	11·6	11·6	9·2	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	10·6	10·6	8·0
	Ahmadnagar	16·4	16·0	11·2	23·8	25·2	18·6	7·7	7·7	6·6	8·4	8·4	7·3
	Poona	11·2	11·2	8·2	...	...	9·9	8·4	8·4	6·3	9·5	9·5	7·4
	Sholapur	17·5	16·2	9·4	19·7	19·7	11·4	9·5	9·1	6·8	10·4	10·4	9·4
	Kaladgi	11·7	11·3	8·1	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	5·4	7·4	7·4	5·6
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	8·4	7·8	...	10·2	9·7	...
	Belgaum	9·7	11·1	...	...	...	...	9·7	9·3	...	10·2	10·2	...
	Dharwar	10·2	10·7	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	...	10·1	9·6	..
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	7·2	...	...	...	13·4	13·4	6·7	14·7	14·7	9·5
	Kanara	8·3	8·4	7·5	...	...	...	9·8	9·3	7·5	13·6	13·6	10·3
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9·0	9·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Aden	8·7	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	5·8	6·2	5·6	6·5	6·5	6·5
	Asirgarh	13·9	13·9	...	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·6	9·4	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·3	...	10·8	11·0	...
	Deesa	15·2	15·1	11·1	23·7	21·3	15·1	6·9	7·1	5·5	8·4	8·6	6·7
	Neemuch	12·8	12·3	13·2	18·0	18·6	15·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5
	Nasirabad	13·5	13·1	...	17·7	17·9	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	16·8	16·8	...	...	..	...	5·6	5·6	...	9·8	9·3	...
	Upper Sind	15·8	14·8	...	24·2	24·6	...	9·3	9·3	...	14·9	14·9	...
	Karachi	11·6	11·6	...	19·1	21·4	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	11·1	12·1	12·6	20·5	18·6	24·32	6·5	6·5	6·08	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Shikarpur	14·8	13·9	13·02	21·0	21·3	25·6	9·3	9·3	9·3	14·8	14·8	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	13·7	13·5	8·0	23·0	23·0	...	11·2	11·2	8·0	12·0	12·0	11·5
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	12·06	12·06	13·69	22·27	22·27	19·94	18·55	19·01	19·01	19·48	20·18	20·41
	Bancoorah	12·35	12·35	12·99	20·87	20·41	18·55	14·37	15·07	12·76	16·23	17·98	14·37
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	12·06	12·06	13·45	24·74	24·74	27·02	14·14	14·14	14·84	16·47	16·47	16·47
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	12·99	13·91	17·63	...	...	...	11·59	12·06	16·70	13·91	14·84	17·63

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of September 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Choena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	32·9	...	37·3	34·2	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	
28·3	30·3	20·2	35·3	33·5	22·3	23·7	24·7	29·9	26·4	27·5	17·6	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	28·9	28·9	23 5	23 5	23·5	...	...	...	17 0	17·0	17·5	
16·1	16·1	19·3	...	...	...	17·9	19·3	25·9	20·1	20·1	19 2	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	
18·9	18·9	31·5	...	...	...	23·8	23·8	32·3	15·2	15·2	19·6	...	...	...	15·5	15·5	15 5	
19·2	19·2	23·7	23·1	23·1	23·1	22·4	22·4	27·2	19·3	19·3	22·5	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	
22·3	21·8	21·3	20·2	21·1	20·2	28·2	26·4	35·5	25·2	25·2	27·3	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·6	
21·8	20·5	23·0	21·1	21·1	16·4	19·4	20 6	19·4	19·6	19·6	22·4	...	...	...	16·2	14·6	16·2	
18·3	18·3	...	19 2	19.2	...	24 1	22·5	...	17·4	17·4	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
21·6	20·2	...	19·8	19·8	...	23·0	23·0	28·2	16·8	16·8	20·1	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·7	
23·8	23·8	24·6	23·1	21·6	29 3	32·0	32·0	33·6	17·5	17·5	22·1	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·0	
...	...	...	20·9	20·9	27·4	22·3	23·8	29·9	16·7	16·2	17·1	...	...	...	16·4	16·4	17·6	
18·7	...	...	20·6	18·7	32·2	23·4	19·4	32·2	17·0	16·7	20·9	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·1	
...	...	27·5	21·4	21·4	28·6	24·6	24 6	32·0	19·4	19·4	24·5	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	17·4	
25·8	27·4	30·7	27·6	24·8	28·6	31·9	33 3	31·0	19·2	20·0	23·8	...	...	...	15·5	14·6	13·8	
...	...	18·8	14 8	14·8	14·8	17·9	17·9	19·2	14·6	14·6	16·1	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	17·0	
20·6	19·1	19·5	21·4	21·4	25·5	22·8	22·1	26·2	19·9	22·3	28·6	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	14·6	
20·2	20·2	22·3	26·4	17·2	28·7	19·0	19·0	26·9	14·0	14·0	21·1	...	...	...	10·7	10·7	10·7	
19·4	20·9	35·9	21·8	21·8	37·1	25·2	26·6	38·1	20·1	20·9	30·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	17·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6	23·2	...	11·4	13·3	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	..	18·2	19·0	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	
18·6	18·2	...	15·6	14·3	...	...	...	...	12·7	12·7	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	14·6	...	
18·7	15·9	16·3	16·8	16·8	16·3	...	...	...	15·6	15·0	12·6	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	14·5	14·4	
...	14·2	15·7	15·3	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	12·4	12·4	11·9	...	...	...	13·5	14·2	12·4	
14·7	14·7	12·6	13·2	13·2	12·0	...	...	...	11·6	11·2	9·2	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·4	
18·6	18·6	...	16·8	15·8	...	...	...	...	12·1	13·0	...	...	...	...	14·9	16·7	...	
14·9	14·9	...	14·9	14·0	...	...	...	...	10·2	11·6	...	49·8	49·8	...	13·0	14·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	9·4	...	...	...	10·6	7·7	12·1	
27·5	25·5	14·0	19·7	19·5	13·0	...	...	...	12·0	13·0	9·7	165·0	165·0	240·0	11·2	11·2	9·2	
...	...	...	18·9	18·9	10·7	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	11·9	94·2	94·2	94·2	12·9	12·9	12·9	
28·0	29·0	18·2	23·8	23·7	12·2	...	...	...	15·6	14·7	12·6	93·3	93·3	83·0	11·5	11·5	11·2	
24·6	22·3	12·2	17·4	16·4	9·7	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	11·5	80 0	80·0	64·0	13·8	12·6	12·6	
28·0	26·3	15·3	26·3	21·4	13·0	...	...	...	14·2	14·0	11·4	90·9	90·9	76·1	12·7	11·7	12·4	
19·0	19·0	12·7	19·0	19·0	11·7	...	...	...	9·0	8·1	6·3	102·0	102·0	102·0	10·8	10·8	9·5	
22·7	21·4	...	22·7	21·4	...	...	...	...	12·3	12·3	...	118·0	118·0	...	13·2	14·0	...	
14·9	14·4	...	15·3	15·3	...	...	...	...	9·3	8·3	...	139·9	139·9	...	13·9	13·9	...	
16·4	15·8	...	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	7·8	8·0	...	86·4	86·4	...	10·3	10·9	...	
...	...	..	13·3	13·3	9·7	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	8·9	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	17·0	
12·1	...	...	16·8	14·9	10·3	...	...	...	10·3	10·3	8·3	...	...	...	14·9	12·1	10·3	
...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	11·0	11·0	...	
16·2	16·2	9·1	11·7	11·7	11·6	...	...	...	8·7	8·7	8·7	61·4	61·4	46·3	30·1	30·1	37·7	
24·2	24·2	...	24·2	24·2	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	149·2	74·6	...	7·9	7·9	...	
15·0	16·6	...	14·4	14·6	...	...	...	...	11·7	13·3	...	75·2	75·2	..	13·6	13·6	...	
19·1	18·1	14·1	16·3	17·9	13·1	...	...	...	15·7	15·3	13·7	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	
20·5	18·6	18·6	11·1	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	15·3	130·6	130·6	130·6	22·3	22 3	18·6	
16·9	17·9	...	15·1	15·7	...	...	...	...	16·3	17·1	...	94·1	94·1	...	39·5	39·5	...	
25·1	26·4	...	23·3	2[illegible]·8	...	...	...	...	12 1	12·6	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	...	
2[illegible]·8	28·9	...	29·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	15·8	14·8	...	92·8	92·8	...	29·8	29·8	...	
20·5	20·9	...	17·2	16·7	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	112 3	112·8	...	55·9	55·9	...	
24·2	23·3	24·32	20·5	19·5	17·7	...	...	...	16·7	15·8	16·8	121·3	121·2	121·6	27·9	26·1	42·1	
21·3	21·3	22·7	27·9	26·04	25·6	...	...	...	17·6	17·6	18·6	..	...	...	29·6	32·5	30·6	
23·0	23·0	...	17·2	17·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	25·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	20·41	74·22	...	92·78	8·35	8·35	8·35	
31·54	31·54	27·83	24·12	24·12	22·27	...	...	...	18·55	19·01	17·63	333·99	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	18·55	18·55	22·86	111·33	...	...	8·04	8·04	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18·55	19·48	24·12	111·33	.	...	7·43	8·35	8·35	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	No returns received.											
	Maldah ...												
	Rajshahye ..												
	Rungpore ...												
	Bograh ...												
	Pubna ...												
	Darjeeling ...												
	Julpigoree ...												
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	11·59	11·59	14·84	18·55	21·34	24·71	19·48	19·48	19·48	24·12	23·20	29·69
	Furreedpore ..	18·55	18·55	22·27	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	9·28	20·41	20·41	22·27
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11·59	11·59	11·83	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	22·04	21·34	21·80	26·90
	Sylhet ..	9·28	9·28	10·21	10·67	10·67	...	17·63	20·41	19·48	29·69	28·76	31·54
	Cachar ...	8·47	8·70	8·70	...	...	...	22·86	22·86	24·71	26·96	29·69	26·96
	Chittagong ...	9·28	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	14·84	13·91	14·84	20·41	18·55	19·48
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	18·55	21·34	21·34	25·05
	Tipperah ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	23·20	22·27	23·20	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	12·99	13·69	22·27	21·34	22·27	28·99	13·22	13·45	...	14·84	14·84	19·48
	Gya ...	9·98	11·13	14·84	15·77	16·70	36·19	8·81	10·67	12·06	10·67	11·59	20·41
	Shahabad ..	12·06	12·99	15·77	17·16	20·41	25·97	12·99	12·99	11·13	13·91	13·45	16·70
	Tirhoot ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	12·06	12·99	14·84	18·55	21·34	27·83	11·13	11·59	12·99	13·91	14·84	18·55
	Chumparun ...	12·99	12·99	16·70	29·69	28·76	25·97	10·21	10·21	9·28	18·55	19·48	19·48
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	10·21	12·99	14·84	24·12	24·12	27·83	12·35	14·84	16·70	13·28	16·06	20·41
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	12·06	12·06	13·91	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	14·84	16·70	18·55	17·63
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	15·83	16·44	14·61	...	...	...	20·70	20·70	14·61	29·23	29·23	18·90
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	35·25	35·25	..
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	11·13	11·59	12·29	16·70	...	16·47	9·28	8·35	11·02	12·99	13·11	14·90
	Lohardugga ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	16·70	16·70	18·55	22·27	22·27	20·41	16·70	16·70	24·12	22·27	22·27	32·[illegible]
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Kamroop	No returns received.											
	Durrung ...												
	Nowgong ...												
	Seebsaugur ...												
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Doon ...	14·84	14·84	18·09	20·41	18·55	29·69	10·67	10·21	10·21	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Saharunpore ...	18·44	16·87	20·99	25·93	24·01	32·47	8·01	8·01	8·01	12·99	12·99	9·98
	Moozufferuggur ...	17·98	17·86	21·46	25·52	25·52	36·65	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	11·25
	Meerut ...	17·80	17·34	20·26	24·83	23·95	32·45	6·03	6·27	6·50	11·59	11·13	10·67
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	18·55	20·87	25·05	25·05	32·47	6·50	7·43	6·50	10·21	11·13	9·28
	Allygurh ...	16·47	16·23	...	21·80	21·80	...	6·50	6·50	...	11·13	10·67	...
	Kumaon ...	8·81	8·81	11·13	12·06	12·06	13·91	7·43	7·43	8·35	8·35	8·35	9·28
	Gurhwal ...	13·91	15·30	14·84	12·99	16·70	18·55	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·52	12·06	9·28

India for the 2nd half of September 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c, (Kauaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	25·05	21·80	74·22	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·53	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	16·70	16·47	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·23	99·28	...	...	8·13	7·89	8·81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·93	13·45	13·45	59·38	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	13·91	129·79	129·79	129·79	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·06	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	148·44	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·97	23·20	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	23·20	32·47	148·44	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
14·84	...	29·69	...	...	...	14·84	...	37·11	14·84	15·30	20·87	148·44	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
16·70	20·41	19·00	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	16·70	18·55	21·34	25·52	148·44	...	...	7·66	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·57	20·41	...	...	...	...	25·05	27·83	...	19·48	21·34	23·20	148·44	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
29·69	29·69	30·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	23·20	148·44	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	21·34	18·55	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	6·50	
37·11	24·12	46·39	25·05	24·12	27·83	23·20	24·12	29·69	17·63	19 48	17·63	445·32	445·32	667·98	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	...	...	25·58	25·58	17·05	185·55	...	...	8·47	8·47	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	9·28	9·28	...	64*	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	* Bundles.
19·48	18·55	25·97	...	...	...	22·27	20·41	27·83	12·52	10·85	16·23	185·55	...	185·55	6·03	6·27	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	16·70	18·55	296·88	...	...	5·57	5·10	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·75	16·70	..	16·70	16·70	14·84	...	...	...	19·48	17·16	17·63	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	...	...	...	23·72	21·98	22·50	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
23·49	22·44	17·86	16·35	16·35	18·38	...	...	...	22·44	21·46	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·05	25·05	25·97	22·27	22·27	19·48	...	...	...	23·52	22·80	22·65	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
25·05	23·20	20·41	22·27	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	21·80	21·34	23·20	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
18·55	18·55	...	16·70	14·84	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	10·67	...	...	...	5·34	5·10	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	5·45	5·45	4·93	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour ...	15·13	15·65	21·40	18·27	19·83	37·57	9·92	9·40	11·48	11·48	10·44	14·61
	Moradabad ...	15·65	15·65	21·46	21·80	21·75	33·05	8·13	8·13	8·13	13·63	13·05	13·34
	Budaon ...	15·86	15·57	...	22·04	21·72	...	8·90	8·90	...	13·91	12·79	...
	Bareilly ...	14·66	14·93	18·84	19·71	20·29	26·09	6·38	6·38	6·38	12·76	12·47	13·34
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·89	15·42	17·40	21·11	20·64	25·97	7·43	6·96	4·64	15·07	13·45	12·99
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	14·84	14·37	23·20	20·87	20·87	40·82	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·76	12·76	16·23
	Muttra ...	15·77	14·84	17·63	20·87	19·48	25·52	7·43	7·43	7·43	10·67	10·67	10·67
	Agra ...	14·17	13·97	15·77	18·21	17·89	22·33	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	11·13
	Furruckabad ...	14·20	14·72	16·59	17·16	18·84	22·98	9·57	9·51	8·13	12·41	12·76	11·02
	Mynpoorie ...	16·23	16·00	18·09	19·25	19·25	25·05	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·06	12·99	11·13
	Etawah ...	14·37	14·84	16·23	18·09	17·63	21·63	4·64	4·64	5·57	9·74	9·74	10·67
	Etah ...	16·70	16·47	18·33	22·27	20·41	26·44	9·28	9·28	9·28	14·84	14·84	11·13
	Jaloun ...	12·06	12·76	17·63	15·30	15·77	18·55	8·35	8·35	7·43	9·74	10·21	8·35
	Jhansie ...	12·15	12·32	14·84	15·57	15·01	20·67	9·74	9·28	6·50	11·83	11·05	10·21
	Lullutpore ...	11·13	10·44	15·77	13·91	13·91	24·12	8.35	8·35	8·35	10·21	10·21	11·13
	Cawnpore ..	14·84	14·84	13·91	19·48	19·01	22·27	9·74	10·21	8·35	12·52	12 52	10·21
	Futtehpore ...	13·45	13·45	13·91	16·23	16·23	21·34	8·81	8·81	9·28	12·52	12·52	11·59
	Banda ...	11·71	11·48	12·76	13·80	13·22	18·78	9·40	9·05	9·40	12·87	12·87	...
	Allahabad ...	12·76	12·29	13·91	16·00	16·00	19·48	9·28	9·28	8·81	12·06	12·06	12·99
	Humeerpore ...	12·52	12·52	14·84	14·84	13·45	18·09	7·43	7·43	6·50	9·51	9·51	7·89
	Jounpore ...	13·11	13·40	12·06	12·99	17·69	17·05	12·41	13·11	12·41	13·11	13·40	11·13
	Goruckpore ...	12·64	13·40	12·99	17·86	17·86	17·86	11·36	13·80	12·18	16·23	16·23	16·23
	Bustee ...	13·91	13·91	12·76	16·23	17·40	16·23	11·02	11·02	...	13·63	13·63	13·63
	Azimgurh ...	12·99	12·99	12·35	17·80	17·80	18·50	11·65	12·35	10·27	13·69	13·69	12·35
	Mirzapore ...	11·59	11·59	13·45	14·84	14·84	15·77	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·13	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	11·13	10·91	12·06	12·99	13·69	15·30	9·74	9·28	8·81	11·83	11·59	11·13
	Ghazeepore ...	12·52	12·52	11·94	15·54	17·92	17·92	8·35	8·35	8·35	13·14	13·14	12·53
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	16·79	16·79	20·52	24·26	23·22	29·85	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	16·03	15·86	18·37	21·22	20·76	27·58	...	...	...	9·15	9·5	8·57
	Karnál ...	19·3	18·66	20·52	29·85	29·21	29·21	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·02
	Hissár ...	16·03	17·02	16·85	24·61	27·23	29·27	...	...	...	9·09	9·5	9·68
	Rohtak ...	16·79	17·26	17·96	25·54	26·24	24·72	...	...	...	10·73	10·03	9·56
	Sirsá ...	18·19	19·01	17·55	30·15	31·08	19·24	...	...	...	9·91	9·79	8·98
	Ambálah ...	19·77	18·77	19·59	24·43	23·84	26·59	...	...	...	11·37	10·73	10·08
	Ludiánah ...	21·46	21·46	18·66	30·79	29·85	27·06	...	...	...	13·06	11·19	13·06
	Simla ...	14·57	13·64	13·82	17·72	18·02	18·48	...	...	...	9·15	8·86	8·51
	Jálandhar ...	23·09	22·39	20·52	29·39	29·39	27·06	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·03
	Hoshiárpúr ...	21·92	20·99	20·52	26·12	26·12	29·85	...	...	...	10·26	10·26	9·33
	Kángra ...	16·67	16·38	20·7	22·68	23·85	31·43	...	...	...	11·66	11·48	11·02
	Amritsar ...	...	22·97	...	...	34·17	...	...	...	...	...	15·22	...
	Siálkot ...	21·22	20·99	21·57	29·62	29·62	29·62	...	...	...	13·53	13·53	9·97
	Gurdáspúr ...	21·92	21·92	23·09	31·02	31·72	33·59	...	...	...	13·29	13·29	11·43
	Lahore ...	21·22	21·22	20·17	31·72	31·95	28·69	...	...	...	13·06	13·76	11·54
	Fírozpúr ...	24·61	23·21	19·82	38·02	34·52	20·87	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	9·79
	Gujránwála ...	19·01	17·9	20·81	28·57	28·28	34·17	...	...	...	12·13	12·13	8·98
	Ráwalpindi ...	16·03	17·14	14·87	22·39	24·14	19·59	...	...	...	8·33	8·39	6·47
	Jhelam ...	18·19	18·19	19·82	25·54	25·66	26·36	...	...	...	9·56	10·03	8·22
	Gujrát ...	16·21	16·5	20·47	23·32	23·61	28·92	...	...	...	10·67	10·55	9·44
	Sháhpúr ...	17·49	17·78	18·02	26·82	27·87	26·24	...	...	...	10·38	10·67	8·39
	Multán ...	18·19	20·06	20·06	25·89	26·36	26·12	...	...	...	10·03	10·49	8·86
	Jhang ...	20·52	22·1	21 28	33·3	33·88	28·63	...	...	...	11·19	11·48	9·5
	Montgomery ...	20·06	23·79	19·59	27·52	32·65	25·19	...	...	...	11·66	11·89	9·33
	Muzaffargarh ...	19·88	20·52	20·52	25·77	26·71	23·61	...	...	...	12·71	13·35	11·[illegible]
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	21·11	24·55	20·35	34·35	36·5	28·69	...	...	...	7·81	7·87	[illegible]
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	19·94	21·05	20·06	26·76	26 76	25·48	...	...	...	18·66	18·37	17·32
	Bannú ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	17·49	18·25	16 32	35·45	41·16	26·18	...	...	...	9·21	9·09	7·4
	Kohát ...	19·65	20·58	14·87	42·8	42·8	27·35	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	11·89
	Hazára ...	16·32	17·14	14·46	29·45	30·67	22·04	...	...	...	6·18	6·24	6·18
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	14·4	13·9	13·4	18·6	17·7	19·9	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·2	10·2	8·8
	Unáo ...	13·6	13·6	14·5	18·1	18·1	20·0	9·1	9·1	7·2	14·5	12·3	14·5
	Bára Banki ...	12·7	12·7	13·0	16·1	16·1	21·0	7·0	7·0	7·0	10·8	10·8	15·7
	Sítápúr ...	16·8	16·8	16·8	21·6	20·7	24·1	7·5	7·5	7·1	22·2*	11·2	12·9
	Hardui ...	14·0	14·0	14·7	19·5	19·2	23·6	5·7	5·7	4·6	9·6	9·6	14·0
	Kheri ...	16·2	16·2	16·7	25·1	25·1	25·1	9·3	9 3	6·5	16·7	12·5	13·0
	Faizabad ...	14·0	13·7	13·9	21·3	19·5	19·6	11·1	11·1	9·3	12·8	13·1	10·7
	Bharaich ...	12·9	13·9	12·1	20·5	20·5	18·6	11·1	11·1	10·2	13·0	13·0	12·1
	Gonda ...	13·6	13·6	12·3	17·0	17·0	17·0	7·2	6·8	6·8	12·7	13·0	10·3
	Raí Bareli ...	14·3	13·1	14·4	18·1	18·1	18·6	13·1	11·3	13·0	15·1	12·2	16·7
	Sultánpúr ...	13·3	13·3	12·0	17·7	16·8	16·8	10·6	9·2	9·8	11·5	11·5	10·6
	Pratábgarh ...	13·2	13·1	13·0	18·1	18·1	19·0	11·2	10·7	9·0	13·2	12·1	12·0

* New.

India for the 2nd half of September 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Meerut (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
20·87	20·87	27·25	13·57	13·57	20·87	...	...	...	16·70	17·75	21·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·91	16·23	30·16	13·91	13·91	22·04	...	...	...	19·42	19·71	23·20	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·69	
22·27	22·27	...	17·80	16·70	...	...	...	...	22·07	20·87	...	...	...	...	7·52	7·52	...	
13·91	12·76	18·55	17·40	15·07	20·87	...	...	...	19·71	20·00	24·65	...	...	...	7·84	8·13	7·84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	19·71	25·05	...	...	...	7·55	7·66	7·20	
23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	16·23	20·87	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
15·77	14·84	18·55	15·77	15·77	16·70	...	...	...	17·16	16·47	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·75	17·63	19·48	14·96	15·01	15·19	...	...	...	16·85	16·65	19·80	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·13	23·66	...	...	...	7·43	7·66	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·01	19·01	23·43	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
...	...	...	11·13	11·59	14·84	...	...	...	16·70	17·16	22·50	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	19·01	24·59	...	...	...	9·28	8·81	8·35	
14·84	14·84	18·55	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	15·54	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·91	14·03	17·63	13·91	14·06	16·23	...	...	...	12·47	12·99	18·04	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
12·06	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17·16	17·16	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
13·80	13·11	17·86	9·16	9·05	14·61	...	...	...	14·72	14·49	24·83	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	9·74	
16·23	16·23	14·84	15·30	15·30	12·99	...	...	...	16·59	16·70	21·80	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
13·91	13·91	16·70	13·91	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	16·47	15·77	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·93	26·20	18·33	13·11	13·40	11·77	...	...	...	16·99	16·99	18·96	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·79	
22·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·86	19·89	21·11	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	18·55	17·40	...	...	...	6·09	6·09	5·80	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18·50	19·13	19·13	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
16·70	16·70	15·77	...	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	16·70	15·77	15·77	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	15·77	19·01	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
14·32	14·32	...	11·83	11·94	10·76	...	.	...	16·70	19·10	20·29	...	...	...	6·57	6·57	6·57	
20·52	19·59	19·59	19·59	19·59	21·46	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	21·46	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	
21·28	20·35	22·21	19·01	17·9	21·81	...	...	...	20·17	19·12	19·59	...	...	...	13·93	13·53	13·64	
27·99	25·48	19·88	24·55	24·9	18·95	...	...	...	24·9	27·06	22·1	...	...	...	7·4	7·23	7·63	
24·02	28·05	27·75	21·05	24·09	26·47	...	...	...	25·19	26·18	21·05	...	...	...	10·73	10·9	12·3	
26·36	25·66	22·62	25·42	25·42	19·59	...	...	...	25·19	25·19	20·29	...	...	...	7·23	7·22	7·63	
28·28	30·79	14·92	23·61	26·88	21·11	...	...	..	24·55	26·71	17·72	...	...	...	20·99	20·99	21·46	
23·79	23·26	23·67	24·26	18·83	21·63	...	...	...	25·01	21·69	20·93	...	...	...	7·98	8·04	7·81	
31·72	30·79	17·72	25·66	27·06	14·92	...	...	...	26·59	26·12	20·06		...	...	8·63	8·63	8·63	
...	...	...	14·46	14·46	13·06	...	...	...	18·66	16·79	15·39	..	...	...	6·76	6·53	6·59	
27·06	27·06	23·32	23·32	23·32	15·39	...	...	...	26·12	25·19	21·92	...	...	...	8·57	8·57	8·39	
26·12	24·26	25·19	22·39	23·32	21·92	...	...	...	23·79	22·39	17·72	...	...	...	8·63	8·33	8·63	
20·06	18·89	28·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·55	16·97	18·83	...	...	...	6·35	6·24	6·47	
...	30·79	...	...	27·52	...	...	...	...	...	26·24	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	...	
24·96	23·32	19·12	24·26	24·26	16·79	...	...	...	22·39	22·39	15·57	...	...	...	9·27	9·03	8·51	
26·12	25·19	23·79	23·32	22·39	20·52	...	...	...	25·89	25·89	15·16	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·45	
26·36	27·99	15·86	27·06	26·12	17·26	...	...	...	26·36	25·66	16·73	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·45	
38·48	34·52	21·46	34·29	33·35	20·99	...	...	...	29·16	27·75	18·31	...	...	...	8·45	8·39	8·39	
22·39	22·39	17·37	19·24	20·52	17·08	...	...	...	20·17	20·06	14·46	...	...	...	9·44	9·38	9·33	
22·04	21·69	20·35	19·77	20·47	17·14	...	...	...	21·81	23·21	15·33	...	...	...	9·27	8·8	9·5	
22·39	23·09	20·76	21·69	22·62	21·69	...	...	...	22·27	23·56	16·32	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	10·55	
21·75	21·46	19·88	21·16	20·23	19·3	..	...	...	17·9	18·19	15·62	...	..	...	9·36	9·56	9·73	
21·75	24·43	26·41	23·79	24·31	22·1	...	...	...	23·09	23·38	16·79	...	...	...	10·9	10·9	10·67	
23·56	24·26	20·06	22·39	22·86	17·72	...	...	...	20·06	21·22	15·86	...	...	...	9·09	9·09	8·86	
26·12	27·06	22·1	23·32	23·96	18·66	...	...	...	23·03	23·61	16·79	...	...	...	10·03	9·97	9·62	
23·79	26·12	16·79	...	...	.	...	...	...	27·29	29·97	19·36	...	...	...	8·86	8·45	8·16	
20·17	18·66	23·91	18·95	17·72	24·26	...	...	...	20·81	20·52	19·59	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·98	
[illegible]	34·93	26·41	28·45	31·84	24·37	...	...	...	28·69	32·25	21·46	...	...	..	9·68	9·79	9·56	
32·95	35·22	27·81	30·32	32·01	25·19	...	...	...	23·56	23·61	19·77	...	...	...	26·24	26·24	29·16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·68	24·37	18·83	21·11	20·99	15·74	...	...	...	20·35	21·46	12·36	...	...	...	44·36	42·45	45·48	
24·37	26·18	19·01	26·18	27·35	22·62	...	...	...	27·35	26·18	14·28	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
20·93	19·94	19·24	17·72	17·72	17·72	...	...	...	19·24	19·3	19·24	...	...	..	8·39	8·39	8·51	
13·9	13·9	16·7	13·4	13·4	14·9	32·6	27·4	...	17·7	16·7	19·5	101·9	101·9	92·6	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	..	...	...	22·7	...	...	18·1	18·1	20·9	144·8	144·8	...	7·2	7·2	6·3	
19·4	19·4	28·5	10·8	10·8	..	9·6	9·1	...	15·1	15·1	19·2	113·1	113·1	...	6·9	6·9	6·5	
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	19·2	19·7	21·5	150·5	150·5	...	7·5	7·5	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19·2	19·2	22·3	...	...	...	6·7	6·7	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·5	33·5	26·1	19·9	20·5	26·1	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
28·9	..	...	...	...	...	23·6	22·7	...	17·8	17·2	17·2	130·6	130·6	111·9	7·2	7·2	6·7	
31·7	.	31·7	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	16·7	16·7	18·6	186·6	186·6	149·2	6·9	6·9	6·9	
30·6	17·0	34·0	13·6	13·6	13·6	27·6	22·1	..	16·5	16·6	16·1	61·2	61·2	...	6·0	5·1	6·0	
...	...	...	..	...	...	22·6	16·1	27·1	17·4	17·4	21·4	186·9	186·0	186·0	6·1	6·1	6·0	
...	...	...		...	...	23·1	28·8	...	16·0	16·6	16·0	142·2	142·2	142·2	6·8	6·7	6·4	
...	...	...	...	.	...	22·0	25·0	24·1	16·2	17·7	20·0	183·0	183·0	183·0	7·0	7·0	6·2	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces	Nagpur ...	18·6	17·2	16·0	...	...	...	10·0	9·8	8·3	16·8	14·9	14·2
	Bhandara ...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	16·0	16·0	...
	Chanda ...	19·9	18·4	10·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	14·7	8·6
	Wardha ...	16·8	15·8	14·9	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	11·2	9·3	9·3
	Balaghat ...	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	16·8	14·9	14·9	23·3	18·6	19·6
	Jabalpur ...	15·8	14·9	23·3	14·9	14·0	14·9	11·2	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·0	13·0
	Sagar ...	13·0	13·0	18·6	...	...	...	6·1	7·0	7·0	9·1	10·5	11·2
	Damoh ...	13·1	13·1	16·8	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	11·2	13·0	13·0	12·1
	Seoni ...	23·3	21·4	24·2	...	...	...	9·3	8·4	8·4	13·0	12·1	13·0
	Mandla ...	23·3	24·2	17·7	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·1	16·8	16·8	14·9
	Betul ...	20·1	19·0	11·2	...	...	...	14·0	14·3	7·4	16·1	16·1	8·4
	Chindwara ...	20·5	19·6	18·6	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	11·2	13·0	14·0
	Hoshangabad ...	14·9	14·5	13·2	...	...	..	8·3	9·3	7·4	9·3	10·2	8·3
	Nimar ...	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	...	11·4	12·1	...
	Raipur ...	37·3	37·3	33·6	11·2	11·2	...	22·4	22·4	22·4	35·5	33·6	37·3
	Sambalpur ...	22·4	26·1	33·6	...	....	...	29·4	28·0	26·1	35·9	37·3	34·2
	Bilaspur ...	33·6	37·3	36·4	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	34·5	41·0	41·0	58·8
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No returns received.											
	Bolaram ...												
	Chudderghat ...												
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	13·9	13·0	13·0	9·3	11·1	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	14·5	14·5	13·5	...	...	...	10·5	10·0	9·5	11·0	11·0	10·0
	Woon ...	14·0	13·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	8·0	8·0	10·0	9·0	9·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	13·9	13·0	12·2	...	...	...	7·4	5·5	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	14·9	13·9	8·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·3
	Bassein ...	13·9	12·5	8·8	...	...	...	7·9	7·9	6·7	11·1	10·2	7·6
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·5	...	11·0	10·0	...	10·7	10·2	...	13·2	13·0	...
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·2	8·2	8·1	10·5	9·7	...	10·5	10·2	11·0	13·0	12·5	12·5
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	7·6	7·8	...	...	...	...	15·5	15·5	...	17·5	17·5	...
	Kolar ... Retail ...	7·3	7·6	10·0	...	...	...	15·3	15·3	14·0	17·3	17·3	16·0
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	...	10·5	10·5	...	13·0	13·0	...	15·0	15·0	...
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·0	9·0	8·3	10·0	10·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	14·0	14·0	13·5
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	8·3	...	...	...	...	10·6	10·6	...	11·6	11·6	...
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·3	7·3	8·4	...	...	...	10·4	10·4	11·7	11·4	11·4	13·1
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	8·5	11·0	...	10·0	13·0	8·0	12·0	12·0	12·5	13·0	14·2	13·5
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·0	...	9·5	10·0	...	10·0	9·0	...	13·0	14·0	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	8·5	8·0	7·0	9·5	10·0	...	10·0	9·0	8·0	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	9·3	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	11·2	16·0	16·0	14·9
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	11·3	11·8	...	12·6	12·5	...	12·2	12·8	...	13·1	13·5	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·5	8·6	8·3	7·8	8·4	...	10·9	9·8	10·0	14·9	15·4	14·8
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	10·44	10·67	...	15·77	13·91	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	
	Alwar ...	12·76	12·18	16·47	16·70	15·30	22·09	7·89	8·01	9·45	8·93	8·93	9·92
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12·99	12·76	..	16·77	15·77	...	7·43	7·43	...	7·89	7·43	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	13·16	12·64	...	16·18	15·65	...	7·55	7·55	...	9·16	7·95	...
	Ajmir ...	11·94	11·54	14·32	15·71	15·59	23·55	5·63	4·93	4·35	7·43	7·43	6·50
	Mt. Aboo ...	11·25	11·48	8·58	16·18	16·18	12·06	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·73
	Erinpoora ...	15·30	13·91	9·98	18·55	18·33	14·84	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	5·57
	Marwar ...	13·45	...	..	17·40	...	...	5·57	...	...	6·96	...	...
	Meywar ...	12·29	12·06	10·50	21·34	18·78	14·26	...	...	...	9·51	8·58	6·96
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	18·55	18·55	...	27·83	29·69	...	...	...	...	14·84	13·91	.
	Bickaneer ...	12·70	13·63	11·80	16·36	16·36	14·30	6·60	6·60	3·40	9·10	10·00	7·20
	Bundi ...	11·6	12·1	18·6	12·5	18·6	34·5	...	...	...	8·4	7·4	8·4
	Kota ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Tonk ...	11·7	12·0	15·0	13·8	16·2	27·0	...	...	...	6·8	7·10	7·6
	Jhalawar Patan ...	10·2	10·2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	8·8	
	Shahpoora ...	14·0	12·2	7·2	18·5	19·8	28·9	...	...	...	8·4	8·8	8·8
Central India	Indore ...	13·50	13·75	15·00	...	...	...	9·00	9·00	8·00	10·00	10·00	.
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guna ...	14·25	14·25	...	15·00	15·00	...	10·00	10·00	...	12·00	12·00	...
	Rutlam ...	14·25	13·75	14·25	...	...	...	9·25	9·25	9·00	13·75	13·75	13·50
	Baghelkhand ...	14·50	14·50	15·50	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00	13·50	12·50	16·00

India for the 2nd half of September 1873—concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kauaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
24·2	23·3	17·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2	17·7	14·1	93·3	111·9	...	8·4	8·4	8·3	
22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	21·6	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	
24·5	23·3	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	18·7	9·1	250·5	24·0	22·5	6·5	6·5	6·3	
23·3	20·5	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	13·0	14·0	186·6	186·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
18·6	19·6	26·1	14·9	14·9	12·1	15·8	26·1	...	18·6	17·7	24·2	139·3	111·9	111·9	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	17·7	167·9	167·9	149·3	6·7	6·7	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	...	14·1	14·1	19·6	261·2	241·1	...	5·8	5·8	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	23·3	223·9	223·9	223·9	7·9	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·0	27·0	20·5	32·6	32·6	28·0	223·9	261·2	261·2	6·5	5·6	4·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	19·8	12·6	15·8	17·7	12·1	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	4·6	
23·3	22·4	20·5	...	...	...	19·6	19·6	16·8	21·4	21·4	18·6	261·2	261·2	...	7·4	7·3	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·5	12·1	111·9	111·9	111·9	5·9	5·9	5·2	
32·6	26·1	...	29·8	26·1	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·0	...	111·9	111·9	...	7·7	8·5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	26·7	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	26·1	22·4	186·6	186·6	...	6·0	6·0	4·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	93·3	93·3	93·3	33·6	33·6	35·4	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·1	
26·1	24·2	18·6	16·7	13·9	13·0	...	...		13·9	13·9	11·1	...	...	...	8·7	8·7	8·7	
25·0	25·0	22·0	17·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	17·0	14·0	14·0	13·0	80·0	80·0	90·0	8·0	7·5	7·5	
26·0	23·0	26·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	10·0	10·0	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	6·5	
27·9	26·1	19·8	19·5	19·5	13·2	...	...	...	12·1	13·0	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
24·2	20·5	13·0	23·3	18·6	11·1	...	...	...	14·9	13·9	8·3	...	...	...	6·5	6·0	5·5	
22·8	20·9	20·5	14·4	13·0	13·9	...	...	...	14·9	13·9	7·9	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·5	36·0	...	22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	...	
...	...	42·0	...	...	80·0	36·0	35·0	63·2	21·2	21·5	29·0	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	12·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	42·5	...	23·1	23·1	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	
...	...	28·0	...	...	28·0	42·2	42·2	41·5	22·8	22·8	30·0	...	...	...	13·5	13·5	12·0	
21·0	21·0	...	...	...	...	56·0	58·0	...	25·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	
20·0	20·0	41·7	...	...	31·5	54·0	55·0	60·2	21·0	22·0	33·3	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·7	
42·0	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	33·5	...	23·5	21·1	...	...	...	...	9·8	9·8	...	
39·7	...	64·4	...	...	30·0	28·7	32·4	53·5	23·5	23·5	41·7	...	...	...	9·6	9·6	11·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·0	45·5	56·0	20·0	25·0	39·0	...	...	...	10·0	10·5	11·0	
26·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	32·0	28·0	...	22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	9·0	...	
26·0	23·0	34·0	...	...	...	32·0	28·0	44·0	22·0	22·0	27·0	...	...	...	8·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	53·1	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	37·3	24·0	24·0	29·8	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9·3	
41·3	40·6	...	32·0	31·2	...	49·3	49·0	...	27·0	25·8	...	...	...	...	10·0	9·3	...	
36·0	36·0	36·0	28·0	28·0	30·0	40·0	40·0	52·0	24·0	24·0	28·0	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		35·2	36·5	51·0	23·7	23·4	34·2	...	...	...	9·1	9·5	10·2	
[illegible]	14·84	...	14·37	13·91	...	...	...	...	12·06	11·36	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	
[illegible]	25·97	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
14·84	14·84	22·27	15·77	13·69	20·93	...	...	...	16·47	14·61	18·50	...	...	...	21·34	21·57	21·21	
15·77	12·99	...	14·84	11·13	...	...	...	...	15·30	14·84	...	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
14·84	14·37	...	14·84	13·05	...	...	...	...	14·96	14·20	...	...	...	...	25·58	25·58	...	
15·54	15·42	23·03	13·45	15·77	20·00	...	...	...	14·61	14·78	15·19	...	...	...	33·05	31·77	34·79	
...	...	...	14·61	13·22	9·98	...	...	...	14·32	13·91	9·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·70	15·77	13·91	18·55	15·77	11·59	...	...	...	17·16	16·47	9·98	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
15·54	...	...	13·22	...	...	...	...	...	15·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	15·07	13·05	...	...	...	25·97	25·97	18·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
17·27	18·13	10·90	13·63	17·63	11·60	...	...	...	13·20	15·45	12·50	...	...	...	68·18	59·10	81·80	
16·7	17·4	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	30·2	27·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
13·7	16·0	31·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	37·2	28·9	
17·7	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	...	
18·6	18·6	27·9	18·6	18·6	16·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	34·0	27·8	
21·00	22·25	23·00	21·75	21·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	8·25	7·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·50	13·75	13·00	106·00	106·00	106·00	18·50	18·50	...	
17·50	17·50	...	13·00	13·00	...	...	...	...	15·75	15·75	...	160·00	160·00	...	...	...	...	
20·50	18·75	21·00	15·00	15·00	16·00	...	...	...	15·50	15·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·50	16·50	20·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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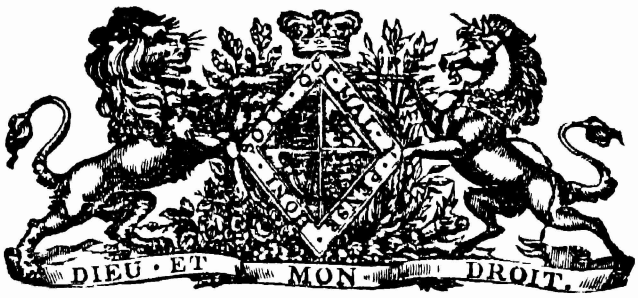

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th October 1873.

Referring to the Notification of the 22nd October 1873, HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Simla on Wednesday, the 29th October 1873, for Calcutta direct, where he will arrive on Friday, the 31st October.

HIS EXCELLENCY has no intention of abandoning his plan of visiting Agra, &c., as already announced.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th October 1873.

No. 3411.—Captain C. O'L L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner in British Burmah, having forfeited his appointment by taking in March 1871 a furlough to Europe within three years' of his return from a previous furlough, is re-appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah, with effect from the 22nd March 1873.

The 31st October 1873.

No. 3415.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall, on Monday, tht 17th November 1873, assemble at Agra, in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st October 1873.

No. 359.—The Reverend T. L. J. Warneford, Chaplain of Port Blair, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st January next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 362.—The Reverend William Brock has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

No. 363.—The Reverend E. J. Hubbard, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 30th October 1873.

No. 729.—Lieutenant G. W. Martin is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, with effect from the 17th January 1873.

FORESTS.

The 29th October 1873.

No. 1252.—The services of Mr. R. B. Morrow, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Berar, are dispensed with, with effect from the 26th September 1873.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 30th October 1873.

No. 242.—Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac resumed charge of the Office of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

No. 244.—The services of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.S., Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

EMIGRATION.

The 28th October 1873.

No. 309.—The rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta, made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section fifty-six of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873, are modified in the following respect :—

The scale for chunam or lime for whitewashing is increased from 400lbs. for every hundred statute adults to 600 lbs. for every hundred statute adults.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th October 1873.

No. 212.—In supersession of all previous notifications extending Acts to the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following Acts apply to those Districts to the extent and subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned :—

Number, year and subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
XI of 1841—Military Courts of Requests.	The whole Act, except section eighteen, the first 21 words of section one, the proviso in section nine, and in section fifteen the words "for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II of 1840 shall be applicable."	In section two *for* "the territories of the East India Company" *read* "British India," *for* "the Military Service of the East India Company" *read* "Her Majesty's Indian Army," and *for* "real" *read* "immoveable." In section five *for* "in the service of the East India Company" *read* "Her Majesty's Indian Army," *for* "Courts of the East India Company" *read* "Courts in British India," *for* "Act No. VII of 1841" *read* "the Code of Civil Procedure." In section six *for* "Courts of the East India Company" *read* "Courts in British India."
XIX of 1841—Curators	The whole Act, except sections sixteen and twenty.	*For* "Judge of the Court of the District," and "Judge" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," *for* "Sudder Dewany Adawlut" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád," and *for* "Collector" *read* "Deputy Commissioner."
XIV of 1843—Salt ...	So much of sections three to thirteen (both inclusive) as relates to the manufacture and importation of alimentary salt, and to the prevention and punishment of its illicit manufacture and importation.	*For* "Government of the said Provinces," and "Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád." *For* "North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal" *read* "Haidarábád Assigned Districts."
III of 1846—Boundary marks.	Sections one, five and six ...	*For* "Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay" *read* "Haidarábád Assigned Districts." *For* "such Revenue Officers as the Governor in Council may entrust with that authority," and "Revenue Officers," *read* "Tahsildárs."
XX of 1847—Copyright	The whole Act, except sections four and seventeen, and so much of section sixteen as relates to actions, suits and bills.	In section six *for* "Supreme Court of Calcutta" *read* "High Court at Fort William."
XII of 1850—Public Accountants.	Sections one to five (both inclusive) ...	*For* "Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád." *For* "East India Company" *read* "Government."
XVIII of 1850—Protection of Judicial Officers.	The whole Act.	
XXI of 1850—Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste.	The whole Act	*For* "territories subject to the Government of the East India Company," and "the said territories" *read* "British India and the Haidarábád Assigned Districts," and *for* "Courts of the East India Company" *read* "Courts of British India and of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts."
XXXVII of 1850—Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.	Sections two to twenty-two (both inclusive) and section twenty-five.	*For* "Government" and "the Government" *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád" *For* "the East India Company" *read* "Government." *For* "perjury" *read* "giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding." In section eight, *for* "given to Civil and Criminal Courts by Act XXX, 1841," *read* "for the time being possessed by Civil and Criminal Courts."
XVIII of 1854—Railways.	The whole Act, except sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-nine, thirty-five, and thirty-nine.	*For* "East India Company" *read* "Government of India." *For* "Local Government" (except in section forty-two), *read* "Resident at Haidarábád." In section forty-two, *for* "Local Government" *read* "Government of India."
XXXVI of 1855—Salt ...	The whole Act, except section four ...	In section one, *for* "Government of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal," *read* "Resident at Haidarábád." In sections two and six, *for* "Jemadar" *read* "Head Constable."
XV of 1856—Remarriage of Hindú widows.	The whole Act.	
XXXV of 1858—Lunatics.	The whole Act, except section one ...	*For* "Supreme" *read* "High."
XXXVI of 1858—Lunatic Asylums.	The whole Act.	
XL of 1858—Minors ...	The whole Act, except section one.	
VIII of 1859—Civil Procedure.	So much as has not been repealed.	

Number, year and subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
X of 1859—Rent ...	Sections thirty-two to thirty-six (both inclusive), thirty-eight to seventy-five (both inclusive), seventy-eight, eighty-two to one hundred and four (both inclusive), one hundred and twelve to one hundred and fifty-two (both inclusive), one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty-two (both inclusive), but only as to villages in Berar leased under the Waste-land Rules.	In sections one hundred and twenty, one hundred and fifty-six, and one hundred and sixty-one, omit the words which have been repealed by Act VII of 1870.
XV of 1859—Patents ...	The whole Act, except section thirty-seven.	In section eight *for* "perjury" *read* "giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding."
VIII of 1860—Electric Telegraphs.	The whole Act, except section one.	
IX of 1860—Employers and Railway workmen.	The whole Act, except section nine and the last eighteen words of section two.	
XXVII of 1860—Collection of debts on successions.	The whole Act, except section one.	
XXXI of 1860—Arms ...	The whole Act, except sections one, fifty-two and fifty-five.	
XLV of 1860—Penal Code.	The whole Act.	
V of 1861—Police ...	The whole Act, except section eleven.	
XXIII of 1861—Amendment of Civil Procedure Code.	The whole Act, except sections one, twelve and forty-three.	In section twenty-seven *for* "XLII of 1860" *read* "XI of 1865."
XIX of 1862—Salt ...	Section two.	
II of 1863—Appeals to Privy Council.	The whole Act, except section nineteen.	In section one *for* "highest civil jurisdiction in any Provinces in British India not subject to the General Regulations," *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád," and in section seventeen *for* "highest civil jurisdiction" *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád."
IX of 1863—Amendment of Code of Civil Procedure.	The whole Act.	
XX of 1863—Native religious endowments.	The whole Act, except section one, and so much of section eighteen as relates to unstamped paper and stamp duty.	
VI of 1864—Whipping	The whole Act, except sections eight, eleven and twelve.	In sections six and ten *for* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
VII of 1864—Salt ...	Section two	*For* "the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," *read* "Haidarábád Assigned Districts."
XXII of 1864—Cantonments.	The whole Act, except sections two, ten, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád." In sections three and five *for* "XXIII" *read* "37." In section six *for* "section three of Act XLII of 1860 (*for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter*)," *read* "section six of Act XI of 1865;" in section seven *for* "XLII of 1860" *read* "XI of 1865;" and in section forty-four *for* "Sudder" *read* "High," and *for* "XLII of 1860" *read* "XI of 1865."
Bombay Act I of 1865—Survey and demarcation of lands.	Section two, sections ten to fourteen, both inclusive, sections sixteen to twenty-four, both inclusive, and sections forty-six and forty-seven.	*For* "Governor in Council" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád;" *for* "Presidency of Bombay" *read* "Haidarábád Assigned Districts."
III of 1865—Carriers ...	The whole Act	In sections six and seven *for* "Act XXII of 1863 (*to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken*)," *read* "The Land Acquisition Act, 1870."
VII of 1865—Forests ...	The whole Act, except sections eighteen and nineteen the last clause of section one, and the last eighteen words of section sixteen.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábad."
X of 1865—Succession...	The whole Act (except sections three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty, and the Schedule), but not so as to affect Native Christians	
XI of 1865—Small Cause Courts.	The whole Act, except the portions of sections two and forty-seven repealed respectively by Acts XIV and VII of 1870.	*For* "High Court" *read* "the Court of the Resident at Haidarábád."
XXI of 1865—Intestate succession to Parsees.	The whole Act.	
VI of 1866—Arms Act continuance.	The whole Act.	

Number, year and subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
X of 1866—Companies...	The whole Act, except sections two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one and two hundred and twenty-two. and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád," and for High "Court" *read* "Court of the Resident at Haidarábád."
XIV of 1866—Post Office.	The whole Act	"British India" shall include the Haidarábád Assigned Districts.
XXI of 1866—Dissolution of marriages of converts	The whole Act, except so much of section seven as relates to a stamp.	
III of 1867—Public gambling.	The whole Act	*To the definition of* "Chief Commissioner" *add* "and includes the Resident at Haidarábád." In section seventeen *for* "sixty-one" *read* "three hundred and seven."
X of 1867—References by Small Cause Courts.	The whole Act.	
XXIV of 1867—Administrator General.	The whole Act (except section two and the Schedule) so far as regards British subjects.	See the modification made by Act XIX of 1869.
XXV of 1867—Printing Presses and Books	The whole Act, except sections two and twenty-three.	*To the definition of* "Local Government" *add* "and the Resident at Haidarábád."
XXXI of 1867—Railway Servants.	The whole Act.	
I of 1868—General Clauses.	The whole Act, except sections seven and eight.	In section two, after the word "operation" insert the words "and extended to the Haidarábád Assigned Districts."
XII of 1868—Power to suspend section seventeen of Act XI of 1841.	The whole Act.	
II of 1869—Justices of the Peace.	The whole Act, except sections two, seven and eight.	
IV of 1869—Divorce ...	The whole Act, except so much of sections forty-seven and forty-nine as relates to stamps.	
V of 1869—Native Articles of War.	The whole Act, except the first three clauses of Part I, para. (c).	
XV of 1869—Prisoners' Testimony.	The whole Act ...	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
XVIII of 1869—Stamps	The whole Act ...	*For* "High Court" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád," and *for* "Collector" *read* "Deputy Commissioner."
XIX of 1869—Administration of Estates.	The whole Act.	
XXI of 1869—European Vagrancy.	The whole Act, except section two ...	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
VII of 1870—Court Fees	The whole Act, except Chapters I and II, Schedule III, and except so much as is repealed by Acts XVI and XX of 1870, VIII of 1871, and XV of 1872.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
X of 1870—Land Acquisition.	The whole Act, except the last eighteen words of section fifty-eight.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
XIII of 1870—Government Railways.	The whole Act, as amended by Act XXV of 1871, section four.	
XX of 1870—Amending Court Fees Act.	The whole Act.	
XXII of 1870—European British Subjects.	Sections two and four.	
XXIII of 1870—Coinage	The whole Act, except section two and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
XXVI of 1870—Prisons	The whole Act ...	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád," and in section six *for* "British Burma" *read* the Haidarábád Assigned Districts."
XXVII of 1870—Penal Code Amendment.	The whole Act ...	In section fourteen, *for* "Local Government" *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád."
I of 1871—Cattle trespass.	The whole Act.	
III of 1871—Paper Currency.	The whole Act.	
V of 1871—Prisoners ...	The whole Act, except sections two to fifteen (both inclusive), and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád.
VIII of 1871—Registration.	The whole Act ...	For "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád," and in the second paragraph of section one *after* "India" *insert* "and the Haidarábád Assigned District."
IX of 1871—Limitation	The whole Act, except sections one and two, and the first Schedule.	
XXIII of 1871—Pensions.	The whole Act, except sections one and two, and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
XXV of 1871—Railways	The whole Act.	
XXVI of 1871—Land Improvement.	The whole Act, except sections one and two, and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád.
XXVIII of 1871—European Vagrancy.	The whole Act, except section two.	
I of 1872—Evidence ...	The whole Act, as amended by Act XVIII of 1872,	

Number, year and subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
IX of 1872—Contract ...	The whole Act.	
X of 1872—Code of Criminal Procedure.	The whole Act.	
XI of 1872—Foreign jurisdiction and extradition.	The whole Act.	
XIII of 1872—Patterns and designs.	The whole Act.	
XV of 1872—Christian Marriage.	The whole Act	*For* "Local Government" *read* the "Resident at Haidarábád.
XVIII of 1872—Evidence Act Amendment.	The whole Act, except section twelve.	
XIX of 1872—Definition of 'Coin.'	The whole Act.	
XXI of 1872—Native Military Lunatics.	The whole Act.	
IV of 1873—Panjáb Municipal Act.	The whole Act, except section one ...	*For* "Panjáb" *read* "Haidarábád Assigned Districts." *For* "Panjáb Gazette" *read* "Haidarábád Residency Orders." *For* "Local Government" *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád.
V of 1873—Government Savings Banks.	The whole Act.	
X of 1873—Oaths ...	The whole Act, except section two, and the Schedule.	
XIV of 1873—Military Lunatics' property.	The whole Act.	

No. 213.—In supersession of all previous Notifications extending Acts to the Cantonment of Sikandarábád, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following Acts apply to the said Cantonment to the extent and subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned:—

Number, year and subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
XI of 1841—Military Courts of Requests.	The whole Act, except sections seventeen and eighteen, the first 21 words of section one, the proviso in section nine, and in section fifteen the words "for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II of 1840 shall be applicable."	In section two *for* "the territories of the East India Company" *read* "British India," *for* "the Military service of the East India Company" *read* 'Her Majesty's Indian Army', and *for* "real" *read* "immoveable." In section five *for* "in the service of the East India Company" *read* "Her Majesty's Indian Army," *for* Courts of the East India Company" *read* "Courts in British India," *for* "Act No. VII of 1841" *read* "the Code of Civil Procedure."
XIX of 1841—Curators in cases of succession.	The whole Act, except section twenty	In section six *for* "Courts of the East India Company" *read* "Courts in British India."
XVIII of 1854—Railways.	The whole Act, except sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-nine.	*For* "East India Company" *read* "Government of India," and *for* "Local Government" (except in section forty-two) *read* "Resident at Haidarábád." In section forty-two *for* "Local Government" *read* "Government of India."
XL of 1858—Minors ...	The whole Act, except section one and the reference in section twenty-five to Act XXVI of 1854.	*For* "Collector of the District" *read* "Cantonment Magistrate."
VIII of 1859—Civil Procedure.	So much as has not been repealed.	
IX of 1860—Workmen engaged in public works.	The whole Act, except section nine and the last eighteen words of section two.	
XXVII of 1860—Collection of debts on succession to Natives.	The whole Act, except section one and the definitions (in section twenty-four) of "District Court" and "Sudder Court."	*For* "District Court" *read* "Court of Cantonment Magistrate." *For* "Sudder Court" *read* "Court of the Resident at Haidarábád."
XLV of 1860—The Penal Code.	The whole Act.	
XXIII of 1861—Amending Civil Procedure Code.	The whole Act, except sections one, twelve, fourteen and forty-three.	In sections thirteen and twenty-seven *for* "Act XLII of 1860" *read* "Act XI of 1865."
VI of 1864—Whipping	The whole Act, except sections eight, eleven and twelve.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád."
XXII of 1864—Cantonment Magistrates.	The whole Act, except sections two, ten, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "the Resident at Haidarábád. In sections three and five *for* "XXIII" *read* "37." In section six *for* "section three of Act XLII of 1860 (*for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter*)," *read* "section six of Act XI of 1865." In section seven *for* "XLII of 1860" *read* XI of 1865." In section forty-four *for* "Sudder" *read* "High," and *for* "XLII of 1860" *read* "XI of 1865."

Number, year and subject.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
X of 1865—Succession Act.	The whole Act (except sections three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty, and the Schedule), but not so as to affect Native Christians.	
XI of 1865—Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	The whole Act, except the portions of sections two and forty-seven, repealed respectively by Acts XIV and VII of 1870.	*For* "High Court" *read* "the Court of the Resident at Haidarábád."
X of 1866—Companies	The whole Act, except sections two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, two hundred and twenty-two, and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád;" and *for* "High Court" *read* "Court of the Resident at Haidarábád."
VII of 1867—Buying Soldiers' Arms, &c.	The whole Act.	
XXXI of 1867—Railway Servants.	The whole Act.	
I of 1868—General Clauses.	The whole Act, except sections seven and eight.	*For* section two, after the word "operation," *insert* "and extended to the Cantonment of Sikandarábád."
XII of 1868—Military Courts of Requests.	The whole Act.	
II of 1869—Justices of the Peace.	The whole Act, except sections two, seven and eight.	
IV of 1869—Divorce ...	The whole Act, except so much of sections forty-seven and forty-nine as relates to stamps.	
V of 1869—Native Articles of War.	The whole Act, except the first three clauses of Part I, para. (*c*).	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád,"
XVIII of 1869—Stamp Act.	The whole Act, except section two, and the Schedule.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
XXI of 1869—European Vagrancy.	The whole Act, except section two ...	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
VII of 1870—Court Fees Act.	The whole Act, except chapters I and II, Schedule III, and so much as is repealed by Acts XVI and XX of 1870, VIII of 1871, and XV of 1872.	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád," and *for* "District Judge" *read* "Cantonment Magistrate."
XX of 1870—Amending Court Fees Act.	The whole Act.	
XXII of 1870—European British Subjects.	Sections two, four and five.	
XXVII of 1870—Penal Code Amendment.	The whole Act	In section fourteen *for* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Hadarábád."
I of 1871—Cattle Trespass.	The whole Act.	
VIII of 1871—Registration.	The whole Act	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád, and in the second paragraph of section one, *after* "India" *insert* "and the Cantonment of Sikandarábád."
IX of 1871—Limitation	The whole Act, except sections one and two, and first Schedule.	
XXV of 1871—Railways	The whole Act.	
I of 1872—Evidence ...	The whole Act.	
IX of 1872—Contract ...	The whole Act.	
X of 1872—Criminal Procedure.	The whole Act.	
XI of 1872—Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	The whole Act, except section two and the first Schedule.	
XV of 1872—Christian Marriage.	The whole Act	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Haidarábád."
XVIII of 1872—Evidence Act Amendment.	The whole Act, except section twelve.	
XIX of 1872—Definition of Coin.	The whole Act.	
XXI of 1872—Native Military Lunatics.	The whole Act.	
X of 1873—Oaths ...	The whole Act, except section two and the Schedule.	
XIV of 1873—Military Lunatics' property.	The whole Act.	

No. 214.—With reference to the separate Notification of to-day's date, No. 213 J, Act VIII of 1871 (The Indian Registration Act, 1871), will come into force in the Cantonment of Sikandarábád after one month from this date.

No. 215.—With reference to the separate Notification of this date, No. 214 J, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of Section 9 of Act VIII of 1871 (The Indian Registration Act, 1871), to declare the Cantonment of Sikandarábád to be a sub-district for the purposes of the said Act.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Inspector General of Registration in the Haidarábád Assigned Districts to be the Inspector General; the Cantonment Magistrate of Sikandarábád to be "Registrar of the District;" and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Sikandarábád to be the Sub-Registrar of the sub-district aforesaid.

The 30th October 1873.

No. 228.—For the purposes of Section 284 of Act 8 of 1859 (The Code of Civil Procedure), it is hereby notified that the Court of the Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the territories of His Highness the Nizam is a Civil Court established by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council.

POLITICAL.

The 30th October 1873.

No. 2622.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. A. Will as Consular Agent at Coconada for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

No. 2625.—With reference to Notification No. 1654 P, dated the 24th July last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Louis Kühn as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

No. 2628.—With reference to Notification No. 1648P, dated the 24th July last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. H. Flügge as Acting Consul at Bombay for Belgium.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 29th October 1873.

No. 3995.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General North-Western Provinces, resumed charge of his office before noon on the 13th October 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 30th October 1873.

No. 3973.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a Ministerial Officer in superior service, and whose salary is not so much as Rupees 50 a month, travels by railway at the public expense, he shall receive the actual cost of a ticket by the intermediate class, or, if there be no such class, by the third class. This Notification supersedes Resolution (in this Department) No. 3835, dated 31st May 1862.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 30th October 1873.

No. 3951.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 31st October 1873.

No. 3996.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rules 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*) under Section 47 of the Civil Pension Code:—

1 (*a.*) An officer discharged with a compensation pension may not, on pain of losing his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Local Government thinks fit within six months from the date of his discharge to offer to him.

The salary of such new appointment must not, however, be less than enough to raise his total receipts under the operation of Section 93 to the amount which he received as salary immediately before his discharge. Nor should the new appointment be such as the officer may not reasonably and equitably be expected to accept.

1 (*b.*) Rule 1 (*a*) applies also to the case of an officer entitled to compensation pension who is transferred to another appointment simultaneously with the abolition of his own appointment under proper authority. To such an officer a compensation pension may be simultaneously awarded.

J. W. GARDINER,

Offg. Under Secy., for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th October 1873.

No. 1112 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, it is announced that in future Colonels of the late Indian Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers (not in receipt of the Colonel's allowance), who remain in India after promotion to the rank of Major-General, will be entitled to the same pay and allowances as they would receive, if they had not attained that rank in the Army.

The 29th October 1873.

No. 1113 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) O. E. Rothney, C S I, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General W. H. Ryves, deceased.

No. 1114 *of* 1873.—Captain N. R. Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1115 *of* 1873.—Second Class Hospital Assistant, Kurreem Oolla (No. 160), whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No. 968* of 1870, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service.

* See also G. G. O. No. 895 of 1873.

No. 1116 *of* 1873.—The leave to sea on private affairs for three months granted to Surgeon-Major J. J. Clarke, M D., in medical charge, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, by G. G. O. No. 1021, dated 26th September 1873, will be held to have effect from the 18th October 1873, instead of from the 14th October 1873, as previously notified.

No. 1117 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, late 44th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Peshawur District,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Philip Kirke, of the General List Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1118 *of* 1873.—Conductor Hugh Macauley, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, attached to the Gun Carriage Agency, Futtehghur, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, *viz.*, £75 per annum, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, with effect from the date of his embarkation, and to reside and draw his stipend in Europe.

No. 1119 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Major H. A. Prinsep, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra,—arrived at Bombay, 16th October 1873.

No. 1120 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 825 of 1873,—per *Golconda*, 5th September 1873, from Bombay.

Major A. R. McMahon, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 172, dated 4th July 1873,—per *Golconda*, 5th September 1873, from Bombay.

Captain A. J. C. Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 981 of 1873,—per *Hydaspes*, 23rd September 1873, from Calcutta.

Captain E. L. Robertson, of the 106th Foot, G. G. O. No. 883 of 1873,—per *Golconda*, 5th September 1873, from Bombay.

No 1121 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Gunner Daniel Halloran, late of the Royal Horse Artillery,—rate of pension per diem 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

Henry Awker, late of the 77th Foot,—rate of pension per diem 7*d.* (seven pence), for 21 months, from 1st August 1873 to 30th April 1875.

Private Cornelius Lindsay, late of the 62nd Foot,—rate of pension per diem 1*s.* (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 1122 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 18th September 1873, the services of Surgeon W. R. Murphy, late Civil Surgeon of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1123 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

No 17 *of* 1873.—*List of Military Officers of the Bengal establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave.*

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Simonds.
Captains J. Miller. C. J. Durand. A. FitzHugh.
Conductor J. H. Senior.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R.E., 2 months on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, *The 3rd October* 1873. } (Sd.) T. T. PEARS, *Major-General, Military Secretary.*

The 30th October 1873.

No. 1124 *of* 1873.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Pritchard, Store-keeper, Army Clothing Agency, Alipore, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary.

No. 1125 *of* 1873.—In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, the under-mentioned Sub-Conductors who were appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. O. No. 617 of 1873, are confirmed in their present grade of Sub-Conductor with effect from the date noted opposite their respective names.

William Traynor. John Milburn. John Robinson.—From 24th March 1873.
Joseph Symington.—From 28th March 1873.

No. 1126 *of* 1873.—Meean Bulbeer Singh is appointed a Jemadar in the 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) on probation, *vice* Ullyar Khan, promoted.

No. 1127 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Jowahir Singh (2nd) to be Jemadar from the 17th August 1873, *vice* Mullook Singh, deceased.

The 31st October 1873.

No. 1128.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Pryce Corbet to be Major, *vice* Major H. Carrick, resigned.
Lieutenant Richard Pearce to be Captain, *vice* Captain P. Corbet, promoted.
Ensign David Neville* to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant R. Pearce, promoted.

* *Subject to his passing an examination in drill.*

No. 1129 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*1st Punjab Cavalry.*

Lieutenant A. M. Muir, of the 4th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Carps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant H. F. S. Neill, deceased.

No. 1130 *of* 1873.—*Addendum.*—In G. G. O. No. 644, dated the 19th June 1873, directing Captain W. B. Aislabie, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, to continue in his officiating appointment in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, after the word "Infantry," insert the words *as 1st Wing Subaltern and Quartermaster.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 11th October 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, from 26th September to 9th October 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estates.	Amount of donation batta due to estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
8th Oct. 1873	(a) James Samuel Greer ...	Captain ...	26th Foot ...	...	15th August 1873	Intestate	492 11 2	...	492 11 2					
Ditto ...	(b) David Walsh ...	Riding Master	10th Hussars	...	3rd " "	"	386 2 1	...	386 2 1					
						TOTAL ...	878 13 3	...	878 13 [illegible]					

(a) Next-of-kin—Father, Samuel Greer, Esq., Corbally House, Dawnpatrick, Ireland. Administrator General administering.

(b) Child—Edward Lewis Walsh.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 10th to 16th October 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estate.	Amount of donation batta due to estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
15th Oct. 1873	(a) Henry Macdonald ...	Major ...	Staff Corps ...	...	21st March 1873	Intestate	4,283 2 10	.....	4,283 2 10					
						TOTAL ...	4,283 2 10	.....	4,283 2 10					

(a)—Next-of-kin—Mother, the Lady Ramsay Macdonald, Westowe Hill House, Upper Norwood, near London. Administrator General administering.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 19th September to 16th October 1873 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major H. P. W. Wynch ...	8th Sept. 1873	Purneah.		
Madras Staff Corps	Lieutenant H. F. S. Neill ...	16th ditto	Hungoo, a village in Kohat District.	Intestate.	
General List of Infantry.	Captain A. W. Bird ..	22nd ditto	Benares.		
Bengal Staff Corps	Brigadier General W. H. Ryves	30th ditto	Agra.		
Ditto	Lieut.-Col. P. H. P. Gill ...	6th Oct. 1873	Nynee Tal.		
Ditto	Lieut.-Col. W. Davis ...	7th ditto	Ditto.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th October 1873.

No. 673.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred from His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, to the Bengal Northern (State) Railway Survey.

No. 674.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard.

No. 675.—The services of Mr. W. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from the 9th October 1873.

No. 676.—Mr. J. Barron, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard.

No. 677.—The services of Mr. E. W. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, are dispensed with, with effect from 2nd October 1873.

No. 678.—Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 28th May to the 28th November 1873, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th October 1873.

No. 679.—Sergeant C. Wells, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 6th December 1871, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, and with effect from that date.

No. 680.—The services of Mr. C. A. Montgomery, Accountant, 4th Grade, Mysore, are dispensed with, with effect from 16th October 1873.

No. 681.—The services of Mr. G. E. Abbott, temporary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, Irrigation Branch, are dispensed with, with effect from the 23rd instant.

No. 682.—Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, but will retain charge of the Agra District of the Rajpootana Railway till further orders.

Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, until relieved by Mr. Furnivall, or till further orders.

The 31st October 1873.

No. 683.—Mr. F. Morrison, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, as Assistant Controller, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Douglas, Officiating Assistant Controller, Bengal, is transferred to Lahore, as Officiating Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts.

Mr. A. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller, Bengal.

No. 684.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified and posted as follows:—

AS OVERSEERS, 1ST GRADE.

To the Military Works Branch.

Privates H. ———, Her Majesty's 1-11th Regiment. A. McDowell, Her Majesty's 21st Hussars. J. Brown, Her Majesty's 21st Hussars. G. Reid, Her Majesty's 4th Hussars.
Gunners L. McCarthy, D.-19th Royal Artillery. G. Moore, F.-16th Royal Artillery.
Corporal J. McDonald, C.-16th Royal Artillery.

To the Thomason College as Assistant Master.

Private W. Hay, Her Majesty's 1-5th Regiment.

To British Burmah.

Private P. Reardon, Her Majesty's 1-11th Regiment.
Acting Bombardier W. Robertson, B.-F., Royal Horse Artillery.

To the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Privates J. Smith, Her Majesty's 36th Regiment. J. Barber, Her Majesty's 85th Regiment.

To the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch.

Lance Corporal C. Lewis, Her Majesty's 15th Hussars.
Privates T. O'Connor, Her Majesty's 1-11th Regiment. J. Bell, Her Majesty's 58th Regiment. D. Crofton, Her Majesty's 2-25th Regiment.

To the Holkar (State) Railway.

Gunner J. Watson, F.-16th Royal Artillery.

To the Neemuch (State) Railway.

Privates W. Batchellor, Her Majesty's 1-3rd Regiment. D. Kirk, Her Majesty's 92nd Regiment.

To the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Sergeant T. Rutherford, 25th Royal Artillery.
Privates J. Adamson, Her Majesty's 4th Hussars. T. Naggy, Her Majesty's 55th Regiment.
Bombardier T. Collier, 1-13th Royal Artillery.

To the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Corporal E. Lean, Her Majesty's 65th Regiment.
Lance Corporal A. Beaty, Her Majesty's 2-19th Regiment.

To Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Private J. Craig, Her Majesty's 55th Regiment.
Corporal E. Hughes, C-5th Royal Artillery.

AS OVERSEER, 3RD GRADE.

To the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. J. Campbell.

No. 685.—Baboo Aushootosh Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 686.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, to the Western Rajpootana (State) Railway Survey.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31*st October* 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24*th October* 1873.

During the Viceroy's autumn tour from 11th November to 10th December, all communications intended for His Excellency and suite should be addressed to "The Governor General's Camp."

E. BARING, *Captain,*
Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24*th October* 1873.

Major A. D. Vanrenen, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 1st Division, North-Western Provinces, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1873.

No. 3.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. George Hume O'Donell, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for one month and ten days, from the 22nd instant, under Chapter VI, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 4.—The leave of absence for one month and twenty days, from 1st September 1873, granted in Notifications No. 45, dated 20th ultimo, and No. 1, dated 7th instant, to Mr. Lawrence Graham Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is extended to the 15th November 1873, inclusive.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.*,
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1873.

No. 98.—Mr. G. Gray, and Baboo Benode Behary Mookerjee, Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, posted to the Kooldunnah and 2nd Peshawur Divisions, by Notification No. 95, of 14th October 1873, joined their Divisions on 1st and 9th October 1873, respectively.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 22nd October 1873.

No. 18.—Overseer Private J. Brown, appointed to this Circle by Inspector General, Military Works, No. 5726, dated 19th September 1873, joined the Peshawur Division, Military Works, to which he was posted, on the 30th September 1873.

The 24th October 1873.

No. 19.—Mr. F. G. Fox, Assistant Engineer, appointed to this Circle by Inspector General of Military Works' Memo. No. 5690, dated 18th September 1873, having reported his arrival on the forenoon of this day, has been posted to the Rawulpindee Division, Military Works.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 28th October 1873.

No. 16.—Lieutenant D. McLeod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Fyzabad Division, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 58, of 7th July 1873, on the afternoon of 23rd October 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 19th October 1873.

No. 2735.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, B. S. C., assumed charge of the Cawnpore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 24th July 1873.

No. 2737.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Overseer Sergeant J. H. O'Farrell, Cawnpore Division, Military Works, with effect from the 5th October 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 20th October 1873.

No. 475*E*.—Mr. J. Barron, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi District, Delhi Division, Rajpootana (State) Railway, returned from the three months' leave granted him in Notification No. 180E, dated 19th May 1873, on the 16th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Supdg Engr., Delhi District.

Agra, the 27th October 1873.

No. 1081*E.*—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Agra Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, to the Ajmere Division.

Mr. Bartlett left Agra on the forenoon of the 14th instant for the Ajmere Division, which he joined on the 17th idem.

This transfer is in the interest of the public service.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Persl. Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Agra District.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 25th October 1873.

No. 128.—The services of Mr. J. Curtim, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, are dispensed with, with effect from 1st October 1873.

No. 129.—Mr. H. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to this Railway by Government of India, Notification No. 594, dated 17th September 1873, joined the office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts on the forenoon of the 6th October 1873.

No. 130.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Goojranwalla Sub-Division of the Ravee Section, availed himself of the thirty days' privilege leave granted by Notification No. 127, dated 18th October 1873, on the forenoon of the 21st October 1873.

No. 131.—Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to Neemuch (State) Railway, by *Gazette of India* (Part I), Public Works Department Notification No. 601, dated 19th September 1873, left the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 22nd October 1873.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 1st October 1873.

No. 1342.—Mr. J. S. Howell, Overseer, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification, No. 1068, of the 4th August, on the 3rd September 1873.

The 13th October 1873.

No. 1383.—Mr. C. H G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this line by Government of India, Notification No. 629 of the 30th September, reported his arrival, and joined his appointment, at Simla on the afternoon of the 30th September 1873.

The 22nd October 1873.

No. 1456.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Agra District, Rajpootana Railway, to the Western Rajpootana Railway, by the Government of India letter No. 805 E R., dated Simla, 6th October 1873, reported his arrival, and joined on the morning of the 22nd October at Ajmere.

The 23rd October 1873.

No. 1457.—Sergeant J. Burns, of the Royal Engineers, Overseer, 1st Grade, posted to this District by Government of India, Notification No. 634 of the 7th October 1873, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1873.

The 25th October 1873.

Erratum.—Sergeant T. Beecher, of the Royal Engineers, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the 19th, and not on the 9th September, as notified on page 525 of Part II of *Gazette of India*, for the week ending 27th September 1873.

A. THUEY,
Offg. Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th October 1873.

No. 278.—Mr. R. Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 20th May 1873.

This cancels Notification No. 180 of 21st July 1873.

The 22nd October 1873.

No. 279.—Mr. G. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return from the sick leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department Notification, No. 484, dated 22nd July 1873, on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Shamulpore Division, Mooltan District.

No. 280.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 247, of 18th September 1873, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Mehur Division, Lower Sindh District from Mr. A. D. Fox, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

No. 281.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Bridge Division, to the Upper Sindh District, and Lieutenant J. F. Hewson, Assistant Enginer, 2nd Grade from the Upper Sindh District to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 282.—Mr. J. T. Cumming, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mehur Division Lower Sindh District, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate in extension of that given in this Office Notification, No. 258, of 23rd ultimo.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Supply Bills on other Treasuries will from this date be issued in a series commencing from No. 05201.

The last ended with No. 10,500.

AJMERE TREASURY,
The 23rd October 1873.

E. C. MOOKERJEE, *E.A.C.*,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 27th October 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,47,596	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,26,45,723 7 7	3,42,06,402	3	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,15,60,678 12 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,05,81,881	14	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,86,680	0	11
Sundries		5,67,547	8	5
TOTAL ...		8,93,90,108	3	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P
Government Securities ...		1,75,42,726	3	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		43,55,292	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		24,47,769	0	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		2,00,73,917	13	8
Dead Stock		11,39,405	8	10
Stamps		12,781	10	0
Balances with other Banks ...		5,23,958	5	2
Sundries		95,945	14	2
Bullion		3,56,175	5	4
		4,65,47,972	0	5
	Rs A P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,31,92,462 15 3	4,28,42,136	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,96,49,673 4 2			
TOTAL ...		8,93,90,108	3	10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th October 1873.

F. A GILLAM,
Offg Chief Acctt. & Dy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R HARDIE,
Secy & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 20th, 1873 ...	Holiday.				
„ 21st, „ ..					
„ 22nd, „ ...	...	5,386	2,765	1,03,809	15,91,487
„ 23rd, „ ...	...	...	2,765	1,03,809	15,91,487
„ 24th, „ ...	...	..	2,765	1,03,809	15,91,487
„ 25th, „ ...	...	2,756	71	1,06,503	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th October 1873.

H. E. BUSTEED,
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6104 ...	A/79972 ...	50 ...	Babu Kasub Chunder Bose.
6105	A/19885 ...	50 ...	The Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Lower Provinces, Howrah.
6106 ...	L/30192 ...	10 ...	G. Martyr, Esq.
6110	L/35736 ...	50 ...	Babu Santo Chunder Banerjee.
6114 ...	A/39566 ...	50 ...	J. Demitius, Esq.
6118 ...	A/83429 ...	100 ..	Shaik Ameerjame.
	A/76550 ...	50 ...	
...	L/04171 ..	50 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6107 ...	L/58848 wrongly joined	10 ...	J. E. Rowe, Esq.
	,, 58847		
6108 ...	L/74862 ditto	10 ...	James Pimm, Esq.
	L/37527		
6109 ...	A/22118 ...	10 ...	Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey.
	A/55300 ...	20 ..	
6112 ..	L/29593 ...	100 ...	A. Brownlow, Esq.
6115 ...	L/27636 wrongly joined	100	Messrs. T. F. Brown & Co.
	,, 27637		
6116 ...	L/45510 ...	10 ...	Babu Doorgadass Chatterjee.
6117 ...	L/93426 wrongly joined	5 ...	Babu Kallachund Das.
	,, 93434		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; CALCUTTA, *The 29th October* 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
174	D/28399 ...	100 ..	Moobaruck Allie, Allahabad.
175	D/71266 ...	10 ...	Amanut Khan, Merchant, Bustee.
	,, 71267 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71268 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71269 ...	10 ..	
	,, 71270 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71271 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71272 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71273 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71274 ...	10 ...	
	,, 71275 ...	10 ...	
176 ..	D/12470 ...	50 ...	Khooree Singh, Meerut.
	,, 13258 ...	50 ...	
177 ...	D/60866 ...	10 ..	Mr. H. A. Davis, Dinapore.
	,, 65234 ...	10 ..	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
442 ...	D/60914 ...	10 .	Pirbhoo Dayal, Barabunkie.
443 ...	D/21709 ...	50 ..	Kader Nath Banerjee, Bullutpore.
444 ...	D/32933 ...	10 ...	Ahmud Hossein, Goruckpore.
	D/10614 ...	20 ...	
445 ...	D/16028 ...	1,000 ...	Mithun Lall Hirday Narain Noonghir.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD, *The 29th October* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

CALICUT CIRCLE

No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
$\frac{1}{3}$ 47305 ...	100	C. Mohideen Saib, No. 117, Ungapen Naicken Street, Madras.
$\frac{1}{4}$ 34030 ...	50	
,, 42705 ...	50	
,, 42905 ...	50	
$\frac{1}{3}$ 28760 ...	20	Mr. W. E. Taylor, of Bangalore.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
$\frac{1}{8}$ 39478 ...	10	K. Krishnan Unin Nair, of Calicut.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; CALICUT, *The 22nd October* 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Depu. Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and United States of America for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guader, Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, Bussorah, and Bunder Abbas, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 3rd November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Coasts, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at th General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th November, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th November, at 7 P. M.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 25th October 1873.

Andrews, Mrs L. V.
Archibald, W. G.
Bailey, Mr
Ballard, D.
Bamber, H. W. J.
Bayard, Gair and Co.
Bolst, H. J.
Dawie, Persian.
Dentan, Mrs.
Doherty, J.
Ferris, J.
Gomme, Mrs. M.
Gooroo Churn Dass
Haigart, Mrs R.
Hallyer, B.
Harrison, R P.
Harvey, H. M.
Hazlewood and Co.
Hunter, C.
Justice, J. F.
Manager of the Indian Reflector.
McInnes, Mrs. E. E.
Mohendronarain Dass.
Nightingale, Mrs.
Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
Oakshot, Mrs. J.
Pearce, W. H.
Peters, Mrs. A. M.
Posford, J.
Principal Engineer, Baree Doab Workshop.
Puteet Pabun Mitter and Co.
Redman, Miss. E.
Roser, E.
Schmidt, and Co., R.
Simpon, Miss. M
Smith Miss. A.
Sprent, G. J.
Stevens, Miss. E. J.
Stirling, J. B
Tavenor, Mrs.
Thomson, Miss.
Troy, M.
Warren, H.
Woomesh Chunder Mittra.
Wynch, Mrs.
Wheatley and Co.
Wynch, Major H. P.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Greig, Mrs.
Harrison, D.
Holt, B.
Hughes, T.
Jeffreys, A. T.

Registered Letters.

Aughur Nauth Ghosal.
Berg Beharee Punda
Colly Mestaree.
Cuddy, M. P.
Fisher, J. H.
Harris Esq., A. E.
Hurmanund Woopadeeah.
Mowlovee Lader Wooden.
Noor Mahomed.
Shak Mahomed.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

New edition.

Public Works Department, Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee, packing and postage 4 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

In the Press.—Will shortly be published.

New authorized edition of the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes, corrected to September 1873.

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Rs. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas extra.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T M Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs 5, packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 023973 of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Beethul Pursad, and last endorsed to Beethul Pursad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

BEETHUL PURSAD,
Doodbinaich, Benares.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay, or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, is published by order of His Excellency the Governor General :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue in the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the amended Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this Final Report.

Note by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th February 1873.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1930 A, dated 6th September 1873, and enclosures.
Memorandum by E. Atkinson, Esq.
" by H. Hobart, Esq., dated 12th May 1873.
" by C. Currie, Esq., " 17th "
Remarks by C. W. Carpenter, Esq., " 21st "
Note by E. Buck, Esq., " 23rd "
Remarks by R. M. Edwards, Esq., " 24th "
Note by J. R. Reid, Esq., " 27th "
Memorandum by F. C. Chapman, Esq., " 29th "
Note by Bábu Gangápershád of Bareli, dated 26th May 1873.
Note by His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypur.
Memorial from the Zamíndárs of Jaunpur.
Note by Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, dated 20th September 1873.

2. We have altered the definition of 'mahál' so as to render our intention clearer, and we have omitted as useless the definition of 'tenant.'

3. We have made the power of the Collector of the District to transfer cases from his own file clearly extend to all cases whether arising under the provisions of the intended Act or otherwise.

4. We have enabled the Local Government to devote a portion of the patwári rate to the payment of charges incurred for the supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records.

5. We have empowered (clause thirty-nine) the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time to make general rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

6. We have provided (clause forty-six) that in the case of a mahál held by co-sharers in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall distribute the assessment among the co-sharers.

7. In clauses 47, 49 and 51 we have altered the allowance to the person excluded from settlement to an allowance not less than 5 nor more than 15 per cent. on the proposed assessment.

8. In clause 64 we have provided that the Settlement Officer shall record the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and any other matter which, by the rules to be framed under clause 255, he may be directed to record.

9. In clause 65 we have provided for consolidating with rent the cesses paid by tenants of land, whether revenue-free or assessed to revenue. We have also declared that the Settlement Officer shall record a list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village-custom, if generally or specially sanctioned by Government, and that the Local Government may impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned conditions as to conservancy, police, &c., connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied.

10. We have transferred to the Rent Act the clauses (70, 71 and 74) relating to tenants at fixed rates, privileged tenants and occupancy-tenants.

11. In clauses 72 and 76 we have reduced to ten years the term for which the rent of privileged tenants and occupancy-tenants shall be fixed in all districts. This alteration has been made because the majority of us, having regard to the weighty opinions given in favour of shortening the term, think it the more prudent course.

12. We have extended clause 78 (as to the joinder of tenants in suits for enhancement or abatement) to suits for commutation of rent.

13. We have made it clear that the clause relating to the commutation of rent in kind to money-rent applies to cases in which the rent is paid by rates varying with the crop, or partly in such way and partly in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop.

14. We have provided that clause 83 (as to resumption of rent-free grants) shall not apply to cases where land is held rent-free under a judicial decision or to cases where land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration, and a resumption of such land has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by the Indian Limitation Act, second schedule, No. 130.

15. As to the partition of lands held in severalty, we have provided that the aggregate revenue of the new mahâls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahâl immediately before partition.

16. We have declared that no partition shall be disallowed on the ground of incompactness except with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

17. We have enabled the Board, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules as to the instalments, &c., by which the revenue is to be paid.

18. We have expressly declared that no interest shall be demanded on arrears of revenue.

19. As to sales of land for arrears of revenue, we have followed Act I of 1845 in declaring that certain leases shall not be deemed to be 'incumbrances' within the meaning of clause 165.

20. We have empowered the Collector of the District to postpone such sales, reporting such postponements to the Commissioner.

21. In the case of sales of land other than that on which the arrear accrued, we have provided (clause 188) that no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by the defaulter in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceedings.

22. To the list of persons held "disqualified to manage their own lands" we have added persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, toe b disqualified.

23. In clause 213 we have required the officer making an investigation under the clauses therein mentioned, where the evidence is not taken down in full by him, to record a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness.

24. As to reference to arbitration, we have excluded cases provided for by clauses 113 and 116 from those which a Settlement Officer may refer without the parties' consent.

25. We have also provided that the officer making the reference shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom they shall be paid.

26. In clause 239 we have excluded the Civil Courts from taking cognizance of the amount of any rate or cess to be assessed under any Act for the time being in force, on any mahâl or share of a mahâl.

27. We have added to the schedule of repealed enactments so much of Regulation III of 1803 as has not been repealed, and section twenty-six of Regulation V of 1803.

28. We have altered section two of Act XL of 1858, so as to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts proprietors of estates not assessed to revenue who are under the protection of the Court of Wards.

29. We have for the present confined the operation of the intended Act to the regulation parts of the North-Western Provinces. We have made several changes in arrangement and wording, and we recommend that the Bill as amended should be passed. But we are of opinion that it has undergone such alterations as to render its re-publication desirable.

J. F D. INGLIS.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E C. BAYLEY.
R. E. EGERTON.

SIMLA;
The 15th October 1873.

LAND REVENUE (N.-W. PROVINCES) BILL.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces except those specified in the first schedule hereto annexed;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all rules prescribed, appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to any of the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred and published under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

'Mahál.'

(1.) "Mahál" means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of the land-revenue, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, and

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed.

'Collector of the District.'

(2.) "Collector of the District" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a District:

'Commissioner.'

(3.) "Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a Division:

'Rent.'

(4.) "Rent" means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

Sír-land.'

(5.) "Sír-land" means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since; or,

(b) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, for twelve years; or,

(c) land recognized by village custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Annual value.'

(6.) "Annual value" means double the amount of the revenue, or, in the case of mahále permanently assessed or exempt from the payment of revenue, double the amount that would be assessable on such mahále if they were liable to assessment or revision of assessment:

'Incumbrance.'

(7.) "Incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of private contract:

'Agricultural year.'

(8.) "Agricultural year" means a year commencing on the first day of July, and ending on the thirtieth day of June:

'Revenue Court.'

(9.) "Revenue Court" means all or any of the following authorities, (that is to say) all members of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners, Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Settlement Officers, Assistant Settlement Officers and Tahsíldárs:

'Board.'

(10.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces:

'Minor.'

(11.) "Minor" means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

4. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the revenue of the said territories is vested in the Board, subject to the Local Government.

Subject to the orders of the Local Government, the Board shall sit in any place in the North-Western Provinces that it thinks fit, and it shall have the powers conferred by Chapter VII of this Act on Commissioners and Collectors.

Appointment of Members of Board.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall appoint, and may from time to time remove, the members of the Board.

Power to distribute business.

6. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to rules which it may from time to time prescribe, the Board may distribute its business and make such territorial division of its jurisdiction amongst its members as to the Board may seem fit.

Orders of Member to be orders of Board.

All orders made or decrees passed by a Member of the Board in accordance with such distribution or division shall be held to be the orders or decrees (as the case may be) of the Board.

Alteration or reversal of orders.

7. No decree or order coming under the consideration of the Board on appeal or on being called for or reported for orders, shall be altered or reversed without the concurrent judgment of two Members of the Board.

Reference to Local Government in case of difference of opinion.

8. When the Members of the Board are equally divided in opinion as to the order to be made in any matter coming under their consideration otherwise than on appeal, the question regarding which there is such division shall be referred for decision to the Local Government.

Power of Board to review and alter its orders and decrees.

9. The Board may review, and may rescind, alter or confirm, any order made by itself, or by any of its Members in the course of its non-judicial business.

But no decree passed by it judicially shall be so reviewed except on the application of a party to the cause within ninety days from the passing of the decree, or, if good cause be shown, within any longer period.

Members not empowered to alter each other's orders.

A single Member vested with all or any of the powers of the Board shall not have power to alter or reverse a decree or order passed by the Board or by any Member other than himself.

Power to authorize Member to exercise powers of Board.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may authorize any Member of the Board to perform or exercise, either generally or in any particular locality, all or any of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on the Board.

Commissioners of Division.

11. The Local Government shall appoint in each Division a Commissioner, who shall within his Division exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Division under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, and who shall, subject to the control of the Board, exercise authority over all the Revenue Officers in his Division.

Collector of the District.

12. The Local Government shall appoint in each District an officer, who shall be the Collector of the District, and shall exercise throughout his District all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector or an Assistant Collector by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The Local Government may confer on any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District, and all powers so conferred shall be exercised subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

Assistant Collectors.

13. The Local Government may appoint to each district as many other persons as it thinks fit to be Assistant Collectors of the first or second class.

All such Assistant Collectors and all other persons employed in collecting the land-revenue or in maintaining revenue-records shall be subordinate to the Collector of the District.

Power to alter limits of Divisions, &c., and to form Sub-divisions.

14. The Local Government may from time to time alter the limits of any Division, District or Tahsíl, and may divide any District into Sub-divisions, and from time to time alter the limits of such Sub-divisions.

All existing tahsíls shall be Sub-divisions of districts until they are so altered.

Assistant Collector in charge of Sub-division of District.

15. The Local Government may place any Assistant Collector of the first class in charge of one or more Sub-divisions of a District, and may at any time remove him therefrom.

Such Assistant Collector shall be called an Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, and shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate its powers under this section to the Collector of the District, and may revoke such delegation.

Subordination of Revenue Officers.

16. Every officer of a Sub-division of a District employed in collecting the land-revenue or in maintaining revenue-records shall be subordinate to the Assistant Collector (if any) in charge of such Sub-division, subject to the general control of the Collector of the District.

Conferring of powers.

17. In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons by name, or classes of officials generally, by their official titles.

Transfer of cases to subordinates.

18. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division or a District, or Officer in charge of a Settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases, arising under the provisions of this Act or otherwise for enquiry or decision from his own file to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class,

Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.

or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue Officer subordinate to them respectively, and may deal with such case or class themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same.

Power to vary and cancel powers.

19. The Local Government may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Collector of the District in case of temporary vacancy.

20. If the Collector of the District dies, or is otherwise disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the District in revenue matters shall be held to be the Collector of the District under this Act until the Local Government appoints a successor to the Collector so dying or otherwise disabled, and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

Powers of officers transferred to another district.

21. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act in any district is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, be held to be invested with the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Appointment of Tahsíldárs.

22. Tahsíldárs shall be appointed by the Board, subject to such rules as to qualification or otherwise as the Local Government may make under section two hundred and fifty-five.

Power to form and alter patwáris' circles.

23. The Collector of the District, or the Settlement Officer, with the sanction of the Board, may arrange all the villages of such district in patwáris' circles, and may, from time to time, alter the limits of such circles

But no such arrangement or alteration shall be final unless and until it has been sanctioned by the Board.

Appointment of patwárí to each circle.

24. A patwárí shall be appointed to each circle, whether the mahálls in such circle are assessed to revenue or not.

Nomination and appointment of patwáris to fill vacancies.

25. On the occurrence of a vacancy by the death or dismissal of a patwárí or otherwise, the proprietors of the circle in which the vacancy has occurred, or the persons standing in their place, shall in accordance with local custom nominate a successor, who shall be appointed by the Collector of the District or Settlement Officer, or Assistant Collector.

Which nominee to be appointed in case of disagreement.

26. In case of disagreement as to the nominee, the Collector or Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector shall ascertain the local custom, if any, and shall appoint the person nominated in accordance therewith.

Where no such custom can be ascertained, the Collector, Settlement Officer, or Assistant Collector shall appoint the nominee of those proprietors who represent the largest amount of annual value in the circle, or of the persons standing in their place.

If a mahál is held under direct management, or if the proprietor be under the charge of the Court of Wards, the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division, shall be held to be the proprietor for the purpose of nominating a patwárí under this section.

Appointment of patwárí in case of failure or neglect of person entitled to nominate.

27. If the persons in whom the nomination is vested neglect to nominate a successor to the patwárí within fifteen days from the occurrence of the vacancy, the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector shall call on them by notice to make the nomination, and if they fail to do so within fifteen days from the receipt of notice, the Collector shall make the appointment.

Procedure in case of nomination of unfit person.

28. If the person or persons in whom the nomination is vested nominate a man disqualified by any cause to perform the duties of a patwárí or in the nomination neglect to follow the local custom, the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or the Assistant Collector shall refuse to appoint the nominee; and if no fit person be nominated within fifteen days from the date of the notification of such refusal, he shall himself appoint a person to the vacant office.

Preference to member of patwárí's family.

Provided that the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector, in making the appointment under this and the last preceding section, shall always give preference to any member of the late patwárí's family, not disqualified by reason of minority or otherwise to perform the duties of the office.

Payment of patwáris.

29. A rate may be imposed by order of the Collector of the District or the Settlement Officer, on the annual value or on the cultivated area of all the mahál composing the circle of each patwárí, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other, for defraying the salary of such patwárí, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwárí's records

Fixing amount of rate.

30. The amount of the rate to be imposed under section twenty-nine in any District or Sub-division of a District, shall be determined by the Board under the orders of the Local Government:

Provided that such rate shall not exceed three per cent. on the annual value of the rated mahál, and that the amount to be imposed on each mahál shall be fixed in the temporarily settled districts for the term of settlement, and in permanently-settled districts for thirty years, or such shorter period as the Local Government may direct.

Collection of rate.

31. The rate shall be collected with the revenue, and shall, in case of default, be recoverable by the same process as arrears of revenue.

Salaries of patwáris.

32. The amount of the salaries of the patwáris shall be fixed from time to time by the Board under the orders of the Local Government.

Appointment of Kánúngos and filling vacancies among them.

33. One or more Kánúngos may be appointed in each tahsíl for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Kánúngo, preference shall be given to some duly qualified member of a family in which the office of Kánúngo of the tahsíl or any part thereof is hereditary.

If no such qualified member can be found, then one of the patwáris of the tahsíl shall, if duly qualified, be appointed to the vacancy, and failing any person duly qualified among them, some other fit and competent person shall be appointed thereto.

Amount of Kánúngos' salaries.

34. The amount of the salaries of the Kánúngos shall from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

Kánúngos and patwáris to be public servants, and their records public records.

35. Every Kánúngo and patwárí, and every person appointed temporarily to discharge the duties of any such officer, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

and all official records and papers kept by any such officer shall be held to be public records and the property of Government.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT.

Notification as to settlement.

36. Whenever the Local Government thinks that any local area liable to be brought under settlement shall be so brought, it shall publish a notification specifying such area and declaring whether the settlement is to include the assessment of the land-revenue or the preparation of the revenue records or both.

Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.

37. Such local area shall be held to be under settlement from the date of the notification published under section

thirty-six until the issue of another notification declaring settlement operations to be closed therein.

Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.

Every district or local area under settlement at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be held to be under settlement within the meaning of this section without the issue of the notification prescribed by section thirty-six.

Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.

38. The Local Government may from time to time appoint an officer to be in charge of the settlement of one or more districts, or part of a district, and as many Assistant Settlement Officers as to it may seem fit; and such officers shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by this Act so long as such district or districts or part of a district is or are under settlement.

Local Government to issue rules as to mode of assessment and to fix period of settlement.

39. The Local Government shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, frame and issue rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.

40. When any district, or part of a district, is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall have power to call upon all proprietors, by proclamation to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in each village, to erect within fifteen days such boundary-marks as he may think necessary to define the limits of their villages, mahâls, or fields; and in default of their compliance within the time specified in the notice, he may cause such boundary-marks to be erected, and he shall recover the cost of the erection from the proprietors, as if it were an arrear of revenue.

In case of dispute concerning any boundary-marks, the Settlement Officer shall decide such dispute on the basis of possession, or may refer it to arbitration, as provided for in section two hundred and eighteen to section two hundred and twenty-nine (both inclusive).

Power of Settlement and Survey Officers to enter on lands.

41. All Settlement Officers and all officers in charge of a survey made in connection with the revenue, and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may do all acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement or survey, as the case may be.

Power to require attendance of persons concerned.

42. The Settlement Officer may order all persons, whose presence is in his opinion necessary for the purposes of settlement or survey, to attend at any specified time and place, and to produce any written document in their possession or power; and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey such order.

With whom settlement to be made.

43. The settlement shall be made with the proprietor of the land; or, if the proprietor have transferred possession of his land to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee.

Settlement of mahâl in possession of lunatic or minor.

If, at the time of settlement, a mahâl or any share thereof, be in the possession of a lunatic, minor, or other person incapable of making a contract, the settlement shall be made with his guardian or manager on his behalf.

Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors or their elected representatives.

44. When several persons hold a mahâl, the Settlement Officer shall have power to make a joint settlement with all such persons, or with their representatives elected according to the custom of the mahâl.

Framing and reporting proposals of assessment.

45. Whenever the Settlement Officer frames proposals of assessment he shall report them through the Commissioner to the Board in accordance with the rules made under section two hundred and fifty-five and after receipt of the orders of the Board thereon, and subject to such orders, he shall declare to the persons with whom the settlement is to be made the assessment proposed for their mahâls.

Declaration of assessment to persons concerned.

Such declaration shall be made on a date to be notified by proclamation at the tahsîl in which such mahâls are situated.

Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.

46. If the persons with whom the settlement is to be made agree to the assessment so proposed, they shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Board directs, to pay such assessment, and in mahâls in which the land or part of the land is held in severalty the Settlement Officer shall distribute such assessment on the lands so held.

Enforcement of custom as to re-distribution of land and adjustment of revenue of shares.

47. In any mahâl where, by the established custom, the land or the amount of revenue payable by each sharer is subject to periodical re-distribution or re-adjustment, the Settlement Officer may, on application of the co-sharers, enforce such re-distribution or re-adjustment according to the established custom of the mahâl.

Exclusion of person declining or failing to accept, settlement.

48. If the person to be settled with refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer, or fail to accept such assessment within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five, the Settlement Officer shall report the case to the Board, and the Board may direct that the person so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement for such term not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Board shall fix. And the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Board may either farm the mahâl or hold it under direct management during such term or any part thereof.

Allowance to person excluded.

In such case, the person so excluded, shall be entitled (subject to the orders of the Board) to an allowance of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the proposed assessment.

Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.

49. If in a pattîdârî or imperfect pattîdârî mahâl some of the co-sharers refuse or fail within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section

forty-five to accept the proposed assessment, the shares of the persons so refusing or failing shall be dealt with under the provisions of section forty-eight, and they shall receive an allowance as laid down in that section in proportion to their respective shares in the mahál.

Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.

Provided that the farm of such shares shall be offered in the first instance to those proprietors who have accepted the proposed terms.

Adjustment of rent of the sír-lands of proprietors of estate farmed under section 48 or 49.

50. Any proprietor of a mahál, or a portion of a mahál, who may be excluded from settlement under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall be entitled to hold his sír-land as a privileged tenant, and the rent to be paid by him for such land during such exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer accordingly.

Provided that the difference between the rent so fixed, and the rent which such proprietor would be liable to pay, if he were not a privileged tenant, together with any allowance assigned to him under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer.

Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of farm.

51. On the expiration of the term fixed under section forty-eight, the settlement of such mahál or portion shall be offered by the Collector of the District to the person then entitled to be settled with in respect of such mahál, or portion at such assessment for the remainder of the term of settlement of the district as the Board may direct.

Procedure on refusal.

And if such person refuse to accept the offer, the Collector of the District shall report such refusal to the Board, and such person may be excluded from settlement for such period not exceeding the term of the settlement of the District as the Board may direct, and shall then receive the allowance to which he would be entitled if sections forty-eight and forty-nine applied to his case. And the rent to be paid by him as a privileged tenant for his sír-land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in accordance with the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

Power to direct which of several parties having separate and differing interests shall be admitted to settlement;

52. Whenever several persons possess separate heritable and transferable proprietary interests in any mahál, such interests being of different kinds, the Settlement Officer may, under the rules for the time being in force, determine

(*a*) which of such persons shall be admitted to engage for the payment of the revenue, due provision being made for securing the rights of the others, and

and to prescribe distribution of profits.

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the nett profits of the mahál shall be allotted to the several persons possessing separate interests as aforesaid for the term of the settlement.

Power to make sub-settlement with inferior proprietor in behalf of superior proprietor of mahal coming under section 52.

53. If in any mahál coming under the provisions of the preceding section, the separate properties bear to each other the relation of superior and inferior, and the settlement be made with the party possessing the superior right, the Settlement Officer may make, on behalf of the superior proprietor, a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietor, by which such inferior shall be bound to pay to the superior an amount equal to the Government demand in respect of the mahál, together with the share of the profits thereof allotted to the superior proprietor under section fifty-two.

Exclusion of inferior proprietor from sub-settlement in case of refusal of terms.

Provided that, if the inferior proprietor refuse to agree to the terms of such sub-settlement, the mahál shall be made over to the superior proprietor for the term of settlement

Allowance.

And in such case the inferior proprietor shall hold as a privileged tenant the land (if any) cultivated by him at the date of such refusal, and the superior proprietor shall pay him such annual allowance as when added to the difference between the rent fixed for such land and the rent which the inferior proprietor would be liable to pay therefor if he were not a privileged tenant, shall not be less than five, or more than fifteen per cent. of the profits allotted to him under section fifty-two.

Assessment on inferior proprietor when settlement made with him.

54. If the settlement of a mahál be made with the inferior proprietor, the amount to be paid by him shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer at such a sum as may be equal to the Government demand in respect of such mahál, together with the share of the profits allowed to the superior proprietor under section fifty-two; and in this case the share of the superior proprietor shall be realized as revenue, and paid to him from the Government Treasury.

Power to make arrangements for the benefit of persons possessing rights which do not entitle them to settlement.

55. If in any mahál there exist persons possessing proprietary rights therein which are not of such a nature as to entitle their possessors to settlement, the Settlement Officer may make such arrangements as shall secure such persons in possession of their existing rights, or of an equivalent thereto.

This may be done

(*a*) by the formation of a sub-settlement on behalf of the proprietors with such persons for any lands actually in their possession, or,

(*b*) in mahál held as joint undivided property and where the said rights are rights to receive from the tenants any money-payment or portion of the agricultural produce, by assigning, in lieu thereof, the proprietary right in a certain portion of the mahál, the profits of which are equivalent in the opinion of the Settlement Officer to the said payment or portion:

(*c*) in such other way as shall maintain the persons referred to in the first clause of this section in the enjoyment of, or of an equivalent to, their existing rights.

Separate settlement of waste-land in excess.

56. When the waste-land belonging to, and included at the previous settlement within the boundaries of, any mahál assessed to the payment of revenue is so extensive as, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, confirmed

by the Board, to exceed the requirements of the owner of such mahál with reference to pastoral or agricultural purposes, such officer may make a separate settlement of the waste-land which he considers to be so in excess, and shall offer such waste-land to the owner of the mahál to which it belongs, at such assessment and for such term, not exceeding the period of settlement of the mahál, as the Board may order.

If the owner of the mahál accepts such offer, the Settlement Officer shall make the settlement of such waste-land accordingly, and on the expiration of the term of such settlement, a further settlement of such waste-land shall be offered on such terms as the Board directs to the person entitled to be settled with in respect thereof.

Allowance to owner of mahál refusing offer of settlement.

If the owner of such mahál refuses such offer, the Settlement Officer shall mark off the quantity so in excess, and declare it to be a separate mahál, and at the disposal of Government. Provided that there shall be allowed to the owner of the mahál to which the waste-land originally belonged such annual sum as the Board may direct, being not less than five and not more than ten per cent. on the nett revenue realized by Government from such waste-land.

Procedure as to waste-land not included in any mahál at previous settlements.

57. Any waste-land which has neither been judicially declared to be part of any mahál, nor included within the boundaries of any mahál at any previous settlement, shall be marked off by the Settlement Officer, and he shall record a proceeding declaring such land to be the property of Government, and cause a proclamation to that effect to be stuck up in the District Revenue Court and in the office of the tahsíl in which such land is situated, and shall call on all persons having any claims on such land to make the same within three months from the date of the proclamation.

Such proclamation shall be held to be an advertisement of the disposal of such land within the meaning of Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*, section one, and any person having claims to such land must proceed according to the provisions of that Act.

Procedure as to waste-land unclaimed or adjudged to belong to Government.

58. If no claim is made to the proprietary right of such waste-land, or if such waste-land is decided to be the property of Government, but the proprietor of the adjoining mahál proves that he has theretofore enjoyed the use of such land for pastoral or agricultural purposes, the Settlement Officer may assign to such mahál so much of such waste land as he may consider requisite for such purposes, and he shall mark off the remainder and declare it to be the property of Government.

Settlement of waste-land adjudged to belong to claimant.

59. If the claimant obtain a decree under the provisions of the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, for the whole or part of such waste-land, the Settlement Officer may deal with the land to which a title is so established under the provisions of section fifty-six.

Confirmation of settlement and revision of assessment.

60. No settlement shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

The Local Government shall at some time before confirming the settlement fix the period for which the settlement is to be made.

Such period shall be fixed with reference to the agricultural year.

The assessment may be revised, if the Local Government so directs, at any time before it is confirmed, and in such case the revised assessment shall be proposed to the proprietors, and the provisions of sections forty-three to fifty-one (both inclusive) shall apply.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Framing of record-of-rights.

61. Whenever the Local Government thinks that a record-of-rights in land, whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or revenue-free, should be prepared, for any specified area, it shall issue a notification to that effect, and such notification shall remain in force until another notification is issued, declaring the operations in such area to be closed.

Register and statement to be included in record.

62. The Settlement Officer shall frame for each mahál a record containing a list of

(*a*) all the co-sharers,

(*b*) all other persons occupying any portion of the land therein, or who is in possession of any heritable or transferable interest in such land, or receiving rent in respect thereof,

(*c*) the nature and extent of the interest held therein by each of such co-sharers and other persons, and

(*d*) all persons holding land free of rent, or revenue-free.

List of persons holding rent-free or at fixed rent.

63. The record shall also specify the persons (if any) holding land at a rent fixed by grant or by contract, or on condition of service or otherwise, and all other tenants in the mahál, the name and caste of each, the area of their holdings, and all conditions of their tenure.

Settlement of disputes as to entries in record.

64. All entries in the record made under sections sixty-two and sixty-three shall be founded on the basis of actual possession, and all disputes regarding such entries, whether taken up by the Settlement Officer of his own motion or upon the complaint of the party concerned, shall be investigated and decided by him on that basis. And all persons not in possession, but claiming the right to be so, shall be referred by him to the proper Court.

Arrangements of co-sharers.

65. The Settlement Officer shall also record the arrangement made by himself or agreed to by the co-sharers,

(*a*) for the distribution of the profits derived from sources common to the proprietary body,

(*b*) for fixing the share which each co-sharer is to contribute of the Government revenue and of the cesses levied under any law for the time being in force, and of the village expenses,

(*c*) as to the manner in which lumberdars or co-sharers are to collect from the cultivators,

(*d*) the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and

(e) any other matters which he may be directed to record under rules framed under section two hundred and fifty-five.

Cesses to be recorded.

66. All cesses payable by tenants on account of the occupation of land assessed to revenue and taken into account in such assessment, or which, in the case of land not assessed to revenue, would have been taken into such account had the land been assessed, or in lieu of which proprietary rights have been assigned under section fifty-five, clause (b), shall be consolidated with the rent payable by them.

A list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village custom shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be recorded by the Settlement Officer, and no cesses not so recorded shall be enforced in any Civil or Revenue Court.

The Local Government may from time to time impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned, such conditions as to conservancy, police or other establishments connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied, as it thinks fit.

Record in case of mahál in which rights and interests are in dispute.

67. If it appear to a Settlement Officer that there exist in any mahál under settlement any disputes relative to any of the matters which he is bound to record, under section sixty-five or section sixty-six, he may of his own motion, and without complaint being made, investigate and determine such disputes in accordance with the existing village custom, and frame the record accordingly.

Particulars to be stated in list of tenants.

68. In framing the list of tenants mentioned in section sixty-three the Settlement Officer shall state as to each tenant the following particulars:—

(a) Whether, under the provisions contained in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, he is a tenant holding at fixed rates, or a privileged tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant without a right of occupancy:

(b) The rent which the landholder and the tenant then admit to be payable by the latter:

(c) If he be a tenant without a right of occupancy, the number of years during which he has held the land then in his possession:

(d) Any other condition of the tenure, whether contained in a written lease or otherwise.

Determination of class of tenants and rent payable by each.

69. In case of any dispute respecting the class or tenure of any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles laid down in sections five, seven and eight of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

In case of any dispute regarding the rent payable by any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles hereinafter laid down.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

70. If the proprietor apply to the Settlement Officer to enhance the rent of a privileged tenant, the Settlement Officer shall enhance the rent of such tenant to a rate which shall be not less than two and not more than four annas in the rupee below the rate fixed by the Settlement Officer for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by occupancy-tenants in the same circle or tahsíl.

Rate at which such rent shall be fixed.

71. If no such application is made, the rent of the privileged tenant shall be fixed at the rate paid by him for the agricultural year next before the settlement.

Provided that if he apply under section seventy-three as an occupancy-tenant for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him, his rent may be abated, but not below the rate at which it would be fixed if he were merely an occupancy-tenant.

Determination of rent by Settlement Officer.

72. If a landholder apply to enhance the rent previously paid by any of his occupancy-tenants,

or, if an occupancy-tenant apply for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him,

or, if a dispute exists as to the rent to be paid by an occupancy-tenant,

the Settlement Officer may fix the rent to be paid by such tenant either by reference to the standard of the rent-rate sanctioned by the Board for purposes of assessment for similar land, with similar advantages, or by reference to the customary rate of rent for similar land, with similar advantages, in the circle or tahsíl in which the holding of such tenant is situate.

Power to commute rent in kind to money rents.

73. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others of such ways, application to commute such rent to a fixed money rent may be made to the Settlement Officer either by the land-holders or by any privileged tenant, or an occupancy-tenant.

Procedure on receiving application to commute.

74. On receipt of such application the Settlement Officer shall deal with the case as if it were an application under section seventy or seventy-two, and shall determine the sum to be paid in commutation in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Joinder of tenants in suits for enhancement or determination of rent.

75. Whenever an application for enhancement or abatement or commutation of rent, against or by any number of tenants, is brought before a Settlement Officer, such tenants may be sued or may sue collectively: and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such tenants cultivate in the same mahál;

Decree when to be passed in suits for enhancement.

but no order shall be passed in such case in which enhancement, abatement or commutation of rent is claimed, unless the officer making such order is satisfied that every tenant has had an opportunity to appear and make objection to the claim preferred against him.

Decree what to specify.

76. Every decree passed in any such case shall specify the extent to which each of the tenants named on the decree shall be affected thereby.

Rent from what date payable. Bar to enhancement.

77. The rent determined by order of the Settlement Officer shall be payable from the first day of July next following the date of the order of the Settlement Officer, and shall not be liable to enhancement for the years from such first day of July.

Exceptions.

But this rule, so far as relates to enhancement, shall not apply—

(a) to land which has been gained by alluvion after the date of such order;

(b) to additions made since the date of such order to the tenant's holding;

(c) to land of which the productive powers have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant after the date of such order.

Powers of Local Government as to commutation-suits.

78. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare the provisions of section seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven applicable to any district or portion of a district not under settlement;

(b) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide applications under section seventy-three in such district or portion of a district, and lay down rules for their guidance;

(c) withdraw any notification previously published under this section.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

79. And whereas all grants for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor General in Council were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void; and such Regulation also provides that no length of possession shall be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Disposal of applications to resume grants.

Applications by the proprietors to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land shall, when the district in which the land is situate is a district under settlement, be made to the Settlement Officer, who may make such order thereon as he deems just.

Saving of certain lands held rent-free.

80. Nothing in section seventy-nine applies to either of the following cases,

(a) where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(b) where previously to the passing of this Act land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and its resumption has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by Act IX of 1871, second schedule, No. 130.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

81. Grants of land held under a written instrument by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which was current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

82. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

83. No length of rent-free occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to be charged with the payment of Government revenue.

Sections 70 and 72, to apply.

84. In assessing rent under sections seventy-nine and eighty the Settlement Officer shall be guided by the provisions of sections seventy and seventy-two so far as they apply.

Form of register of revenue-free tenures.

85. The Settlement Officer shall record all revenue-free tenures in such form of register as the Board from time to time prescribes.

Resumption in certain cases of land held revenue-free.

86. The Settlement Officer shall enquire into the case of all lands released, conditionally or for a term, from the payment of revenue, and shall assess such lands if it appear to him that the conditions have been transgressed, or the term has expired.

Title to hold free to be proved.

87. Any person claiming land free of revenue not recorded as revenue-free, shall be bound to prove his title to hold such land free of revenue.

Report to Government where title proved.

88. If he prove his title to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer, the case shall be reported to the Local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Assessment and settlement on failure of proof.

89. If the title be not so proved, the Settlement Officer shall proceed to assess the land, and to make the settlement of it with the person in actual possession as proprietor.

Form and attestation of record-of-rights.

90. The Board shall from time to time prescribe the form in which the record to be made under the provisions of this Chapter shall be drawn up, and the manner in which it shall be attested.

Presumption as to entries.

91. All entries in the record so made and attested shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

92. At any time during the currency of a settlement the Local Government may invest any officer with all or any of the powers of a Settlement Officer under this Act within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fits;

but not so as to enable him to enhance the total amount of revenue payable on account of any mahál except in respect of land added thereto or becoming liable to payment of revenue since the confirmation of the settlement.

No officer so invested shall alter the classification of tenants made under this Act except on the application of a party concerned.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.

Collector to maintain record-of-rights,

93. The Collector of the District shall keep and maintain the record-of-rights;

and register changes,

and he shall from time to time cause to be registered all changes that may take place, and anything that may affect any of the rights or interests recorded;

and correct errors.

and shall correct any errors which the parties interested admit to have been made in the record.

Power to order which registers shall be kept. Changes to be duly authorized.

94. The Board shall order such registers to be kept up as may be necessary for the purposes of the last preceding section; and no such changes shall be recorded without the order of the Collector of the District or of some officer duly authorized (either generally or specially) by him in this behalf.

Power to prescribe fees for mutations.

95. The Local Government may prescribe proper fees for mutations in the registers: provided that no fee for a single mutation shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Levy of fees.

Appropriation.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favour the mutation is made and shall be expended in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

Successions to be notified.

96. All persons succeeding to any proprietary right in a mahál, or the profits thereof whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or other form of transfer, shall notify the same immediately after it has taken place to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which the mahál is situated, and the tahsíldár shall report such notice to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector.

Procedure on notification.

97. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving such report, shall make such enquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged succession to, or transfer of, the property, and if the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, he shall record the same in the register:

Saving of rights of other persons interested.

Provided that no such entry shall be held to affect the rights of any other person who may claim and establish in any Civil or Revenue Court any interest in the land to which the entry has reference.

Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.

98. If the person so succeeding is a minor or otherwise disqualified, the guardian or other person who has charge of his property shall make the notification required by section ninety-six.

Fine for neglect to notify.

99. Any person neglecting to make the notification required by sections ninety-six and ninety-eight within three months from the date of the transfer having taken place shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would otherwise have been payable under section ninety-five.

Power to declare and record party in possession in case of dispute.

100. If in the course of inquiry made under section ninety-seven a dispute regarding the possession of the property arises, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, he shall ascertain by summary enquiry who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall put such person in possession, and make the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any order that may be subsequently passed by the Civil Court.

Registry of transfers of certain interests in land.

101. The transfers of all interests in land other than those referred to in section ninety-six shall be recorded by the Kánúngo and patwárí in such manner as the Board from time to time directs;

Enquiry in disputed cases.

and all disputed cases shall be reported to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall make such enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain the truth, and cause the record to be amended accordingly.

Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.

102. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall enquire annually into the cases of all land released conditionally or for a term from the payment of revenue.

If the condition be broken, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for orders,

and if the term has expired, or (where the grant is for the life of the grantee) if the grantee has died, he shall assess the land and report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for sanction.

Inspection of records.

103. All records kept under this Act, shall be open to public inspection at such hours and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

Partitions.

104. Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

'Perfect partition.'

'Perfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more mahále.

'Imperfect partition.'

'Imperfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more properties, jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole mahál.

Persons entitled to perfect partition.

105. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed by any Civil Court awarding to him the proprietary right in a portion of a mahál, whether such portion consists of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the mahál, or of specific lands, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share.

Any two or more recorded co-sharers may claim that their shares be divided from the other shares by a perfect partition, and be held by them as a single mahál.

Applications for perfect partition.

106. Applications for perfect partition are to be made in writing to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the mahál is situated;

and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the mahál.

Provision as to estates situated in more than one district;

Provided that, if the mahál be situated in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Collectors of those districts as the Board may direct.

and as to estates in more than one Sub-division

107. If the mahál is situated in two or more Sub-divisions of a District, the partition shall be made by such one of the Assistant Collectors respectively in charge of such Sub-divisions as the Collector of the District may direct.

Notification of application.

108. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving an application for partition shall, if the application be in order and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the mahál to which the application relates,

Notice to co sharers not joining.

and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notice, not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date on which such notice was issued.

Notification when alone sufficient.

Where, from any cause, notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification shall be deemed sufficient notice under this section.

Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.

109. If, on or before the day specified, any objection be made to the partition by any co-sharer in possession, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on a consideration of such objection, be of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title be raised.

110. If the objection raise any question of title, or of proprietary right, which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection.

In the latter case the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests in the actual possession of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

Reference to arbitrators.

The procedure to be observed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may refer any question arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of Chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the same Code shall apply to such references.

Collector's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court.

111. All orders and decisions passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under the last preceding section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance, and shall be open to appeal to the District or High Court, under the rules applicable to regular appeals to those Courts.

Appellate Court may stay partition.

Upon such appeal being made, the District or High Court, as the case may be, may issue a precept to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

Special appeal to High Court.

112. From every decision passed under section one hundred and eleven by a District Court, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court, under the rules for the time being in force relating to special appeals to that Court.

113. When it has been decided to make a partition under this Chapter, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may give the parties the option of making the partition among themselves, or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose; or he shall make the partition himself or cause it to be made by any Assistant Collector subordinate to him.

Option to parties to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.

If arbitrators are appointed, the provisions of sections two hundred and eighteen to two hundred and twenty-nine, both inclusive, shall apply.

114. In making partitions, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector and any person appointed by him shall have the same powers to enter on the land under partition for marking out the boundaries, surveying the mahál, and other purposes, as have been conferred on Settlement Officers under Chapter III.

Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.

115. Where there are no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate mahál, and shall be separately assessed to the Government revenue.

Partition of lands held only in severalty.

116. Where some of the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall allot to the applicant for partition his share of such lands in accordance with village custom, if any such exist.

Partition of lands, some of which are held in common.

If no such custom exist, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such division as may secure to the applicant his fair portion of the common lands.

117. The portion of the common lands falling by such partition to the share of the applicant shall be added to the land held by him in severalty, and the maháls thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate maháls.

Formation of separate maháls from shares allotted in partition.

118. In making partitions under sections one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and seventeen, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall give effect to any transfer of lands held in severalty forming part of the mahál agreed to by the parties, and made previous to the declaration of the partition.

Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.

119. Where all the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such a partition as may secure to the applicant his fair share of the mahál.

Partition where all lands held in common.

120. In all cases each mahál shall be made as compact as possible: Provided that, except with the sanction of the Board, no partition be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

Maháls to be compact; partition not to be disallowed for incompactness.

121. If in making the partition it be necessary to include in the mahál assigned to one sharer, the land occupied by the dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with any buildings thereon, on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent for it to the sharer into whose portion it may fall.

Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.

The limits of such land, and the rent to be paid for it, shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

122. No sír-land belonging to any co-sharer shall be included in the mahál assigned on partition to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be conveniently carried out.

Rule as to sír-land of one sharer being included in mahál assigned to another.

If such land be so included, and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of such land, and his rent shall be fixed by order of the Collector of the District or of the Assistant Collector.

123. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.

In cases in which, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary to continue them to the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the maháls into which the mahál may be divided, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each mahál may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the profits, if any, derived from such works, shall be divided.

124. Places of worship and burial-grounds, held in common previous to the partition of a mahál, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties otherwise agree among themselves. In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

Rule as to places of worship and burial-grounds.

125. The amount of revenue to be paid by each portion of the divided mahál shall be determined by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, provided that the aggregate revenue of the new maháls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahál immediately before partition,

Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.

and the proprietors of the new maháls shall be held liable for the portions of the revenue severally assessed on their maháls, whether new engagements be taken from them or not.

Liability of proprietors.

126. The Board shall make rules for determining the costs of partitions under this Act, and the mode in which such costs are to be apportioned:

Power to make rules as to costs.

Provided that the cost of surveying a mahál, when such survey is necessary for the purpose of partition, shall be paid rateably by all the co-sharers of the mahál, according to their shares therein.

Cost of survey.

Case may be struck off for default as to costs.

127. If the costs to be paid by the applicant for partition are not paid within a time to be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the case may be struck off the file.

Power to stay partition.

And if at any stage of the proceedings there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Collector of the District may of his own motion, or on the report of the Assistant Collector making the partition, stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

Partitions to be made or confirmed by Collector, and notified to parties.

128. Every partition shall either be made by the Collector of the District, or if made by an Assistant Collector be reported to the Collector of the District for his sanction and confirmation;

and on completion of a partition the Collector of the District shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place on each of the new maháls, or in the village of which they form part;

When to take effect.

and it shall take effect from the first day of July next, after the date of such notification.

Appeal to Commissioner from orders of Collector.

129. An appeal against the decision of the Collector of the District making or confirming a partition, shall lie to the Commissioner within one year from the date on which such partition takes effect.

Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.

130. Where the public revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition, the Local Government may within twelve years from the time of discovery of the fraud or error order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several maháls into which the mahál has been divided, on an estimate of the assets of each mahál at the time of the partition, to be made conformably to the best evidence and information procurable respecting the same.

Making of imperfect partitions.

131. Imperfect partition shall be carried out according to the provisions of the preceding sections, so far as they are applicable:

Consent required.

Provided that no application for imperfect partition shall be entertained unless the consent of all the recorded co-sharers in the mahál be first obtained.

Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partition.

132. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for the partition of a mahál.

Union of maháls originally part of same village.

133. If two or more revenue-paying maháls have originally formed portion of the same village, the proprietors shall be entitled to have such maháls united and to hold them as a single mahál.

Application for such union.

134. Every application for the union of such maháls shall be made in writing to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the maháls are situate.

How to be dealt with.

135. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, see no objection, he shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the Commissioner.

Application of Act to partition or union of revenue-free maháls.

136. The provisions of this Chapter so far as they are applicable, may be applied by the order of the Collector of the District to the partition or union of maháls held free of revenue.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

Power of Collector and subordinates to enter and survey land, mark boundaries, and settle disputes.

137. The Collector of the District, Assistant Collectors and their subordinates shall have power to enter upon and survey land, and to demarcate the boundaries of maháls, villages or fields.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

138. All owners of maháls, villages or fields are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Penalty for erasing, removing, or injuring marks.

139. Any person convicted before a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of wilfully erasing, removing or damaging such boundary-marks, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so erased, removed or damaged, as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary-marks so erased, removed or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

Who to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.

140. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the charge of the owner or owners of such one or more of the conterminous fields or maháls, as to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector seems fit.

Powers of Collector as to repair of boundary-marks.

141. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may decide on the basis of possession all disputes concerning boundaries, and may at any time direct the owners of maháls, villages or fields, by written notice served upon them,

(a) to cause proper boundary-marks to be erected on such maháls, villages or fields,

(b) to repair the boundary-marks lawfully erected on such maháls, villages or fields.

In default of their compliance with such direction within fifteen days from the date of the

service of the notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall cause such boundary-marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and shall charge the cost of such erections or repairs to the owners of the conterminous villages, fields or mahâls, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

Recovery of fines and costs.

142. All fees, fines, costs and other sums ordered to be paid under this Chapter shall be recoverable as an arrear of revenue.

CHAPTER V.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

Responsibility for revenue.

143. In the case of every mahâl the entire mahâl and all the proprietors jointly and severally shall be responsible to Government for the revenue for the time being assessed on the mahâl.

Board may make rules as to payment of revenue.

144. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, make rules as to the instalments by which, and the persons, places and times to whom and at which, the revenue payable in respect of any land shall be paid.

Until the issue of such rules the said revenue shall be paid in such instalments to the persons and at the times and places by which, to whom and at which it is now paid.

Arrear. Defaulter.

145. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of revenue and the person from whom it is due becomes a defaulter.

No interest shall be demanded on any arrear of land-revenue.

Lumberdar when included as defaulter.

If the settlement has been made with a lumberdar on behalf of the proprietary body, both the lumberdar and the co-sharer or co-sharers from whom the arrear is due shall be deemed defaulters.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

146. A statement of account certified by the tahsíldár shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

Process for recovery of arrears.

147. An arrear of revenue may be recovered by the following processes:—

(*a*) by serving a writ of demand (*dastak*) on the defaulter;

(*b*) by arrest and detention of his person;

(*c*) by distress and sale of his moveable property;

(*d*) by attachment of the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due;

(*e*) by transfer of such share or pattí, to a solvent co-sharer in the mahâl;

(*f*) by annulment of the settlement of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl;

(*g*) by sale of such pattí or of the whole mahâl.

When writs may issue.

148. Writs of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear accrues.

Power to frame rules as to writs.

The Board shall, from time to time, frame rules for the issue of such writs, and fix the costs recoverable from the defaulter as an arrear of revenue, and direct by what officer such writs shall be issued.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

149. At any time after an arrear becomes due, the defaulter may be arrested and detained in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

The Board may, from time to time, declare by what officers or class of officers the powers of arrest conferred by this Act may be exercised.

Distress and sale of his moveable property.

150. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, whether the defaulter has been arrested or not, distrain and sell his moveable property, with the exception of the implements of husbandry and cattle actually employed by him in agriculture, and, in the case of an artizan, of his tools.

Exceptions.

Power to attach defaulter's land and take it under direct management.

151. When an arrear of land revenue has become due, the Collector of the District may, in addition to or instead of any of the other processes before specified, cause the share or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he appoints for that purpose.

Powers and obligations of manager.

152. The Collector of the District or the agent so appointed shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person or persons who immediately before the attachment was or were in possession of the land attached and the subordinate proprietors or tenants, if any,

and shall be entitled to manage the land attached, and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of such person or persons, until the arrears of land-revenue due therefrom have been satisfied, or until the Collector of the District restores to the management thereof the person or persons whose interest has been attached.

Application of surplus profits.

153. All surplus profits of the land attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear;

Limit to term of attachment.

and no land shall be attached for the same arrears for a longer term than five years from the first day of July next after the attachment; provided that, if the arrear be sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the proprietor.

Transfer of defaulter's share to co-sharers.

154. When the arrear is due in respect of a share or pattí of a mahâl, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, transfer such share or pattí for

a term not exceeding fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of the sanction to any or all of the other co-sharers, on condition of their paying such arrear and on such terms as the Board in each case may think fit.

Liability of co-sharers not affected.

This procedure shall not affect the joint and several liability of the co-sharers of the mahál in which it is enforced.

When report may be made to Board and settlement annulled.

155. When any arrear of land revenue is due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of the other processes mentioned in section one hundred and forty-seven, report the matter to the Board, and the Board may thereupon order the existing settlement of the share or pattí or mahál, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be annulled.

Exception of certain arrears.

The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of any arrear of land-revenue which may have accrued on land,

(*a*) while under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-one, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

When settlement annulled, Collector may manage land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.

156. When the settlement of any land has been annulled, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or he may let it in farm to any person willing to accept the same, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Board:

Provided that the term for which land may be so held or farmed be not longer than fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of such annulment.

Suspension of contracts.

And no contracts made by the persons who immediately before the annulment of the settlement were in possession of the lands comprised therein, or by the persons through whom they respectively claim, relating to such lands, shall, during such term, be binding on the Collector of the District, or his agent, or lessee.

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.

157. When the Collector of the District attaches any land under section one hundred and fifty-one, or when the settlement of any land has been annulled under section one hundred and fifty-five, he shall make public proclamation thereof on the mahál.

Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payer.

158. No payment made after such proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the mahál, to any person other than the Collector of the District or his agent, or lessee, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from liability to payment to the Collector of the District, his agent or lessee.

Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date.

159. No payment made to the defaulter, in anticipation of the usual period for the payment of the rents shall, without the special sanction of the Collector, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Collector of the District or with the person to whom he gives possession.

Recovery of revenue due from lessee.

160. When any land has been farmed for arrears of revenue, any balance of revenue due from the farmer may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue under the provisions of this Act.

Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.

161. Whenever the settlement of a portion of a mahál is annulled under section one hundred and fifty-five the joint responsibility of the co-sharers for the revenue of such portion of the mahál shall be in abeyance until a new settlement of such portion is made under section one hundred and sixty-two.

Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is farmed or taken under management.

162. After the expiration of the period for which any land has been farmed, or held pursuant to section one hundred fifty-six under direct management for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, the Collector of the District shall offer to the person entitled to be settled with under section forty-three a new settlement, on such conditions as the Board may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the district; and if he refuse such offer, the Collector of the District may (with the previous sanction of the Board) farm the land to some other person, or hold it under direct management under the provisions of sections forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty.

Power to sell by auction defaulter's share, &c.

163. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the other processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of such other processes and subject to the provision hereinafter contained and with the previous sanction of the Board, sell by auction the pattí or mahál in respect of which such arrear is due.

Bar to sale for certain arrears.

Provided that no land shall be sold—

(*a*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-two, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*);

(*b*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-one;

(*c*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was held under direct management by the Collector of the District, or in farm by any other person, under sections forty-eight, forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six, or one hundred and sixty-two.

Land to be sold free of incumbrances.

164. Land sold under the last preceding section shall be sold free of all incumbrances,

and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against the purchaser at the auction-sale.

Contracts void against purchaser.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(*a*) in districts or portions of districts permanently-settled, to farms granted in good faith at fair rents, and for specified areas by a former proprietor for terms not exceeding twenty years, under written leases duly registered;

(*b*) in all districts, to lands held under *bonâ fide* leases at fair rents, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of dwelling-houses, or manufactories, or for mines, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship, burying grounds, such lands continuing to be used for the purposes specified in such leases.

165. On the receipt of the sanction of the Board to the sale of any land, the Collector of the District shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the District, of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale,

Procedure in effecting sale.

and (when the land to be sold is a mahál or part of a mahál paying revenue to Government) the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

166. When the land is sold for arrears of revenue due thereon, the proclamation shall declare that the land is to be sold free of any incumbrance except the farms and leases (if any) mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-four.

Proclamation of sale.

Such proclamation shall be made at the head-quarters of the tahsíl in which the land is situate, and also in the village of which it is a part.

167. A written notice of the intended sale and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and where the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division in which the land is situate has a separate office then also in such office, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the defaulter.

Notification of sale.

168. The sale shall be made either by the Collector of the District in person or by an Assistant Collector specially appointed by him in this behalf.

Time when sale may be made.

No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the said notice thereof has been affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and proclamation of the sale has been made in the village in which the land is situate.

The Collector of the District may from time to time postpone the sale, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner.

169. If the defaulter pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, to the person appointed by Government under section one hundred and forty-four to receive payment of the land-revenue assessed on such land, or to the Collector of the District, or the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the land is situate, the sale shall be stayed.

When sale may be stayed.

170. The person declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the land shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Deposit by purchaser.

Re-sale in default of deposit.

171. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale of the land took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday or other authorized holiday, then on the first office day after such fifteenth day;

Purchase-money when to be paid.

and in default of payment within such period, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property, or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Effect of default.

172. If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure for enforcing payment of money in satisfaction of a decree of Court.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.

173. Every re-sale of land in default of payment of the purchase-money shall be made after the issue of a fresh notice in the manner prescribed for original sales.

Notification before re-sale.

174. Every sale of land under this Act shall be reported by the Collector of the District to the Commissioner of the Division.

Sale to be reported to Commissioner.

175. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner of the Division to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

Application to set aside sale.

but no sale shall be set aside on such ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake complained of.

176. On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section has been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner of the Division shall make an order confirming the sale;

Order confirming or setting aside.

and if such application be made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

Every order made under this section shall be final.

Bar of claims against Government.

177. If no such application be made within the time allowed by section one hundred and seventy-five, all claims founded on the irregularity or mistake complained of shall as against the Government be barred.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit in a Civil Court for the purpose of setting aside a sale on the ground of fraud.

Refund of purchase-money when sale set aside.

178. Whenever the sale of any land is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with or without interest, in such manner as the Commissioner of the Division thinks fit.

Certificate to purchaser when sale becomes absolute.

179. After a sale of land has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Collector of the District in which the land is situate shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land and shall grant him a certificate, to the effect that he has purchased the land to which the certificate refers, free of every incumbrance, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such land.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

180. The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

Application of proceeds of sale.

181. When a sale of land under this Act has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to defraying the expenses of the sale and to the payment of any arrears due in respect of such land at the date of the confirmation of such sale, and recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue,

and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose land has been sold;

or, if the land sold were held in shares, then to the co-sharers collectively, or according to the amount of their recorded interests, at the discretion of the Collector of the District.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court.

182. Such surplus shall not (except under an order of a Civil Court) be payable to any creditor of the person whose land has been sold, nor shall it (except under a like order) be retained in the Government Treasury.

Liability of purchaser for revenue.

183. The person named in the certificate of title as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue becoming due in respect of such land subsequently to the date of the confirmation of the sale.

Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a pattí of a mahál.

184. Where any land sold under section one hundred and sixty-three is a pattí of a mahál, any registered co-sharer, not being himself in arrear with regard to such land, may, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take the said land at the sum last bid:

Provided that the said demand of pre-emption be made on the day of sale, and before the officer conducting the sale has left the office for the day, and provided that the claimant fulfil all the other conditions of the sale.

Payment under protest and suit for recovery.

185. Whenever proceedings are taken under this Chapter against any person for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, he may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings,

and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed,

and (subject to the pecuniary limitations prescribed by law) the person against whom such proceedings were taken may sue the Government for the amount so paid in any Civil Court situate in the district where such proceedings were taken;

and in such suit, the plaintiff may, notwithstanding section one hundred and forty-six, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

Proprietor of mahál attached, &c., holding sír-land therein, to be recorded as privileged tenant.

186. Any proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed, or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may hold sír-land in such mahál or portion, shall be recorded as a privileged tenant of such sír-land; and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector accordingly.

Power to proceed against interest of defaulter in property other than that in respect of which default is made.

187. If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processes, and the defaulter owns any other mahál, or any share in any other mahál, or any house, or interest in a house, the Collector of the District may proceed against such mahál, share, house or interest as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that no other interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceeding.

Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.

188. If the term for which any settlement has been made expires before a new settlement is made, all persons with whom a settlement has been made, who continue after the expiration of such term to occupy the land comprised in the expired settlement shall, until a new settlement is made, hold the said land upon the conditions of the expired settlement.

Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

189. The provisions of this Act with regard to the recovery of arrears of revenue shall apply to all arrears of land-revenue and sums of money recoverable as

arrears of land-revenue and due when this Act comes into force.

Assessment of alluvial land.

190. All land added by alluvion to a mahál is liable to assessment. Such land may be assessed and settled under rules to be framed under section two hundred and fifty-five.

CHAPTER VI.

COURT OF WARDS.

Board to have powers of Court of Wards.

191. The Board shall have the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of all proprietors of mahále or parts of mahále who are disqualified for the management of their own lands, or who are put under the charge of the Collector of the District by order of a Civil Court under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force.

Proprietors when disqualified for management of their lands.

192. Proprietors shall be held disqualified to manage their own lands when they are

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates;

(*b*) minors;

(*c*) idiots;

(*d*) lunatics;

(*e*) persons otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their own estates;

(*f*) persons disqualified in the opinion of the Local Government by vice or bad character from managing their estates;

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates.

Power to Court of Wards to decline superintendence.

193. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any disqualified proprietor, and may at any time release any person or property from its superintendence.

Proviso as to person or property placed under superintendence.

Provided that such person or property has not been placed under the Court of Wards by any competent authority, whose order is necessary for his or its release.

Collector to report what proprietors are disqualified.

194. The Collector of the District shall ascertain and report to the Court of Wards from time to time what proprietors may come within the description of disqualified landholders under section one hundred and ninety-two;

and the Court of Wards shall, on receipt of the report of the Collector, make such order as may seem to them expedient.

Power to enforce this Chapter without report.

195. Nothing in section one hundred and ninety-four shall prevent the Court of Wards or the Local Government from putting the provisions of this Chapter in force without any report from the Collector.

Report to Government when Court of Wards' right of superintendence is disputed.

196. If, in any case not specially provided for by any law in force for the time being, the right of the Court of Wards to assume or retain the superintendence of the person and property of a disqualified proprietor is disputed by such proprietor, or, if he be a minor, by some person on his behalf, the case shall be reported to the Local Government, whose orders thereon shall be final.

Appointment, removal and control of managers and guardians.

197. The Court of Wards may appoint managers of the property of disqualified proprietors; and, if such proprietors be minors, idiots or lunatics, the Court of Wards may appoint guardians for the care of their persons, and may remove and control such managers and guardians.

Proprietors may appoint guardians for their heirs, if disqualified, by will executed and attested in manner required by the Indian Succession Act, 1865; but such appointment shall not be valid till confirmed by the Court of Wards.

Powers of Court of Wards as to male minors within jurisdiction.

198. The Court of Wards may direct where all male minors under its jurisdiction shall reside for the purpose of education or otherwise.

Powers of manager.

199. The manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall have power to collect the rents of the land entrusted to him as well as all other money due to the disqualified proprietor, and to grant receipts therefor;

and he may, subject to the control of the Court, grant or renew such leases and farms, not being for a longer period than five years, as may be necessary for the good management of the property.

Duties of manager.

200. The manager shall manage the property committed to him diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the proprietor, and shall in every respect act to the best of his judgment for the proprietor's interest as if the property were his own.

Powers of Court of Wards as to property under its charge.

201. The Court of Wards shall have power to give such leases or farms of the whole or parts of the property under its charge, and to mortgage or sell any part of such property, and to do all such other acts, as it may judge to be most for the benefit of the property and the advantage of the disqualified proprietors.

Exercise of their powers by Court of Wards through others.

202. The Court of Wards may exercise all powers conferred on it by this Act through the Collectors of the Districts in which any part of the property of its Wards may be situated, or through any other person whom it may appoint for such purpose.

Suits by and against proprietors under guardianship.

203. All disqualified proprietors whose property is in charge of the Court of Wards, and for whom guardians have been appointed, shall sue and be sued by and in the name of their guardians:

Provided that no such suit shall be brought by any such guardian without the previous sanction of the Court of Wards.

Rules relating to managers.

204. Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall—

(*a*) give such security as the Court of Wards thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property for which he is appointed;

(*b*) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court of Wards directs;

(*c*) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(*d*) apply for the sanction of the Court of Wards to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by such Court;

(*e*) be entitled to such allowance as the Court of Wards thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(*f*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE OF REVENUE COURTS.

Place for holding Court.

205. A Commissioner of a Division may hold his Court at any place within his Division that he thinks fit.

A Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector (whether in charge or not in charge of a Subdivision of a District), or a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer, may hold his Court at any place within the limits of the District to which he is appointed.

A Tahsíldár may hold his Court at any place within the limits of his tahsíl.

Hearing and decision. Notice to parties.

Every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and the parties or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

206. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any investigation, suit, or other business before him.

All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend either in person or by an authorized agent, as such officer may direct,

and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements,

and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Summons to be in writing signed and sealed.

207. Every summons shall be in writing in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by the officer issuing it or by such person as he empowers in this behalf,

Mode of service.

and shall be served by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, or, if he cannot be found, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence.

Service in district other than that of issuer.

208. If his usual residence be in another district, the summons may be sent by post to the Collector of that District, who shall serve it in accordance with the preceding section.

Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses.

209. In any suit instituted before any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five, if either party desires the attendance of witnesses, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section one hundred and fifty-one.

Hearing in absence of party neglecting to attend, and *ex parte* order.

210. Whenever any party to the suit or matter under investigation neglects to attend on the day specified in the summons, the suit or matter may be heard and determined in his absence, and an order passed by default, or *ex parte*, as the case may be.

No appeal from *ex parte* order.

211. No appeal shall lie from an order passed *ex parte*, or by default.

Re-hearing on proof of good cause for non-appearance.

But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears either in person or by agent (if a plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of such order, and if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period), and shows good cause for his non-appearance, and satisfies the officer making the order that there has been a failure of justice, such officer may, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as he thinks proper, re-investigate the case and alter or rescind the order according to the justice of the case:

Order not to be altered without summons to adverse party.

Provided that no such order shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the party in whose favour judgment has been given to appear and be heard in support of it.

Mode of taking evidence in certain cases.

212. In all cases coming under sections one hundred, one hundred and two, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty-three, and one hundred and thirty-nine, the evidence shall be taken down in full in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal superintendence and direction of the officer making the investigation, and shall be signed by him.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in full in writing by the officer making the investigation, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If such officer is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The Local Government may declare what shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be the language in ordinary use in any district.

Taking evidence given in English. Translation to be on record.

213. When the evidence is given in English, such officer may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same in the language in ordinary use in the district shall be made and shall form part of the record.

214. In all cases other than those specified in section two hundred and twelve such officer may either cause the evidence to be taken down in full as aforesaid, or may make a memorandum in his vernacular language of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of such witness proceeds.

Taking evidence in other cases.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum to be in writing signed.

215. All decisions under this Act shall be written by the officer passing the same in his own handwriting, and shall be explained by him in open Court to the parties or their agents.

Writing and explanation of decisions.

216. Every notice under this Act may be served, either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served;

Mode of serving notices.

or, if such person is a proprietor of land, to his agent,

or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land to which such notice refers.

217. No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

Notice not void for error.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

218. A Commissioner of a Division, a Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector of the first class, a Settlement Officer, an Assistant Settlement Officer may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration,

Power to refer to arbitration.

and except in the cases provided for by sections one hundred and ten, and one hundred and thirteen, a Settlement Officer, or Assistant Settlement Officer, may, by order, refer the dispute to arbitration without the consent of the parties,

Reference to arbitration.

and a Tahsildár invested with the powers described in sections one hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and forty-one (both inclusive) may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him respecting the matters mentioned in the same sections.

219. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the officer making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators, and such period as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award;

What to be specified in order of reference.

and he may from time to time extend such period.

220. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators, provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

Appointment of arbitrators.

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the officer making the reference.

And in cases when a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer refers a dispute without the consent of the parties he shall, if they refuse to nominate arbitrators under the first paragraph of this section, nominate three or five arbitrators as he thinks fit.

221. Every officer making a reference under this chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

222. If an arbitrator die, desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

223. If in any of the cases provided for by section two hundred and twenty-one or section two hundred and twenty-two, any party fail for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the officer making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Nomination by Collector when parties fail.

The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration; and the parties disputing, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators.

224. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they shall apply to the officer making the reference, who shall summon such parties or persons;

Summoning parties to give evidence.

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Obligation of persons summoned.

225. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators and shall be submitted by them to the officer making the reference, who shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Preparation and submission of award.

226. The officer making the reference may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators,

In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.

(*a*) if the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award;

227. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

Grounds on which award may be set aside.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Application to set aside.

228. If the officer making the reference does not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in the manner aforesaid,

Decision according to award.

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if he has refused such application,

he shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

229. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

and no Civil Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS.

230. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five may execute all decisions made by him under the provisions of this Act, in cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, by levying the same by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

Execution of decisions made by Commissioner, &c.

231. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same powers in regard to all contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

Delivery of possession of immoveable property.

POWERS OF COLLECTORS.

232. Collectors of the District may, in addition to their own powers, exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Collectors of District.

233. An Assistant Collector in charge of a Subdivision of a District shall, as such, have the following powers:—

Powers of Assistant Collectors in charge of Subdivisions.

(1.) To refer cases for enquiry or decision to his subordinates, under section eighteen:

(2.) To withdraw cases from his subordinates and to deal with them himself, or to refer them for disposal to any other subordinate officer competent to deal with them, under the same section:

(3.) To appoint patwáris on nomination of proprietors under section twenty-five:

(4.) To appoint patwáris on failure of proprietors to nominate, under section twenty-seven:

(5.) To appoint a patwári, if disqualified person be nominated by the proprietors, under section twenty-eight:

(6.) To order changes in the proprietary register, under section ninety-three:

(7.) To levy fees for mutations, under section ninety-five:

(8.) To enquire into cases of reported transfers, under section ninety-seven:

(9.) To levy fines, under section ninety-nine:

(10.) To declare the person best entitled to property, and put him in possession, under section one hundred:

(11.) To enquire into cases of disputed transfer of non-proprietary rights, under section one hundred and one:

(12.) To report on revenue-free holdings, and to assess revenue on resumed grants, under section one hundred and two:

(13.) To receive applications for partition, under section one hundred and six:

(14.) To issue notification of partition, under section one hundred and eight:

(15.) To hear objections to partition and disallow partition, under section one hundred and nine:

(16.) To hear objections raising questions of title or proprietary right, and to decide them or refer them to arbitration, under section one hundred and ten:

(17.) To give parties the option of making partition, or of appointing arbitrators, or himself to make partition, under section one hundred and thirteen:

(18.) To make partitions, under sections one hundred and thirteen to one hundred and nineteen (both inclusive):

(19.) To fix the rent of land occupied by a building, and the rent to be paid therefor, under section one hundred and twenty-one:

(20.) To fix the rent of land which a former co-sharer continues, after partition, to cultivate in another mahál, under section one hundred and twenty-two:

(21.) To adjust the use, charges, and profits of tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments, under section one hundred and twenty-three:

(22.) To fix the land-revenue on divided portions, under section one hundred and twenty-five:

(23.) To recover costs of partition, under section one hundred and twenty-six:

(24.) To strike off a partition-case in default of payment of costs, under section one hundred and twenty-seven:

(25.) To receive applications for, and carry out, the union of estates, under section one hundred and thirty-four:

(26.) To fine for injuries to boundary-marks, and in certain cases apportion the charges of repairing boundary marks, under sections one hundred and thirty-nine and one hundred and forty:

(27.) To call on owners to erect or repair boundaries, and, in default, to erect and repair and charge the cost to owners, and to decide disputes regarding boundaries under section one hundred and forty-one.

(28.) To distrain and sell moveable property of defaulters, under section one hundred and fifty.

(29.) To assess alluvial lands, under sections one hundred and ninety:

(30.) To fix the rent to be paid for their sír-land by proprietors of mahál which have been attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of this Act:

(31.) To exercise any other jurisdiction or authority which by this Act is expressly attributed to Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of first class not in charge of Sub-divisions.

234. Assistant Collectors of the first class, not in charge of Sub-divisions of Districts shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Assistant Collectors of the first class in charge of Sub-divisions, in such cases or class of cases as the Collector of the District may from time to time refer to them for disposal.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of second class.

235. All Assistant Collectors of the second class shall have power to investigate and report on such cases as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District may from time to time commit to them for investigation and report.

POWERS OF SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Powers of officers in charge of settlement.

236. Officers in charge of a settlement may exercise all the powers conferred by or under this Act on Settlement Officers, but none but an officer in charge of a settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer specially empowered by Government shall have power—

(1.) To frame proposals for assessment, under section forty-five.

(2.) To distribute the assessment, under section forty-six.

(3.) To re-distribute land or revenue, under section forty-seven.

(4.) To exclude proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage, under sections forty-eight and forty-nine.

(5.) To adjust the rent of excluded proprietors under section fifty.

(6.) To make a sub-settlement, under section fifty-three.

(7.) To make arragements for securing the rights of persons with whom the settlement is not made, under section fifty-five.

(8.) To deal with waste-land under sections fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine.

(9.) To resume and assess rent-free tenures, under sections seventy-nine and eighty.

(10.) To resume and assess revenue-free land, under section eighty-six.

(11.) To decide claims to hold land-revenue-free, under sections eighty-eight and eighty-nine.

Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.

237. All other powers conferred on Settlement Officers by this Act shall be exercised by Assistant Settlement Officers under such restrictions as the officer in charge of a settlement may from time to time impose.

Investing of Settlement Officers with powers for partition and union.

238. The Local Government may invest any Officer in charge of a Settlement with all the powers of a Collector of a District, and any Assistant Settlement Officer with the powers of Assistant Collectors within such limits and with such restrictions and for such period as it thinks fit.

Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.

239. No Civil Court shall take cognizance of any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Claims by any person to any of the offices mentioned in sections twenty-four and thirty-three or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by his exclusion therefrom:

(*b*) The right of any person to be settled with, or

the validity of any engagement with Government for the payment of revenue, or

the amount of revenue, cess or rate to be assessed on any mahál, or share of a mahál under this or any other Act for the time being in force:

(*c*) Any claims connected with or arising out of any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to accept the assessment or terms of sub-settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer:

(*d*) The formation of the record-of-rights,

the preparation, signing, or attestation of any of the documents contained therein, or

the notification of settlement:

(*e*) The determination of the class of a tenant or the rent payable by him, or the period for which such rent is fixed under this Act.

(*f*) The distribution of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahál by partition; or

the determination of the rent to be paid by a co-sharer for land held by him after the partition in the mahál of another co-sharer:

(*g*) Any matters provided for in sections fifty-two to fifty-nine (both inclusive):

(*h*) Any matters provided for in sections eighty-six to eighty-nine (both inclusive.)

(*i*) Claims connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue, (other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-five,) or any process enforced on account of an arrear of revenue:

or on account of any sum which is by this or any other Act realizable as revenue.

(*j*) Claims to set aside a sale for arrear of revenue other than claims under section one hundred and seventy-seven.

(*k*) Any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or on which the jurisdiction of that Court is actively exercised, except for the purpose of recovering mahál committed by that Court to the charge of the Collector of the District.

In all the above cases, jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue authorities only.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

Appeal to Collector of District.

240. An appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Assistant Collector of the first or second class, whether in charge of a Sub-division or not, to the Collector of the District.

Appeal to officer in charge of the settlement

An appeal shall lie from any order passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer to the officer in charge of the settlement

Appeal to Commissioner of Division.

241. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from any order passed by the Collector of a District or an officer in charge of a settlement, or from any declaration or distribution of assessment under section forty-five, forty-six or forty-seven.

Appeal to Board.

242. Subject to the provisions of section two hundred and forty-eight, an appeal shall lie to the Board from any order passed under this Act by the Commissioner of a Division.

Limitation of appeal.

243. No appeal under section two hundred and forty shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-one shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the order complained.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-two shall be brought after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time to be excluded.

244. In computing the period prescribed for an appeal under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

Provision where Court is closed.

245. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

246. Any appeal under this Chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer or Board to whom or to which he appeals, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

Saving of orders expressly made final.

247. Nothing in this Chapter applies to orders expressly made final by this Act or to appeals under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

Commissioner's order when not appealable, but subject to revision.

248. In any appeal to the Commissioner of a Division from an order passed by the Collector of the District or Settlement Officer on an appeal from an order of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class, or of an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Commissioner's order shall not be appealable, but shall be subject to revision by the Board under sections two hundred and fifty one and two hundred and fifty-three.

Powers of Appellate Court.

249. The Appellate Court may either allow or summarily reject the appeal:

If it allow the appeal, it may reverse, modify or confirm the order of the Lower Court,

or it may direct the Court to make such further investigation or take such additional evidence as it may think necessary.

Power to suspend execution of order of Lower Court.

250. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the order on appeal, direct the execution of the order of the Lower Court to be suspended.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power of Board to call for and examine record of case or proceedings of subordinate Revenue Court.

251. The Board may call for and examine the record of any case, or the proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to it, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power of Commissioner, Collector, and Settlement Officer to call for records and proceedings.

252. The Commissioner, or the Collector of a District, or the Settlement Officer, may call for and examine the record or proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to him respectively, for the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and fifty-one;

Report to Board.

and if he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order passed by such subordinate officer should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Board.

Power of Board in cases called for or reported.

253. If in any case, whether called for by the Board or reported for orders, it appears to the Board that any order or proceedings should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to Board to make rules.

254. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of their own Court, or of any Revenue Court subordinate to them, not otherwise provided for by law.

Power of Local Government to invest tahsildárs with certain powers to make rules.

255. The Local Government may invest any tahsíldár with the powers described in sections one hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and forty-one (both inclusive), and may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

(*a*) regulating the assessment of land gained by alluvion, or the decrease of the assessment of a mahál in consequence of diluvion;

(*b*) for the guidance of Settlement Officers in fixing rent under section seventy or section seventy-two and section seventy-four:

All such rules shall be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The Board of Revenue, subject to the sanction of Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with the Act, for

(*c*) prescribing the duties to be performed respectively by tahsíldars, kánúngos, and patwáris;

(*d*) regulating the appointment of tahsíldars and officers inferior to them in rank, their duties, punishment, suspension, and dismissal;

(*e*) prescribing the manner in which Settlement Officers shall report for sanction the rates and method of assessment and the amounts they propose to assess;

(*f*) generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Amendment of Act XL of 1858.

256. In Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) section two shall be read as if for the words "estates paying revenue to Government" the words "maháls assessed to revenue or held revenue-free" were substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpúr.

II. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapúr District,

Kaswá Rajá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Part I.—Regulations.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1795.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing the Process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1795.	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the Landed Estates in Benares, subject to the Payment of Revenue to Government, and of the Amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Revenue to Government in the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole.
XLII of 1795.	A Regulation for enacting, with Modifications, the Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Altumgah, Jaghire and other Lands in the Province of Benares, exempt from the Payment of public Revenue, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LI of 1795.	A Regulation respecting ryotty Pottahs in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the jumma of Lands, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797.	A Regulation for levying certain Fees to defray the Expense of the Offices for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue established under Regulations XXI, 1793, and XXX, 1795.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
V of 1800.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the Rules contained in Regulation VII, 1799, for enabling Proprietors and Farmers of Land to realize	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
	their Rents with greater Punctuality: as well as such other Parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares	
VIII of 1800.	A Regulation for preparing a general Pergunnah Register of Lands; and for certain Alterations in the prescribed Registers of Estates paying Revenue, and Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1801.	A Regulation to explain and amend Part of the Rules for collecting the public Revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1803.	A Regulation for the guidance of the Magistrates, &c.	Section 26.
XXIII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, and prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Keepers of the Records.	The whole.
XXV of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, &c."	The whole.
XXVII of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Grant of Pottahs by the Landholders, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their Underfarmers, Tenants, and Ryots.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of public Revenue, under Grants not being Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XLII of 1803.	A Regulation for forming a periodical Register of the Zemindaries and other landed Estates, paying revenue to Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
LII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804.	A Regulation to provide for the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, and in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Customs; also to make further Provision for administering the Oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, Cap. 52.	So far as it relates to the appointment of Native Officers employed in the Land Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces.
VIII of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Conquered Provinces, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1805.	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation to be issued in the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa.	The whole.
VI of 1806.	A Regulation for the more effectual Repair of Embankments.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1807.	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting Persons paying or wishing to pay their Revenue directly to the Treasury of the Collector, instead of paying it through the Medium of a Tahsildár.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1808.	A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Canoongoe in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
VIII of 1809.	A Regulation for modifying Parts of the Rules in force respecting the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	So far as it relates to the Land-Revenue Department.
V of 1812.	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force for the Collection of the Land-Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XVIII of 1812.	A Regulation for explaining Section II, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections III and IV, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections III and IV, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other Rules in lieu thereof.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XII of 1817.	A Regulation for securing the better Administration of the Office of Putwarry in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Pattaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1819.	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
II of 1819.	A Regulation for modifying the Provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the Resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of Assessment under Illegal or Invalid Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1821.	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land-Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution, and altering the Jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the Superintendence of the Land Revenue, in the Territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
VI of 1822.	A Regulation to establish a Court of Wards for Benares, and to define and explain certain of the Rules regarding the Powers and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Wards.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1822.	A Regulation for declaring the Principles according to which the Settlement of the Land-Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying and explaining the existing Regulations relative to the Sale of Land for the Recovery of Arrears of Revenue, &c.	The preamble and sections two and thirty-six.
IX of 1824.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces and in Bundlecund for a further Period of Five Years.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1825.	A Regulation for extending the Operation of Regulation VII, 1822, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIII of 1825.	A Regulation to maintain the Settlement made for certain Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue by Canoongoes, in the Province of Behar, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIV of 1825.	A Regulation to declare the extent of the Authority possessed by the Revenue Authorities subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the Confirmation of Lakhiraj Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE	Extent of repeal.
III of 1828.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Special Commissioners for the more speedy Hearing and Determination of Appeals from the Decisions of the Revenue Authorities, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1828.	A Regulation to declare and extend the Powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising Settlements, under the Provisions of Regulation VII, 1822.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1829.	A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the Rules laid down in Clauses Fourth and Fifth, Section II, Regulation III, 1828, relative to Appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of Clause Second, Section X, Regulation I, 1829.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules in force relative to the Construction and Repair of Embankments.	The whole.
X of 1831.	A Regulation for vesting in a Deputation from the Sudder Board of Revenue to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, the exclusive Control over the Revenue Affairs of the Province of Benares, &c.	To whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828, &c.	Sections two to fifteen, both inclusive.
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Act I of 1841.	An Act for facilitating the Collection of the Revenue of Government and defining the Interest intended to be conveyed by Public Sales for the Realization of Arrears of the public Revenue in Putteedary Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1841.	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1845.	An Act to amend Act No. XII of 1841, entitled "An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue."	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VIII of 1846.	An Act for determining the Duration of the existing Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.	The whole, except as to the settlement of Banda.
Act I of 1847.	An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of Boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXVI of 1854.	An Act for making better provision for the education of male minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XXXI of 1858.	An Act to make further provision for the Settlement of Land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIX of 1863.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, is published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.:—

Note by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th February 1873.
Petition from certain Zamíndárs of Allahabad.
Observations from the members of the Committee of Jaunpur.
Ditto from Allahabad Committee of Landholders, dated 15th August 1873.
Memorandum of suggestions from Allahabad Institute, dated 18th August 1873.
Objections from the inhabitants of Zila Mirzapur.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1930 A, dated 6th September 1873, and enclosures.
Memorandum by G. Debnam, Esq., dated 14th March 1873.
Remarks by A. W. Webb, Esq., dated 7th May 1873.
Note by C. Currie, Esq., dated 9th May 1873.
Remarks by C. W. Carpenter, Esq., dated 19th May 1873.
Note by J. R. Reid, Esq., dated 27th May 1873.
Memorandum by W. Duthoit, Esq., dated 27th May 1873.
Ditto by F. C. Chapman, Esq., dated 29th May 1873.
Note by R. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., dated 5th June 1873.
Memorandum by E. T. Atkinson, Esq.
Ditto by R. M. Edwards, Esq.
Objections from Secretary Nainí Tál Institute.
" from inhabitants of Ghazípur.
Memorial from Muhammad Faiz-ud-dín of Sheikhopur, dated 20th July 1873.
Proceedings of a Committee of the Nainí Tál Institute, held on 23rd August 1873.
Objections from British Indian Association, Moradábád, dated 13th September 1873.
Comments by Bábu Gangapershád of Bareli.
Objections by Bábu Jaichand of Farakhábád, dated 26th August 1873.
Note by His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypur.
Petition from certain Zamíndárs of Sikandarábád.
Petitions from certain Zamíndárs of Jaunpur and Mirzapur.
Note by the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, dated 20th September 1873.

We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the amended Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this Final Report.

2. We have made the amendments in the Penal Code, the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, and Act XVIII of 1871, which will be necessitated by the repeal of Act X of 1859.

3. We have altered the definition of "mahál" so as to render our meaning more distinct and we have omitted the definition of 'tenant,' and have supplied the omission by alterations in the body of the Bill.

4. In the case of privileged tenants, who shall have lost or parted with their rights before the passing of the proposed Act, we have barred the acquisition of such rights—

(*a*) in lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant or a tenant at fixed rates:

(*b*) in sír-land let by a sharer in the village other than the person who has acquired the rights so lost or parted with.

5. We have prevented the acquisition of a right of occupancy under the twelve years' rule by any tenant holding under a written lease of any kind, and by his sub-lessee.

6. We have reduced to ten years the term for which the rent of a privileged or of an occupancy-tenant may be fixed. This alteration has been made because the majority of us, having regard to the weighty opinions given in favour of shortening the term, think it the more prudent course. We have also added to the grounds on which a landholder may at the expiration of such term claim an enhancement, the increase (if any) in the value of the produce of the land.

7. We have made the provisions as to applications for the ejectment of tenants applicable to farmers or lessees on the termination of their leases.

8. We have embodied the provisions of Act XIV of 1863, as to the exercise of the power of distress by sharers in joint undivided mahále.

9. We have transferred the five paragraphs relating to suits for enhancement, compensation for illegal dispossession, for the recovery of the occupancy of land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed, for abatement, and for leases or counterparts, from clause 90 to clause 94, the object being to bring questions of this class entirely within the cognizance of the Revenue authorities.

10. We have provided for the enforcement of orders passed on applications made under clause 94, and have declared that they shall have the same effect as judgments of the Civil Courts.

11. We have provided a period of limitation of six months for applications for compensation for illegal dispossession, and for the recovery of the occupancy of land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed.

12. We have enabled the Collector of the District to withdraw and transfer any case or class of cases under the proposed Act.

13. In the case of a decree for ejectment for damaging land, we have empowered the Court to allow the tenant to repair the damage within one month, or to order him to pay compensation, and have declared that if the damage be repaired or compensation paid, the decree shall not be executed.

14. We have barred appeals from orders made under clause 182 for admitting appeals.

15. We have made several changes in the wording and arrangement, and we recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed.

J. F. D. INGLIS.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. E. EGERTON.

SIMLA,
The 7th October 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL, 1873.

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SCHEDULE.—Forms.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except the Districts described in the second schedule hereto annexed;

But nothing herein contained applies to land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), Act No. XIV of 1863 (*to amend Act X of* 1859), and Act XXII of 1872 (*to explain and amend Act No. X of* 1859) are hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not legalize any practice which immediately before the passing of this Act was unlawful.

Illustration (*a*) to the Indian Penal Code, section nineteen, and Act XI of 1865, section fifty-two, shall be read as if, for "Act X of 1859" the words and figures, "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted. And section fifteen of Act No. XVIII of 1871 (*for the levy of rates on land in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be read as if for "section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859, and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863" the words and figures "section ninety of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted, and as if for "Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863" the words and figures "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted.

Acts amended.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

'Mahál.' (1.) 'Mahál' means—

(*a*) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land-revenue, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed:

(*b*) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed.

'Rent.' (2.) 'Rent' means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

'Landholder.' (3.) 'Landholder' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent.

'Sír-land.' (4.) 'Sír-land' means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the District in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, for twelve years;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers.

'Collector of the District.' (5.) 'Collector of the District' means the chief officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of the District.

'Commissioner.' (6.) "Commissioner" means the Chief Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a Division.

'Board.' (7.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.

'Civil Jail.' (8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the District, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rates.

4. In the permanently settled districts persons who possess a permanent transferable interest in land, and who are intermediate between the proprietor of a mahál and the occupants, and who hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants at fixed rates.

5. All tenants in districts or portions of districts permanently settled, who hold lands at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed since the Permanent Settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called "tenants at fixed rates."

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever in any suit to which the provisions of section four or section five apply, it is proved that the rent at which land is held has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Privileged tenants.

7. Every tenant in a village who, before the passing of this Act, has lost or parted with his proprietary rights in that village, or whose ancestors from whom he might have inherited such rights have lost or parted with the same rights since the introduction of British rule, in any of the ways following, namely,

(1.) by sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) by sale in execution of a decree of a Civil or Revenue Court; or

(3.) by agreement with his or their co-sharers, or by gift, sale, exchange or mortgage:

shall have a right of occupancy, at favourable rates, in land actually cultivated by him in such village at the date of the passing of this Act.

This right shall not be acquired—

(*a*) in land sublet by an occupancy-tenant or a tenant at fixed rates,

(*b*) in sír-land let by a sharer in the village other than the person who has acquired the right so lost or parted with.

Every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahál in any of the ways above-mentioned shall have a right of occupancy at favourable rates in the land held by him as sír at the date of such loss or parting.

Persons having such rights of occupancy shall be called "privileged tenants," and shall have all the rights of occupancy-tenants.

Occupancy-tenants.

8. Every tenant who has actually occupied or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so occupied or cultivated by him.

Such tenants shall be called "occupancy-tenants."

The occupation or cultivating of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the occupation or cultivating of the tenant within the meaning of this section:

Tenants barred from right of occupancy.

Provided that no tenant shall acquire under this section a right of occupancy—

(a) in land which he holds from an occupancy-tenant, or from a privileged tenant, or from a tenant holding at fixed rates;

(b) in sír-land;

(c) in land held by him in lieu of wages.

Time excluded from reckoning period necessary for acquiring right of occupancy.

Provided also that when a tenant actually occupies or cultivates land under a written lease without having a right of occupancy in such land, the period of twelve years necessary for acquiring a right of occupancy therein by him or any one claiming under him shall begin on the expiration of the term of such lease. If during the currency of such lease he ceases to occupy the land comprised therein, and sublets it to another, no right of occupancy in such land shall be acquired by the sub-lessee during the currency of the lease.

Rights under sections 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. The right of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable. No other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights.

When any person entitled to such last mentioned right dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land: provided that no collateral relative of the deceased who did not then share in the cultivation of his holding shall be entitled to inherit under this section.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

10. On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he is a tenant at fixed rates,

or a privileged tenant,

or an occupancy-tenant,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants at fixed rates

11. The rent paid by tenants at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of privileged and occupancy-tenants.

12. The rent paid by privileged and occupancy-tenants shall not be liable to enhancement, except—

(a) by a written agreement registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or recorded before the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo: or

(b) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the law for the time being in force: or

(c) by order under this Act.

Grounds of enhancing rent of occupancy-tenants.

13. Where the rent of any occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by a decree under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order or decree, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant on one of the following grounds and on no others:—

(a) that the rate of the rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of similar quality with similar advantages,

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of the land have, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant;

(c) that the quantity of land held by the tenant has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him.

Selection of villages for comparison.

Whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, has been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the land of similar quality, with similar advantages, shall, for the purpose of this section, be selected from the same circle.

When the Settlement Officer has not so divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the land regarding which the application has been made shall be compared with land of similar quality and with similar advantages, in the same tahsíl or in a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

14. Where the rent of any privileged tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant as if he were an occupancy-tenant, provided that if his rent be raised, such rent shall not be less than two annas, or more than four annas, in the rupee below the rate which he would have to pay if he were an occupancy-tenant.

Abatement in like cases.

15. Where the rent of any privileged tenant or occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the tenant may apply for an abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

(*b*) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of such land have, been decreased by any cause beyond his power.

Time of enhancement or abatement where rent of privileged or occupancy tenant has been fixed by order under this Act.

16. Where the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by an order under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to be enhanced or abated until the expiration of ten years from the date on which such order took effect, or until the conclusion of the period of settlement of the District, or until the revision of the settlement of the District by order of the Local Government, whichever of the said three events first occurs.

Grounds of enhancement and abatement where rent has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer or under this Act.

17. Where the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant during the currency of the term for which the rent has been so fixed, on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(*a*) that the area of the tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise;

(*b*) that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have since the date of the order been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant,

And the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds and on no others:

(*c*) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise;

(*d*) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Grounds of enhancement or abatement of rent of tenant at fixed rates.

18. In the case of a tenant at fixed rates, the landholder may apply to enhance his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise,

and the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise.

Day before which applications for enhancement or abatement must be made.

19. Applications for enhancement or abatement of rent must be made on or before the fifteenth day of November next before the year commencing on the first day of July from which the rent is to be enhanced or abated,

Orders when to take effect.

and all orders for enhancement or abatement shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the order.

Consideration of caste of tenant in determining rate.

20. In determining, under this chapter, the rate of rent payable by any tenant, his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that, by local custom, caste is taken into account in determining such rate.

Tenants-at-will.

21. No tenant-at-will of land shall be liable to pay rent in excess of the rent (if any) payable by him in the previous year ending on the thirtieth day of June, unless the landholder and tenant have agreed as to the rent to be paid to the former by the latter, and such agreement has been recorded by the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo of the pargana in which such land is situate.

Rent of privileged or occupancy-tenant fixed by agreement.

22. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by agreement between the parties, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for such term as may be agreed on.

(*a*.)—*Leases.*

Lease to which tenant is entitled.

23. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the landholder, and may at any time during the continuance of his holding, apply for a lease containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) the quantity of land held by him, and where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(*b*) the amount of annual rent payable for such land:

(*c*) the instalments in which, and the dates on which, such rent is to be paid:

(*d*) any special conditions of the lease:

(*e*) if the rent is payable in kind, or is calculated on a valuation of the produce, the proportion of produce to be delivered, the mode of valuation, and the time, manner, and place of delivery.

Tenants at fixed rates.

24. Tenants at fixed rates are entitled to receive leases at such rates.

Privileged and occupancy-tenants.

25. Privileged and occupancy-tenants are entitled to receive leases at the rates hitherto paid by them, or determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Leases to which other tenants are entitled.

26. All other tenants are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the landholders.

Landholder granting lease entitled to reciprocal engagement.

27. Every landholder who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as he is entitled to receive, shall entitle the landholder to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Lease for period exceeding term of landholder's engagement.

28. If any lease be granted, or if any agreement be entered into by any landholder fixing the rent of land for any period exceeding the term of his own engagement with Government for his land, such lease or agreement

shall, on the expiration of the term aforesaid, be void at the option of either party.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

29. *a.* And whereas all grants for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor-General in Council, were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void; and such Regulation also provides that no length of possession shall be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Applications to resume.

b. Applications by the proprietor to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land, shall be made to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and, subject to rules to be made under section two hundred and three, shall be dealt with as other applications under this Act.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

c. Grants of land held under a written instrument, by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which is current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

d. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

e. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

f. Nothing in this section shall apply to either of the following cases:—

(1) Where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(2) Where previously to the passing of this Act land held rent-free is purchased for a valuable consideration, and resumption thereof has been barred under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, schedule II, No. 130.

(*b.*)—*Relinquishment and Ejectment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

30. Every tenant not holding under a lease shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landholder, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land on the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, and relinquishes it accordingly; or unless it has been let to any other person by such landholder or agent.

Service of notice through tahsíldár, if landholder or agent refuse to receive it.

31. If the landholder or his agent refuse to receive such notice, or if he receive it but refuses to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on such landholder or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

32. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landholder or his agent; but if the landholder or his agent cannot be found, or if he evades service of the notice, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Where the delay in serving the notice is owing to the fault of the landholder or his agent, the notice shall be deemed to have been served at the first attempt to serve it.

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

33. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at one per cent. per mensem; and if the arrear remains due on the thirtieth day of June, to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

No tenant at fixed rates, privileged tenant, occupancy-tenant, or tenant holding under a lease, the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain acts or omissions.

No ejectment of a tenant or cancelment of a lease shall be decreed on account of any act or omission of the tenant which is not detrimental to the land in his occupation, or which is not inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let.

Ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

34. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant at fixed rates, a privileged tenant, an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the expiration of the year, ending on the thirtieth day of June, in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall, on receiving such application (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty-one of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing the tenant that if he does not pay such amount into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice, he will be ejected from his land.

If such amount be not so paid, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may eject the tenant.

Such notice shall be deemed to be a process for enforcing the decree of arrears of rent within the meaning of section one hundred and twenty-seven.

Service of notice on tenant for limited period.

35. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his tenancy, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Contents of notice.

36. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the district:

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate such land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to contest the right to eject him, he must apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for that purpose on or before that date.

Mode of serving notice.

37. The notice shall be issued and served through the office of the tahsíldár on or before the first day of April, and the landholder shall pay the cost of service: it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

38. The tenant, on whom such notice has been served, may, on or before the first day of May next after the service, make an application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, contesting his liability to be ejected.

When such an application is made, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed to determine the question between the parties, as in the case of a suit by a landholder to eject a tenant.

If no such application is made, the tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on the first day of May next after the service; unless, after the service the landholder authorises the tenant to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

39. If the landholder require assistance to eject the person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty-eight he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharíf* harvest commences; and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order the ejectment of such tenant if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the notice was duly served on such tenant under section thirty-seven;

(*b*) that he has not been authorised by the landholder to continue in occupation;

(*c*) that the tenant has not made the application mentioned in section thirty-eight; or

(*d*) that if such application has been made, the question has been determined adversely to the tenant.

Provided that no such application for the ejectment of a farmer on the determination of a lease shall be received if the lease be of the kind in which an advance has been made by the leaseholder, and the proprietor's right of re-entry at the end of the term is contingent on the repayment of such advance either in money or by the usufruct of the land. In all such cases the landholder must proceed by suit in the Civil Court.

Notice of ejectment when void.

40. If the landholder allow the tenant, on whom the notice of ejectment has been served, or against whom any proceedings in ejectment under section thirty-nine have been taken, to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharíf* harvest, the proceedings shall become void.

Rights of ejected tenant.

41. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant, and growing on the land at the time of his ejectment,

and to use the land for the purpose of tending and gathering in such crops or other products, paying adequate rent therefor.

Effect of tender by landlord of payment for crops.

Provided that, if the landholder desire to purchase such crops or other products, he may tender their price to the tenant; and thereupon the right of the tenant to such crops and other products, and to use the land for the purpose aforesaid, shall cease.

Power to determine rent and price.

In the case of a dispute under this section, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, on the application of the landlord or tenant, award the rent and price so payable; and the amount of such award, or of any tender accepted under this section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of rent by suit under this Act.

Application by tenant for officer to divide produce or appraise crop.

42. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a like nature, requiring the presence both of the cultivator and landholder, either personally or by agent,

if either landholder or tenant personally, or by agent, neglect to attend at the proper time, or if there is a dispute as to the amount or value of the crop, an application may be presented to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue a written notice to the opposite party or his agent to attend, on the date, and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate, or appraisement shall be made.

If on or before the date appointed, the dispute have not been amicably adjusted, three residents of the village or neighbourhood shall be appointed assessors; one by each of the parties, and one by the officer deputed to divide the grain or estimate or appraise the crops, and the officer deputed shall decide the amount of rent payable by their award, and shall give to the party applying a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

Provided that if either party fail to attend, the officer deputed shall nominate an assessor on his behalf.

The officer deputed shall report his proceedings to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall determine the amount of costs properly incurred under th s section, and the share of the costs to be paid by either party.

(c.)—Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

43. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has inherited or purchased, make any such improvements on the land in his possession as are hereinafter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the same land without payment of compensation for such improvements.

Explanation.—The word "improvements" as used in this section means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(*a*) tanks, wells and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes,

(*b*) works for the drainage of land, for the reclaiming of land from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water,

(*c*) the reclaiming, clearing, or enclosing of lands for agricultural purposes,

(*d*) the renewal, or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto.

Basis of, and mode of making, compensation.

44. Such compensation may, at the option of the landholder or his representative, be made—

1*st.*—by payment in money;

2*nd.*—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landholder or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

3*rd.*—partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

45. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall

(*a*) cause notice thereof to be served on the other party,

(*b*) take such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce,

(*c*) make such further inquiry as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may deem necessary, and

(*d*) determine the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

Considerations in determining compensation.

46. In determining the amount or value mentioned in section forty-five or the terms of such lease, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landholder either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by allowing the tenant to hold at a favourable rate of rent.

(d.)—Compensation for wrongful Acts and Omissions.

Right of tenant to compensation for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

47. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his lease or payable under the provisions of this Act,

and every tenant from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover from the landholder compensation not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Contents of receipt.

Receipts for rent shall specify the period or crop on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid;

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

48. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any tenant by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover from the person guilty of such extortion such compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector thinks reasonable.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person guilty of such extortion may be subject under the Indian Penal Code.

(e.)—Deposit of Rent in Government Treasury.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

49. If any tenant tenders to the landholder full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for leave to deposit such amount in his Court to the credit of the landholder.

Form and verification of application.

50. The application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be as nearly as may be in the form (A) in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and three:

Penalty for false statement.

and the person making the verification shall be punishable, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

51. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall receive the amount which the tenant desires to deposit, and shall thereupon issue to the person to whose credit it has so been deposited, a notice in English or the vernacular language of

the district in the form (B) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

And such deposit shall in all questions between the landholder and the tenant be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landholder on account of the rent.

Mode of serving notice.

52. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

In their absence the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situate.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

53. If at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly, unless it has been repaid or paid in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Refund to depositor.

54. If no application be made by such person or his recognized agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit.

And at any time before the expiration of such period, on the joint application of the depositor and the person to whose credit the said sum was deposited, such sum shall be paid in such manner as the joint applicants desire.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESS.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

55. The produce of all land in the occupation of a tenant shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land;

Recovery of arrears by distress.

and when an arrear of rent is due from any cultivator, the person entitled to receive rent immediately from him may, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinafter provided, recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this Chapter.

Bar to distress of produce covered by security.

56. Provided always that, when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer not entitled to distrain

Provided also, that no sharer in any mahál shall have power to distrain upon any tenant unless he is entitled to collect the whole rent from such tenant.

Provided also, that no sharer in a joint undivided mahál shall exercise such power otherwise than through a manager authorised to collect the rents of the whole mahál on behalf of all the sharers therein: Provided also, that in pattídári maháls distress shall be made only through a lumberdár, or where the rent of a pattí is not collected by a lumberdár through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rent.

No distress for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

57. A distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless the rent has been enhanced under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or unless the cultivator has agreed to pay such excess and such agreement has been attested before the patwárí or kánúngo.

Distress by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

58. The power to distrain conferred by sections fifty-five and fifty-six may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of immoveable property;

and also by the agents employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability for illegal act.

If any wrongful act is committed by any such agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, such agent and his principal shall be jointly and severally liable to make compensation for such act.

Written authority to servants employed to distrain.

59. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section fifty-five, section fifty-six, or section fifty-eight, employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give him a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distress.

60. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

61. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Mode of service.

62. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the arrear and the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

63. Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

Standing crops, &c., when attached, may be reaped and stored.

If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are cut or gathered, under the rules hereinafter provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part of the same are fit for cutting or gathering.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

64. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who may, if he thinks necessary, depute an officer to support the distrainer in making the distress.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

65. If at any time after property has been distrained and before the day fixed for putting it up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the property tender payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

66. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

Application for sale.

or if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the officer for the time being authorized by the Local Government to sell distrained property within the tahsíl in which they are situate.

67. The application shall be in writing and shall contain—

Contents of application.

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the said officer the fee for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Deposit of cost of service of notice.

68. Immediately on receipt of the application the said officer shall send a copy of it to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector;

Procedure on receipt of application.

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the office of the tahsíldár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

and shall specify—

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

69. If a suit is instituted before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send to the officer referred to in section sixty-six, or, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

Suspension of sale on receipt of Collector's certificate of institution of suit.

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the said officer, he shall suspend the sale.

70. A person whose property has been distrained in manner hereinbefore provided, may institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

When such suit is instituted, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the said officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

71. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

72. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the said officer in manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as shall be allowed by him be discharged in full, proceed, in manner hereinafter mentioned, to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary to satisfy the demand with the costs of distress and sale.

Place of sale.

73. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the said officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

and if the demand with the costs of distress and sale be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

74. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or the next market-day, if a market be held at the place of sale, the sale shall be postponed until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

75. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Re-sale on default.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to purchaser.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Deduction from proceeds of costs of sale.

76. From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this Act, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount so deducted to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-eight, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Discharge of arrear with interest.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Surplus.

and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Sale officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

77. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing either directly, or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

78. Officers holding sales under this chapter are required to bring to the notice of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Postponement of sale, and report to Collector when defaulter has not received due notice.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold any such sale the officer holding it find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall thereupon

Order of Collector.

direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-eight, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Levy of charge when sale officer attends, and no sale takes place.

79. When an officer goes to any place for the purpose of holding a sale under this Act, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section seventy-eight, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having

been given by the distrainer to such officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Recovery from owner.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from distrainer.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector:

Limit to charge.

Provided that in no case shall a larger amount then ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

80. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue an order to the officer authorizing the sale of the property;

Second proclamation of sale.

and on the application of the distrainer, within five days from the receipt of such order by the officer, such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-eight, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

81. In all suits instituted to contest the distrainer's demand he shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property, as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

82. If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

When any such suit is instituted the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Collector when claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

If the claim is upheld, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

Provided that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by other than distrainer.

83. If in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall not affect the right of any person who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

84. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property, as the case

may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-three, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

85. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precautions for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained through any act or omission mentioned in the former part of this section.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

86. If any person not empowered to distrain property under sections fifty-five, fifty-six or fifty-eight, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, fraudulently distrains or sells or causes to be sold any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property so distrained or sold may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for that offence in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 84, 85, 86.

87. Provided that every suit instituted under any of the three last preceding sections shall be commenced within the term prescribed by section ninety-three.

Procedure in case of resistance of distress.

88. If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, upon complaint being made within fifteen days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought with all convenient speed before the Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, if he think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for six months, or until the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is paid or levied under warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

If the offender be not the owner of the property, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

Proceedings of officers subject to revision and orders of Collector.

89. All proceedings of officers under this chapter shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

90. Every process issued by a Collector of a District or Assistant Collector under this Act shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, the sum required for his travelling expenses, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service free of charge.

Provided that, if in any case the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resistance of process.

91. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under this Act may be punished by him according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

92. Except in the way of appeal as hereinafter provided, no Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any suit of the nature mentioned in this section might be brought,

and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:

(*a*) for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*b*) to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was demised, or

(*c*) to cancel a lease for the breach of any condition binding on the tenant, and which by law, custom or special agreement, involves the forfeiture of the lease;

(*d*) for the recovery of any overpayment of rent, or for compensation under sections forty-seven or forty-eight;

(*e*) for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(*f*) for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(*g*) suits by lumberdárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lumberdár;

(*h*) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of a mahál, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*i*) suits by muáfídárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them, as such muáfídárs or assignees;

(*j*) suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

Limitation of suits.

93. Suits for arrears of rent or revenue or, for a share of the profits of a mahál, or of village-expenses or other dues, shall not be brought after three years from the day on which the arrears or share became due:

Suits relating to distress shall not be brought after three months from the day on which the right to sue accrued:

All other suits may be brought within one year from the day on which the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

The day on which the arrears become due or the day on which the right to sue accrues (as the case may be) shall be excluded in computing the periods of limitation prescribed by this section.

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

94. No Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter on which any application of the nature mentioned in this section might be made: such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in manner provided under this Act, and not otherwise:—

(*a*) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section ten.

(*b*) Application by a landholder, or his agent, to compel a patwári to produce his accounts relating to land.

(*c*) Application to resume rent-free grants under section twenty-nine, and to assess to rent land previously held rent-free.

(*d*) Application from a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-four or section thirty-five.

(*e*) Applications made by a tenant, under section thirty-eight.

(*f*) Application from a landholder under section thirty-nine for assistance to eject a tenant.

(*g*) Application from a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crop, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-one.

(*h*) Application by a landholder to determine rent payable for land used by a tenant for the purpose of tending or gathering in the crop, under section forty-one.

(*i*) Application by a landholder or tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of a standing crop, under section forty-two.

(*j*) Application by a landholder or tenant to determine compensation for improvements of land.

(*k*) Application by a tenant for leave to deposit rent.

(*l*) Application for enhancement of rent.

(*m*) Application for compensation for illegal dispossession.

(*n*) Application for the recovery of the occupancy of any land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed.

(*o*) Application for abatement of rent.

(*p*) Application for leases or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered.

Points of procedure relating to applications.

95. (*a.*) All applications under section ninety-four shall be made in the district in which the land, crops or products referred to is or are situate, and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and seventeen to two hundred and twenty-eight (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

(*b.*) All orders passed on applications under this section shall be proved in the same manner, and when proved shall have the same effect as judgments of the Civil Courts.

(*c.*) In cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, all such orders may be executed by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

(*d.*) In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same power, in regard to contempts, resistance, and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

(*e.*) Applications under heads (*m*) and (*n*) of section ninety-four shall not be brought after six months from the date of the illegal dispossession.

96. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw such powers.

Local Government may invest officers with Assistant Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

97. Assistant Collectors of either class shall have, as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

Suits and applications cognizable by Collectors.

(*a*) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*b*) suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid, under section forty-seven;

(*c*) suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(*d*) suits by lumberdárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lumberdár;

(*e*) suits by muálídárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them as such muálídárs or assignees;

(*f*) applications by a landholder, or by an agent employed by a landholder, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(*g*) applications by a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-one;

(*h*) applications by a landholder to determine the amount of rent payable by a tenant using land for the purpose of tending or gathering in crops, under section forty-one;

(*i*) applications by a landholder or a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section forty-two;

(*j*) suits by taluqdárs or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

(*k*) applications by tenants for leave to deposit rent.

98. Assistant Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section ninety-seven, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

Additional suits and applications cognizable by Assistant Collectors, first class.

(*a*) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation, or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(*b*) suits to cancel a lease for any breach of any condition binding on the tenant;

(*c*) applications by a landholder to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section thirty-four;

(*d*) applications under section thirty-eight by a tenant contesting notice of ejectment;

(*e*) applications by a landholder under section thirty-nine, for assistance to eject a tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served;

(*f*) applications for compensation for illegal dispossession;

(*g*) applications by a landholder or tenant to determine the amount to be paid as compensation for improvements;

(*h*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment or rent or for compensation, under section forty-seven or section forty-eight;

(*i*) suits by co-sharers for their recorded shares of the profits of a mahál or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*j*) applications to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed by the landholder.

99. In addition to the powers specified in sections ninety-seven and ninety-eight, an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government in this behalf shall have power to try the following applications:—

Additional suits cognizable by Collector, first class, specially empowered.

(*a*) applications for enhancement of rent of a privileged or an occupancy-tenant;

(*b*) applications for abatement of rent;

(*c*) applications under section twenty-nine for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the assessment to rent of land hitherto held rent-free;

(*d*) applications for leases or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered;

(*e*.) applications to determine the nature or class of a tenant's tenure.

100. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district, or officer in charge of a settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases for inquiry and decision, from his own file, to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class of cases under the provisions of this Act.

Power to make over cases.

101. Collectors of Districts, and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of Districts, and officers in charge of a settlement, may, respectively, withdraw any case or class of cases from any Revenue Officers subordinate to them, and may deal with such case or class of cases themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same under the provisions of this Act.

Power to withdraw cases.

102. The Collector of the District may exercise

Exercise by Collector of District of powers conferrible on Assistant Collector.

(*a*) all powers given by this Act to Collectors of Districts,

(*b*) all powers which by this Act are conferred, or can be conferred, on Assistant Collectors.

The Local Government may invest any officer placed in charge of a sub-division of a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Collector of a District.

Investment of officer in charge of sub-division with powers of Collector of District.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS UP TO JUDGMENT.

Place where suits to be instituted.

103. Suits under this Act shall be instituted in the District in which the subject of the suit, or some part thereof, is situate,

Mode of instituting suits. Contents of plaint or statement of claim.

and all such suits shall be commenced by presenting to the Court a plaint or statement of claim, which shall contain—

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the subject-matter of the claim, and its amount or value computed according to the Court Fees Act, 1870; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Managers of estates to be deemed landholders.

104. For the purpose of suing or being sued under this Act, the managers of estates, whether held under the Court of Wards or under direct management, shall be deemed to be landholders.

Suits by sharers in a mahál.

105. No co-sharer in an undivided property shall in that character be entitled separately to sue a tenant under this Act unless he is authorized to receive from such tenant the whole of the rent payable by such tenant to all the co-sharers. Save as aforesaid all suits shall in such cases be brought by the lumberdár (if any) entitled to receive the rent or by all the co-sharers jointly.

Statement by whom to be presented.

106. The statement of claim shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of statement.

The statement of claim shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, do declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

False averment.

If the statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be punishable according to the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with statement.

107. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his statement of claim.

Admission afterwards.

Unless such document be so delivered or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

108. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his statement of claim, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Statement in suits for arrears of rent.

109. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, revenue, share of profit, village-expenses, or other due under section ninety-two, the statement shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

and, if the suit be for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from any tenant, the summons shall also specify the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; and in all cases coming under this section the statement shall specify the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

Statement in suits for ejectment.

110. If the suit be for the ejectment of a tenant, from any land, the statement shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the land; and, if necessary for its identification, shall set forth it boundaries.

Return or amendment of statement.

111. If the statement of claim do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may return the statement to the plaintiff, or, at its discretion, allow it to be amended.

Issue of summons.

112. If the statement of claim be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

Order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons.

If the plaintiff or the Court does not require the personal attendance of the defendant, the summons shall order the defendant to appear either personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or is accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

113. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant relies in support of his defence.

Order to produce documents.

It shall also direct him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process, and shall be in the form D contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Order to bring witnesses.

114. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

Mode of serving summons.

or, if the copy cannot be delivered to the defendant personally, by affixing copy of the summons to some conspicuous part of his usual residence, and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's Office.

115. If the summons be served by delivering a copy to the defendant personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

Endorsement on summons.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

116. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such District, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Service of summons in another district.

117. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next succeeding section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court by the plaintiff within such time before the issue of such summons or warrant as is fixed by the Court issuing the process.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except in cases in which the Court in exercise of the discretion reserved to it in section eighty-eight allows the summons to be issued gratis), the case shall be struck off the file of suits;

Effect of failure to deposit.

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

118. *a.*—If in any suit against a tenant for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or in any suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, or a share of profits or village-expenses or other dues, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, the plaintiff shall present, with his statement of claim, an application for the issue of such warrant.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

b.—When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* it appear to the Court that the claim is well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

c.—The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he relies in support of his defence.

d.—Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms E and F in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

119. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court, and the Court shall commit him to custody, unless he deposit in Court such sum as may be specified in the notice.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided;

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon,

and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he furnishes such security or deposit such sum as the Court orders.

The security-bond shall be in the form G contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of security-bond.

121. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it seems proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, appointing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

122. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to him such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he has sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

123. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Judgment by default.

Decree upon admission of claim.

124. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the plaintiff's right to the relief which he claims, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

Proviso.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

125. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

126. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

127. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

but Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given appears, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shows good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and satisfies the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case.

Adverse party to be summoned.

But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Examination and cross-examination of parties.

128. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other party or his agent.

Examination and cross-examination of agents.

129. If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he appears or any person accompanying such agent, may be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

Defendant may file written statement.

130. At the time of the examination, the defendant may, if he think fit, file a written statement in his defence.

Mode of examination.

131. The examination of the parties or their agents or such other persons as aforesaid shall be according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the presiding officer, and shall be filed with the record.

Witness produced may be examined.

132. If either of the parties produce a witness on such day, the presiding officer may take the evidence of such witness.

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

133. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit;

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the presiding officer see fit to extend the time for delivering the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

134. If after the examination required by section one hundred and twenty-eight, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on

behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

135. If on such examination as aforesaid either party be absent and his agent be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent was unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

and if such party fails to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it deems proper in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

136. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

137. The parties shall produce their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall thereupon issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

138. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to suits under this Act.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

139. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such evidence as may be then before the Court.

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by agents.

140. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by authorised agents employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such agents;

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such person as aforesaid.

Processes served on such agents.

Processes served on any such agent shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such agent.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

141. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

142. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf:

Personal attendance when not excused.

But the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court;

Fee for agents not chargeable as costs.

and no fee for any agent or mukhtár shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act, unless the Court certify that, under the circumstances of the case, such fee is proper to be allowed.

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

143. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further evidence, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing of any case, to such day as to it may seem fit.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

144. The presiding officer may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to it, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may himself proceed to the spot, and make such local inquiry in person.

Provisions applied to such enquiry.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of

the civil courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the presiding officer of the court in person.

Record in case of enquiry by Court.

In the latter case the presiding officer, after completing the inquiry, shall record such observations as appear to him appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall form part of the proceedings in the suit.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and cost into Court.

145. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

146 No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

In suits where right to receive rent is disputed, third person who has received it to be made a party.

147. When in any suit between a landholder and a tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the tenant is disputed on the ground that some third person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person may be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person may be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party entitled to the rent of such land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Court may order tenant to repair damage caused by certain acts or omissions.

148. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of his lease, on account of any act or omission by which the land in his occupation has been damaged, or which is inconsistent with the purpose for which the land has been demised, the Court may, if it think fit, allow the tenant to repair such damage within one month from the date of the decree, or order him to pay such compensation, or make such other order in the case, as the Court thinks fit,

and if such damage be so repaired, or compensation paid, or order obeyed, the decree shall not be executed.

Delivery of judgment.

149. Every judgment under this chapter shall be pronounced in open Court.

Language and contents.

150. The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the presiding officer and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that the judgment may be written in English, if the presiding officer is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Power to hold Court in any place within district.

151. Every officer invested with powers under this Act may hold a Court for hearing and determining suits under this Act in any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

Every hearing shall be in open Court, and the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend in such place.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment of tenant.

152. If the decree be for the ejectment of any tenant from land occupied by him, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree thereto.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition.

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate on the application of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall give effect to the same.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

153. If the decree or order be for the payment of arrears of rent, or of money, or for the delivery of papers or accounts, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear in Court pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree or order.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

154. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and is not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fails to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

155. A writ of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which it may issue.

Such writ may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of writ of execution.

Writ of execution against the person or moveable property of a debtor shall be in the form H or I contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Execution against moveable property.

156. Any moveable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with execution of the process by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles excepted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of writs.

157. Every writ of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall continue in force for such period as he may direct (not being more than sixty days) calculated from such date.

Second and successive writs.

158. Second and successive writs of execution may be issued by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

159. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

160. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, unless notice to appear and be heard have been previously served on such heir or other representative.

No process of execution after three years, if judgment be for sum not exceeding 500 rupees.

161. No process of execution shall be issued on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees;

Regulation of period in such cases.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Procedure in execution of writ against person.

162. If a writ issue for taking any person in execution, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the writ,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as is satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector that he has no present means of paying the same amount,

the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send him to the civil jail there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meantime he pays the full amount, for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Limit of imprisonment.

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

163. Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

When further liability extinguished.

If the amount due under the decree do not exceed one hundred rupees, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree.

When not extinguished.

In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

164. Every person applying for the issue of a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and eighteen, or suing out process of execution against the person of any judgment-debtor, shall deposit in Court, when the warrant issues, diet-money for thirty days at such rate not exceeding two annas per diem, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may direct, unless for any special reason he directs that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

165. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

166. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Refund of remainder.

167. In executing a writ of execution against the moveable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list, at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

Procedure in executing writ against moveable property.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be sent to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall be affixed in his office.

168. No moveable property taken in execution under this Act shall be sold before the expiration of ten days next after the day on which such property is so taken.

Time to elapse before sale of moveable property.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Custody meanwhile.

The provisions of sections seventy-three to seventy-seven (both inclusive) so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Provisions applied to sale.

169. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of any moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale,

Sale not vitiated by regularity in publishing or conducting it.

but any person injured by such irregularity may recover compensation for such injury by suit in the Civil Court:

Right to sue for compensation.

Provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

Limitation.

170. In the execution of any decree for the payment of money under this Act, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immoveable property belonging to such debtor, and such property may be sold under the rules contained in the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, regulating the sale of land for arrears of land-revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which it is subject.

In executing decrees for money, when execution may be applied for against immoveable property.

171. If the immoveable property against which execution is applied for be other than a mahál, or share of a mahál, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of moveable property: and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, and one hundred and sixty-nine shall be applicable.

Process when the immoveable property is not a mahál.

172. When such property is a mahál, or a share of a mahal, the decree shall be sent for execution to the Collector of the District in which such property is situate,

Process when it is a mahál.

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies the Collector of the District that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment-debt may be raised by mortgage of the property, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the property or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Collector of the District may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, postpone the sale for such period as the Collector of the District thinks proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies his creditor, the execution shall be stayed, and the Collector shall report the fact to the Court by which the decree was made.

But if the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy his creditor within the period so fixed, the Collector of the District shall cause an accurate rent-roll of the property to be prepared, and ascertain the annual income derivable therefrom.

173. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District such income is sufficient to pay off the judgment-debt with interest at six per cent. per annum, within any period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the decree, he may transfer the property to the judgment-creditor, or if the judgment-creditor refuse to take it, to some other person, or he may hold it under his own management, for such period not exceeding fifteen years, as may be sufficient for the recovery of the debt with interest as aforesaid, and on such conditions as to the payment of such debt and interest as he deem expedient.

Power to transfer property to judgment-creditor.

Orders passed under this section shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, but shall not be open to appeal to the Civil Court.

174. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District the recovery of the debt under section one hundred and seventy-three is impossible, or if the sale of the property appear to him advisable on other grounds, he shall report the case for orders to the Board.

Report of case to Board.

175. On the receipt of such report, the Board may make, or cause to be made, any further endeavours for the recovery of the debt under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-three, as to it may seem practicable.

Procedure on receipt of report.

176. If it appear to the Board that the debt cannot be recovered under section one hundred and seventy-three, or if the sale of the property appear to it advisable on other grounds, it shall order the property to be sold, in which case the sale shall be made under the rules in force for the sale of land for arrears of land revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which such property may be subject.

Power to order sale of property.

177. If before the day fixed for any sale of any property under this Act, a third party appear before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and claim a right or interest to or in any of the property, he shall examine such party or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

and, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

178. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order as he thinks fit between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In trying such claim, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

179. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, at the time of disposing of the case, order him to pay to the judgment-creditor the costs of the proceedings on the claim, and also such sum as he thinks sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order passed under section one hundred and seventy-eight or section one hundred and seventy-nine.

No appeal from order under sections 178, 179.

But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property taken in execution, the suit shall not be for the recovery of such property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom it was brought to sale.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

(a).—*From Decrees in Suits.*

181. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of a District or an Assistant Collector of the first class, if the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees, his judgment shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as hereinafter provided.

Judgment of Collector final where amount, or value of property in suit does not exceed 100 rupees.

182. All decisions of the Assistant Collector of the second class in suits mentioned in section ninety-two shall be appealable to the Collector of the District, whose order thereon shall (subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-eight) be final where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Appeal from decision of Assistant Collector of second class.

183. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date of the decree.

Time for presentation.

184. The Collector of the District may either dismiss the petition or may fix a day for hearing the appeal, and in that case shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure on appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be heard *ex parte*.

185. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector of the District to re-admit the appeal,

Re-admission of appeal.

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector of the District may re-admit the appeal.

186. After hearing the appeal, the Collector of the District shall give judgment in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for giving judgment in original suits.

Judgment in appeal.

187. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is final as provided in section one hundred and eighty-one, he may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

Re-hearing of suits not open to appeal.

188. An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of the first class,

Appeal to District Judge.

in all suits mentioned in section ninety-two in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, or

in which the proprietary title to land has been determined between parties having conflicting claim thereto:

Provided that where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Appeal to High Court.

189. The rules for the time being in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

190. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Special appeal to High Court from District Judge.

(*b*).—*Appeals from Orders.*

(1) *Assistant Collectors of the second Class.*

191. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the Second Class under this Act, other than orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

Appeal from Assistant Collector of second class.

(2) *Assistant Collectors of the first Class.*

192. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the first Class,

Appeal from orders of Assistant Collectors of first Class on certain application under section 98.

(*a*) on applications under section ninety-eight, where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) on applications under section ninety-nine.

193. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all other orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the first Class, except—

Appeal from other orders of Assistant Collector of the first Class.

(*a*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-seven;

(*b*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*c*) orders under section one hundred and seventy-eight or section one hundred and seventy-nine.

(*d*) orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

194. The orders of an Assistant Collector of the first class on the following applications shall be final—

Final orders of Assistant Collector of first class.

(*a*) applications mentioned in section ninety-seven;

(*b*) applications mentioned in section ninety-eight, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(3) *Collector of the District.*

195. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from orders passed by the Collector of the District,

Appeal from certain orders of Collector of District.

(*a*) under section ninety-eight, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) under section ninety-nine.

In all other cases orders under this Act passed by the Collector of the District shall be final, subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board.

(4.) *Commissioner of the Division.*

196. The orders under section one hundred and ninety-two or section one hundred and ninety-five of the Commissioner of the Division shall be final, subject to review by the Board.

Finality of orders of Commissioner of Division under sections 192, 195.

197. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner of Division on the applications mentioned in section ninety-nine shall lie to the Board, except where he dismisses the appeal.

Appeal to Board from his orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-nine.

In such case the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-eight shall apply.

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198. The Board may at any time call for any case which has came before any Commissioner of Division, or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon, consistent with this Act, as the Board thinks fit.

Power of Board to call for cases and pass orders thereon.

199. No appeal shall be brought to the Collector of the District after the expiration of thirty days, or to the Commissioner of the Division after the expiration of sixty days, or to the Board of Revenue after ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time for appealing.

200. Any appeal under this Act may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

Admission of appeals after prescribed period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

201. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit under this Act, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Time to be excluded in computing limitation period.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal under this Act, the day on which the judgment or order complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy

of the decree or order appealed against shall be excluded.

Rule as to last day for presentation or deposit, when Court is closed on such day.

202. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

203. The Local Government may from time time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers in determining the rent payable by privileged tenants under sections fourteen, fifteen and seventeen,

(*b*) for the guidance of officers assessing rent under section twenty-nine,

(*c*) as to the dates on which instalments of rent shall fall due.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Board to make rules.

The Board of Revenue, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

(*d*) as to the procedure to be followed on all applications under section ninety-four,

(*e*) as to the reference of suits and such applications to arbitration,

(*f*) and generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Instalments when to be deemed in arrear.

204. When the Local Government has made a rule fixing the date on which instalment of rent shall fall due, no such instalment shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be in arrear unless it remains unpaid after the date fixed by such rule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 50.)

I, *A. B.* of do solemnly declare that I did personally, or by my agent *C. B.*, on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees—— so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*

FORM B. (*See section* 51.)

Court of the Collector of , dated the day of

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Schedule made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 68.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187

FORM D. (*See section* 113.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement,*) you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. (*See section* 118.)

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff,

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the de-

fendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM F. (*See section* 118.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B. Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 120.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 155.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 155.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for cost of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpúr.

II. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilheri.

IV. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapúr District,

Kaswá Rajá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 44 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

CANAL FROM OOLOOBERIA TO MIDNAPORE NOW OPEN AND AVAILABLE FOR TRAFFIC.

No. 1336 I, dated the 9th October 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R. E., Offg. Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.

I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the canal from Oolooberia to Midnapore is now open and available for traffic.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 13th Sept. 1873.	For week ending 14th Sept. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 13th Sept. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 14th Sept. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
4th October 1873	East Indian, Main	4,24,675	3,73,205	1,82,89,862	1,83,69,660	...	79,798
4th ditto	" Jubbulpore	20,030	20,159	13,04,149	15,32,161	...	2,28,012
27th September 1873	Eastern Bengal	81,467	60,506	20,57,123	18,05,525	2,51,598	...
20th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,476	6,857	6,99,155	2,47,743	4,51,412	...
27th ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	86,000	78,050	38,36,070	36,62,387	1,73,683	...
20th ditto	Madras	1,06,846	98,192	48,76,660	42,32,333	6,43,727	...
27th ditto	Great Southern of India	15,510	14,519	8,06,385	5,76,440	2,29,915	...
13th ditto	Carnatic	792	606	29,827	26,612	3,215	...
27th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula*	2,03,305	1,85,384	1,33,42,435	1,33,66,120	...	23,685
4th October 1873	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	78,647	50,857	38,99,541	42,69,699	..	3,70,158
	TOTAL	10,34,748	8,88,535	4,91,40,607	4,80,88,680	10,51,927	...
	State.						
27th September 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,326	989	73,941	57,150	16,791	...
20th ditto	Nulhatee	1,444	209	59,690	32,377*a*	27,313	...
27th ditto	Rajpootana	3,625	...	20,811*b*	...	20,811	
	TOTAL	6,395	2,198	1,54,442	89,527	64,915	...
	GRAND TOTAL	10,41,143	8,90,733	4,92,95,049	4,81,78,207	11,16,842	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) From 1st April to 14th September 1872.
(*b*) From 1st July to 13th September 1873

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 30th October 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain has fallen throughout Madras and Mysore, where prospects are satisfactory. In Sindh prospects appear to be fair. There has been no rain in Gujarat and Khandesh, but showers have fallen in the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta country: reports are generally favourable. In Bengal prospects are becoming worse: famine is apprehended in the Patna and Rajshaye divisions: the only parts which have had a tolerable rain-fall are Orissa, Chittagong, and parts of Assam. In Oudh the want of rain is becoming more and more felt, and much of the rice crop has failed. The same is the case in the North-Western Provinces east of Allahabad: west of that point the autumn harvest has been good, and the rubbee is progressing favourably. In the Punjab there has been no rain; its absence is causing damage in the north-western districts; elsewhere prospects are good. Reports from Rajputana and Central India are favourable. In the Central Provinces the rice crop has been extensively damaged by the early cessation of the rains. From Berar prospects are reported to be good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras. (Oct. 30th)		
Kistna (29th)	6·68 at Masulipatam.	Rain-fall abundant elsewhere; four feet water over anicut; canals and tanks quite full; dry crops still sowing; standing crops generally fair; sujjee, karra and maize reaping; prices steady; markets well supplied locally; pasture abundant; health fair; no cholera since the 10th; cattle fairly healthy.
Kurnool "	Nearly 3·0 in five days in Kurnool.	Rain general; many tanks have full supply; crops in good order; some being reaped; markets pretty well supplied; prices generally steady; pasture and water abundant; men and cattle generally healthy; prospects somewhat improved in Markapur; rain has fallen and tanks full; prices slightly lower; nearly one foot water over Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam "	6·70 at Negapatam.	Rain-fall heavy elsewhere; rivers full; a few breaches occurred; supply to tanks fair; cultivation progressing; standing crops good on the whole, slightly injured in some parts by too much water; inferior paddy and some dry grains harvested; yield below the average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture sufficient; health good, but for small-pox here and there; cattle healthy.
Trichinopoly "	.....	Rain all over the district, but not monsoon rain; water-supply abundant; crops in good order; outturn below the average, except in one taluq; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture ample; health good, but for small-pox and fever; condition of cattle good.
Calicut "	0·60	Rain-fall favourable for second crop cultivation, which is progressing; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture good; small-pox and fever very slight; cattle healthy.
		General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay. (Oct 30th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (29th)	.....	River at Kotri on 25th instant 7 feet 5 inches against 7 feet last year; locusts in Sewun division; rats doing damage in Shahbandar division; fever and cold prevalent.
Hyderabad "	.....	Khureef dry crop harvested; quality good; area deficient; rice crop reaping commenced; rubbee sowings general; cotton picking progressing, quality good; weather pleasant and unusually healthy.
Shikarpoor "	.....	Khureef reaping commenced; jowari and til crops very good; rice indifferent; rubbee sowings progressing; fever moderate; nights cool.
Upper Frontier "	.....	Khureef harvest commenced; horses dying from sar consequent on floods; horned cattle also suffering; fever general.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad "	.....	Harvesting of khureef nearly completed; public health improving.
Kaira "	.....	Sowing of rubbee crops commenced; fever continues.
Surat "	.....	Cotton and standing crops good.
Broach "	.....	Wheat sown; crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh "	.....	Weather good; cotton picking commenced; bajri reaped; rubbee crops flourishing; fever and cough prevalent.
Nasik "	.....	Reaping of early crops in progress; late crops and public health good.
Thanna "	.....	Weather cool; early rice crops harvested; late crops being reaped; ague, cough and guinea-worm in the town of Thanna, and fever in Karra and Shapur taluqs; other taluqs healthy.
Deccan.		
Poona "	0·95	Rain-fall almost general; khureef crop being reaped; rubbee sowings generally completed; public health good.
Ahmednugger "	.....	Rain wanted; rubbee crops fair; khureef being harvested; public health good.
Sholapoor "	.....	Slight rain throughout the district; khureef and cotton crops middling; rubbee good; cotton export six hundred docras; markets closed; public health good.
Sattara "	2·12	Rain-fall seasonable; sowing of rubbee generally finished; khureef crops and public health good; ague and cattle disease in Pattan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum "	0·19	Crops good; murrain and fever in Bidi taluq.
Dharwar "	.....	Rain fair throughout the district; early crops good in most places; cotton plants good; sowing of late crops commenced.
Kaladghi "	.....	Slight rain throughout the district; rubbee sowing completed; public health good.
Canara "	.....	Crops fair; reaping in progress on the coast; fever, dysentery, and cattle disease prevail slightly.
Rajkote "	.....	Cotton crops good; weather hot.
Wudwan "	.....	Cold weather commenced; public health indifferent; cotton crops fair.
Baroda "	.....	Crops fair; public health good.
Bengal. (Oct. 29th)		
Burdwan (14th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; very slight showers at Bood-Bood, Raneegunge and Cutwa sub-divisions; very heavy showers in Ausgram, and part of Burdwan; prospects of crops very gloomy; crops suffering much from the continued drought; those on high lands irretrievably spoilt; much of the rice is flowering; prices rising.
24-Pergunnahs "	.....	Weather dry and hot during the day and cool at nights with heavy dews; a very small fall of rain at Diamond Harbour, Baraset, and Bariepoor Sub-divisions; clouds hanging about but no rain; most of the late rice crop on high lands is past remedy; unless rain comes soon it will totally fail in several places; the crops on lowlands are also beginning to suffer from the drought; the ground is too hard to permit winter sowings; prices of all food grains rapidly rising.
Dacca "	.....	Weather dry; occasional showers in the north of the district, but not enough to do any real good; clouds continue to hang about; prospects of crops are bad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(contd.)		
Patna (28th)	.....	Weather cool; no change in the state of things, except that every day passes without rain; prospects of crops are getting worse and worse, and if it does not rain within ten days, there will be great scarcity, if not famine. Though much of the cold weather crops has germinated, a good deal has not been sown, and there is the fear of what has come up being burnt up; prices rising steadily.
Bhagulpoor "	.....	Weather cloudy now and then; good rain reported in the south of the district during the first part of the fortnight, but none in the latter part; rice crop still fair on lowlands; twelve annas outturn possible to the north of the Ganges; in Modhoopoorah Sub-division crops are not good, except in the south and south-west, where a fair outturn may be looked for; in Soopooli crops are as bad as they well can be; rain very much wanted for rice and cold weather sowings; with rain a good deal of the rice crop may turn out well.
Cuttack "	0·08	No rain during the first week, but during the second week it has fallen pretty generally in the interior, early rice has been a full crop; late rice good, except on high lands; cold weather crops promising; no scarcity apprehended now.
Kamroop "	0·22	Weather cold and foggy in the nights and mornings; late rice crop backward for want of rain; tea appears thriving on the whole; sugarcane, cotton, and pulses progressing favorably; mustard seed being sown.
		Public health.—Burdwan.—Fever prevalent. 24 Pergunahs.—Fever diminishing in Satkhira; at Bariepoor fever of a malarious type continues to prevail; ordinary fever at Basirhat. Dacca,—Fever reported in the west of the district, and some cholera in the town. Patna, Bhagulpoor, Cuttack and Kamroop.—Public health good; Purneah and Durrung fever prevalent. Moorshedabad and Maldah small-pox in some places.
		General Remarks.—Want of rain is the general complaint throughout the country with very few exceptions; slight showers have fallen in some places, but are too local to be of any real advantage to the rice crop; in most of the districts the late rice on highlands is past recovery; the rice on lowlands is also suffering, and if it does not rain soon, it will be seriously damaged; the cold weather crops have not been sown in many places for want of moisture, and where they have been sown, they are germinating slowly, but in some places they are doing well; the Patna Division is suffering most, and also parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshaye Divisions; the districts of Backergunge, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Cuttack, Pooree, Khasi and Jynteeah Hills and Luckimpoor are the only places where the prospects are favourable, but in a few other districts the out-turn will not be very bad; prices are rising.
N.-W. Provinces. (Oct. 31st)		
Goruckpoor ...	.....	No report received.
Bustee ...	.....	Prospects bad; scarcity expected.
Benares ...	.....	Land being irrigated for rubbee sowing; wheat and rice rising in price.
Mirzapoor ...	.....	No report received.
Allahabad ...	.....	Late rice has suffered much; other crops fair.
Banda ...	.....	No report received.
Humeerpoor ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Jaloun ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Jhansi ...	.....	Rubbee well sown; prices falling; relief works may soon be closed.
Cawnpoor ...	.....	All crops very good, except early rice, and cotton crops very good.
Futtehgurh ..	.....	Crops very good.
Agra ...	.....	No change in prospects.
Allyghur ...	.....	Khureef crops entering market and prices fair.
Meerut ...	.....	Prospects good.
Saharunpoor ...	.....	Khureef good; prospects of rubbee very good.
Bijnour ...	.....	Rice being cut; cotton fair.
Moradabad ...	.....	Khureef crops good, except rice.
Bareilly ...	.....	Prospects still good.
		General Remarks—East of Allahabad prospects poor and scarcity apprehended; elsewhere prospects good, both for khureef and rubbee.
Punjab. (Oct. 30th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops maturing; no epidemic, but fever still prevalent.
Umballa ...	.....	Crops and health good.
Jullundhur ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Lahore ...	.....	Health improving; rain wanted in Barani lands.
Mooltan ...	.....	Canals dried up; in tahsil Sodhran outturn of khureef and indigo small; preparation for rubbee in progress; fever, but not fatal, and cattle disease (chichal) prevalent in one village of tehsil Pinjjabad, also in Seraisidhie; health of district good.
Rawul Pindee ...	.....	More rain wanted; h[illegible] prospects good; fodder dear; fever prevalent, but general health good.
Peshawur ...	.....	Crops on unirrigated lands require rain; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects and health generally good.
Oudh. (Oct. 30th)		
Lucknow (29th)	.....	Want of rain severely felt; the rice crop has extensively failed; much of the harvest has withered; and although the rubbee sowings are being carried on, it is feared that the area under crops will be less than usual; district free from disease.
Fyzabad "		
Central Provinces. (Oct 24th)		
Upper Godaveri (Oct. 24th)	1·40	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; some jowari and rice lost; fever prevalent.
Chanda (" 25th)	.....	Prospects favourable; early rice harvesting; small-pox and dengue lingering; prices stationary.
Raipoor ...	.....	Weather clear; absence of rain during the past four weeks reduces the prospects of the harvest by one-half; rubbee sowings commenced; health good; prices slightly risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces,—(contd.)		
Mandla ...	.....	Khureef crops have suffered somewhat by the early cessation of rain; another fall much wanted; health good; prices rising.
Bilaspoor ...	.....	Weather slightly overcast; rise in the western half of the district, and in the northern zemindaris almost lost from want of late rains; other crops, with the exception of oil-seeds, very poor; rubbee prospects doubtful; continued drought is causing some apprehension; prices rising fast; health good.
Balaghat ...	.....	Weather clear; lowland rice crops promise to be fair; in the highlands very poor; prices easy; fever prevalent.
Seoni (Oct. 29th)	.....	Khureef crops being reaped; rubbee sowings almost completed; rain wanted; no epidemic.
Wurdah ...	.....	Weather clear; prospects of crops favorable; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpoor ...	.....	Crops have suffered slightly from want of rain; rubbee sowings commenced; prices rising.
Damoh ...	.....	Prices stationary; health good; weather clear; crops suffering from want of late rains; district healthy.
Nursinghpoor ...	.....	Prospects fair; prices falling.
Nagpoor ...	.....	Weather clear; khureef crops, except inferior rice, promise a fair harvest; rubbee sowings completed and partly germinated; prices steady; health good.
Nimar ...	.....	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices stationary; fever more prevalent.
Hoshungabad ...	.....	Prospects good; no epidemic.
Baitool ...	.....	Khureef crops good; rubbee sowings nearly completed.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
East Berar (Oct. 30th)	.....	Khureef crops in good condition; rubbee sowings nearly completed.
West Berar (29th)	.....	Crops thriving; weather fair.
Mysore and Coorg. (Oct. 30th)		
Bangalore (29th)	1·61	Crops reported on favourably throughout the district; public health good; slight fluctuation in prices.
Kolar (28th)	2·45	Crops thriving throughout the district; tanks received full supply; public health indifferent.
Toomkoor "	1·66	Crops very promising; public health generally good; many tanks full.
Mysore (25th)	2·37	Tanks received supply; crops thriving; prices have fallen.
Hassan (20th)	3·45	Crops flourishing; coffee-picking commenced; public health good; disease among cattle in two taluqs.
Shimoga (25th)	1·30	Wet crops progressing fairly; dry crops being damaged to some extent by heavy rain; Mulnad arecanut gardens affected by disease; public health good.
Kadoor (27th)	6·45	Crops flourishing; public health good; cattle disease in three taluqs.
Chitaldroog "	1·85	Crops thriving generally; heavy rains damaged to some extent wheat, Bengal and black grain and ragi crops in some localities; public health good; dengue fever in one taluq.
Coorg (29th)	0·60	Picking of coffee has commenced; agricultural prospects generally good.
		General Remarks.—Considering the lateness of the season prospects are very good; there has been an unprecedented heavy and early burst of the north-east monsoon, which has greatly benefitted both wet and dry crops.
Rajpootana. (Oct. 30th)		
Jeypoor "	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Ajmere "	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good.
Central India. (Oct. 30th)		
Indore "	*Nil*	Dengue prevalent; crops good.
Gwalior "	*Nil*	Weather, health and crops good.
Neemuch "	*Nil*	Sickness decreasing; prospects favourable.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	*Nil*	Crops favorable; public health good.
British Burmah		
Rangoon (Oct. 31st)	.....	Public health generally good; crops very promising.
Nepal ...	.....	No report received.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Resolution—By the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(Nos. 431—9 B—C, dated Simla, the 28th October 1873).

THE Governor General in Council has learned with deep regret that the prospects of the crops in parts of Bengal are such that it will no doubt be necessary shortly to find work for the people as a means of relief. Where such relief becomes an urgent necessity, works must be undertaken for the purpose; if there are no well considered projects already under execution, or in such a state of preparation that they can be at once set in hand.

2. The parts of the country reported to be in the most urgent need are the Patna Division and the Rajshahye Division.

3. In the southern part of the former of these tracts the Soane Canal Project is in course of execution, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is authorized to extend active operations at once to all the branches where relief works are required, working on the rough estimates where detailed estimates are not ready. But where there are detailed estimates for works sufficiently near, such works should be preferred to those for which estimates are not yet ready.

4. In order to strengthen the engineering staff of the Soane Canals, the Government of the North-Western Provinces will be requested to hold in readiness a Superintending Engineer and the establishment of the Eastern Ganges Canal survey, to proceed to Behar on the requisition of the Government of Bengal; and the Government of the Punjab will likewise hold in readiness the Engineers of Survey Division of the Baree Doab Canal.

5. In the northern part of the Patna Division there is no large project in course of execution, and works, if required, must be selected from local projects, unless the lately deferred scheme for the revision of the Gunduck embankments (Bengal Government's letter No. 4640, dated 13th September 1873) should be found a suitable source of employment.

6. In the Rajshahye Division the Northern Bengal Railway project has lately been completed, and was referred to the Secretary of State for sanction in the Government of India's Despatch No. 204 R of the 15th instant. In anticipation of the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is now pleased to sanction the immediate commencement of work on this Railway. To strengthen the engineering staff, the greater part of the Engineers now employed under Mr. Collet in surveying for the projected Western Rajpootana Railway will be withdrawn and attached to the Northern Bengal Railway.

7. Such funds as may be required for the Northern Bengal Railway, and for relief works, and such additional funds as may be required for the more active prosecution of work on the Soane Canals, should be applied for at once by the Government of Bengal. For the Railway and the Soane Canal works the funds will be assigned under the extraordinary grant; for the other works not classed as loan works, the charge will fall on the Provincial revenues, or, if necessary, on the Imperial revenues of the year.

8. In the spring of 1869, when great scarcity existed in Upper India, the Government of India considered it right to endeavour to equalize the supplies of food grains over a large area. by arranging with the Guaranteed Railway Companies that they should lower their rates for the carriage of such grains to ⅛th pie per maund-mile (which was believed to be approximately the actual cost of carriage), and charge the loss that the Railways would thus incur to the Government. It may possibly be again necessary to resort to this measure in some parts of the country, and should this be the case, the Government of India will be prepared to incur the same liability. In this view the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, should be directed to place himself forthwith in communication with the Government of Bengal, and to do every thing in his power to give effect to such instructions as he may receive from the Lieutenant Governor. The Governor General in Council will await an expression of His Honor's opinion on this point before taking final action in the matter.

9. In making provision for this possible contingency, the Governor General in Council relies on the hearty co-operation of the representatives of each Railway Company, and feels that the Government may rest assured that this will be given.

10. For further instructions for general guidance, the Governor General in Council desires that the attention of officers in the Public Works Department may be drawn to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Nos. 248—59 I of

24th September 1868, which should be re-published with the present Resolution. Chapter XIII A of the Public Works Department Code contains a revision of the rules originally published with the Resolution of 1868.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Departments and Officers named in the margin, for information and guidance.

Government of Bengal, in the General Department.
Ditto ditto, in the Irrigation Department.
Ditto ditto, in the Public Works Dept.
Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
Government of North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

And to the Financial and Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce Departments for information.

Also that these proceedings be reported to the Secretary of State, and published in the *Gazette of India.*

Anticipated scarcity in Upper India.

Resolutions—By the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(Nos. 248—259 I., dated Simla, the 24th September 1868).

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council has received with much concern the reports of the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, regarding the scanty fall of rain during the last three months. The latest accounts show that heavy rain has fallen in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the last few days, but the deficiency of rain seems to threaten a serious or even complete failure of the khureef or autumn crops in many parts of Northern India. His Excellency in Council has already intimated to the Local Governments and Administrations that he will cordially support them in carrying out all measures of relief which they may deem requisite, should the present fears for the safety of the khureef harvest unfortunately prove well founded; and His Excellency in Council has stated that a further expression of his views would be communicated to them upon the general course which it may become proper to pursue.

2. The first consideration which arises is that the Government must be prepared not only forthe misfortune which now seems impending in some districts, the more or less complete loss of the khureef crop, but for the far more serious calamity of a failure of the rain in September and October, and the consequent loss of the ensuing rubbee or spring crop also. It seems probable from past experience that if the season is favorable for sowing the rubbee, and good winter rains follow, prices will not very greatly rise after the end of the year; that the distress caused by the failure of the khureef will have become severe in November or thereabouts, and that from the present time till then the pressure will gradually increase. But if there should further be a failure of the September and October rains, and the rubbee sowings be lost, preparation must be made for a great calamity, the intensity of which cannot be expected to cease till the first falls of the summer rain of the coming year towards the end of June 1869, and may even be prolonged for a further period.

3. It must be remembered that the harvests of last year are believed to have been unusually good in most districts, and that under no circumstanes could the crops of the present khureef have come into the market till November, nor could the rubbee crop of next year come forward for consumption till May of next year. There is, therefore, reason to hope that the pressure from a failure of the food crops is not in any case likely to be very suddenly developed, and that time may be allowed for the supply of a supplementary stock from other parts of India if the scarcity becomes intense in the North-West. The existence of the railway, which will very shortly be opened through between Calcutta and Lahore and Mooltan, will assuredly add in a most important degree to the facilities for importing the wanting grain for Upper India, and this gives an additional ground for hoping that, should the worst happen, so far as a failure of the rain is concerned, yet the actual rigour of the resulting scarcity may not be so aggravated as on former like occasions.

Comparing the condition of affairs in 1860 with that of the present time, it is worthy of remark that in 1860 prices began to rise after June, and that in August, in the upper part of the Doab, wheat was selling for about 11 and 12 seers for the rupee, and that the price never rose so high as 8 seers per rupee. The last accounts show that in the upper part of the North-West Provinces, the price of wheat is still about 20 seers per rupee, which is not greatly above the average of the last eight months. This seems to prove that the stock of wheat is now far larger than it was in 1860. The rise in the price of jowar and bajra, the chief food of the agricultural population, has, however, been much greater, being in July about double what it was in January. The extension of irrigation from the canals of the Doab and the Delhi territory, which has been steadily going on for many years past, must have greatly increased the available stock of food both for men and cattle; and everything has been and will

be done during the present and coming seasons, to obtain the greatest general advantage from the available supply of water. The increase of irrigation due to the Ganges Canal alone since the famine of 1860-61 is about 300,000 acres, so that the area irrigated by this canal has nearly doubled.

4. The conclusion that the Governor General in Council draws from these reflections is, that there is still a period of about two months available for making preparations to meet what may be a very terrible calamity. That in or before November next, it will in all probability be possible to form a fair judgment from the amount of rain which may have fallen in September and October as to the prospects of the rubbee, and that then the Government will know whether the danger has passed, or whether it has to make provision for the worst. If the khureef only fails, the loss will in a great degree fall on the crops which give food for cattle, and the pressure on the people may probably be efficiently relieved by the employment which may be given them by the public works commonly in prosecution in the several districts. Great distress is not, perhaps, likely to arise, unless the rubbee sowings fail, and then not long before the end of the year; but if the rubbee fails, the scarcity will probably continue in a very severe form at least till the end of June 1869.

5. In proceeding to consider the manner in which the Government should act if severe scarcity arises, His Excellency in Council would first most earnestly impress upon all persons in authority the necessity for not permitting the smallest interference with the ordinary operations of trade during the continuance of the scarcity. On this subject the following extract from a paper drawn up in 1861 by Mr. J. Strachey, then Collector of Moradabad, may be regarded as expressing the views of the Government of India at the present time:—

There is one other point connected with this part of the question to which it is desirable to refer. The Government has already publicly expressed its disapproval of all interference by its officers with the object of reducing the price of food. I believe that orders still more strong and explicit would be useful. Unfortunately public education in these matters is at a miserably low ebb. In times of difficulty like the present, almost every Magistrate is constantly urged, both by Englishmen and by Natives, to interfere, in some way or other, for the purpose of cheapening food, or of rendering it easier of access to the consumers. Reports frequently become prevalent that in some part of the country such interference has been actually practised. Whether these reports be true or false, they are extremely mischievous. The determination of Government to allow no such interference ought to be so notorious, that reports of this kind shall obtain no credence. These rumours are the more readily believed, because they fall in with the general idea of what is proper and probable. The mere suspicion of any interference of the kind is sufficient to check the speculations of the corn merchants, and it cannot be doubted that this is a cause which often, in this country, has the effect of stopping the exportation of grain from distant markets.

It cannot be too clearly borne in mind that in time of extreme famine, when it is impossible to supply the deficiency of food by importation, the main safeguard against general starvation is the reduction of consumption, and that this can only be effectually brought about by a rise of prices. The grain-dealer, therefore, while he works for his own personal advantage by raising the price of food as it becomes scarce, is in fact providing the means for securing the community against the extremity of famine, and his action, so far from being, as it is too often ignorantly described to be, that of a public enemy, is much more that of a public benefactor.

6. Another point of great importance is that there should be no appearance or suggestion of Government interference in the introduction of grain, unless under most exceptional circumstances, which, so far as the Governor General in Council at present sees, can hardly arise in the districts of the plains. The experience of the famine in Orissa may possibly be brought forward as an argument for direct Government interposition on the present occasion. But the analogy of that case should not be permitted to lead to any disregard of the true principles which it is important to observe. To quote again from the paper before noticed—

There is no want of private speculation engaged in bringing grain from other districts. The actual quantity of food imported, although insufficient, is still very large, and any attempt by the Government to import grain upon its own account, or any interference with the operations of private traders, could hardly fail to be mischievous. "Direct measures," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "at the cost of the State, to procure food from a distance are expedient when, from peculiar reasons, the thing is not likely to be done by private speculation. In any other case they are a great error. Private speculators will not, in such cases, venture to compete with the Government, and, though a Government can do more than any one merchant, it cannot do nearly so much as all merchants."

The true limitation of the action of Government in this respect is here given. So soon as the Government is satified that private trade is manifestly inadequate for the introduction of grain into the suffering districts in sufficient quantity, then the analogy to the position of Orissa will be established, but not till then. The case of severe scarcity in the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, in which the means of communication are extremely bad, and where there is virtually no internal commerce except on the very smallest scale, is one in which the direct action of Government in importing grain has on former occasions been exercised, and would, under the rule above laid down, be fully justified. But judging from past experience, it may safely be assumed that the enterprise of individuals will, in the open districts of the plains, no more fail on this occasion than it has failed before under similar circumstances. The probabilities are altogether in an opposite direction. The greatly increased facilities for cheap transport given by the railways now open will do much to stimulate the activity of trade, and to draw into the impoverished districts supplies from a distance in a manner not before possible.

The Governor General in Council desires to point out in a marked manner that during the calamity of 1860-61, Sir G. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, allowed no Government interference of any description with the grain trade, and left the supply of food to the ordinary operations of the commercial community with most satisfactory results. It is apparent from the known facts that in that year, so far as the means of communication and transport available admitted, the import of food on a very large scale commenced as soon as the scarcity declared itself in a distinct form, and that the imports continued until the pressure ceased.

While, therefore, the only safe general rule will be to exercise no direct interference with the supply of grain, it will yet be most important to watch the condition of the markets, and to ascertain as exactly as possible the amount of the importations and the quarters from which the supplies are received. If an extreme condition of want arise, it may be right to enquire whether aid could be obtained from any of the more distant markets to which the action of private trade had not reached, and in the last resort the co-operation of the Government as an importer might be desirable. But these are contingencies on which a correct judgment can only be formed as the occasion actually arises.

7. It may be useful, in illustration of the powers of traders to deal with great operations, such as the feeding of a population of millions, to observe that it is a fact beyond question that the present normal condition of England in respect to the supply of grain for the food of the people cannot be less unfavorable, if the imports from foreign countries are disregarded, than that in which a province of India is placed in a time of famine. The true difference in the two cases is, that in England a very active and enterprising commerce has been established, involving the use of a large capital, by means of which the wants of the country are most closely watched and met as they arise. The foundation of such a commerce is without doubt to be traced to the advanced intelligence of the people as much as to their greater wealth, and to the far superior means of external and internal communication. An accurate knowledge of the real stock of food in the country, and of the quantity required to meet the wants of the people, must always be of essential value in leading to the establishment of a commerce of this sort on a satisfactory footing. In India unfortunately the means of obtaining such knowledge are singularly small, and there is hardly any other test for ascertaining the stock of grain remaining than the current price in the markets.

8. The publication of the prices of grain and other articles of food at short intervals has on former occasions been suggested, and this measure will again be worthy of adoption. In attending to this, all practicable precautions should be taken to ensure that the returns represent fairly the actual market rates of the commodities named. It is known that in many cases the official price currents have been very unreliable. Further, the movements of grain by the railway, or on the chief lines of road, or by water, so far as the information can be got without exciting suspicion of the motives of the Government, might also with great advantage be recorded and published at short intervals.

9. Passing next to the more detailed consideration of the system to be followed in giving relief, it may first be remarked, that so far as it is possible, a labor test should be insisted on. But it will be right to make a distinction between the able-bodied and the persons who are from any cause unfit for ordinary labor. It will by no means invariably follow that one labor test will be properly applicable to all persons alike. To require that those who cannot usefully be employed on public works should submit to such labor as a preliminary condition to receiving relief, is neither humane, nor expedient. As far as possible, those who are able to labor on public works should be separated from the remainder, and for the latter, relief might more suitably be provided in poor-houses organized on the sort of system adopted at Moradabad and other places in 1860-61. Persons relieved at poor-houses would be set to do whatever work was best suited to their habits or physical powers. Only in extreme cases would relief be given without some labor. The system of aiding the poorest class of females, of such social position that they cannot be induced to resort to a poor-house, which was adopted at Moradabad, may also be made to serve a very useful purpose.

10. On these subjects the following extract from the report by Mr. J. Strachey may be usefully added :—

It is not possible to look upon human suffering from an economical point of view alone. If we can save people from present starvation, we must do so, although the measures that we adopt may add to the difficulties of the rest of the community, and may bring with them evils which cannot be avoided. But the dispensers of public and private charity ought distinctly to acknowledge those evils, and strive to reduce them to a minimum. "The problem," as Mr. J. S. Mill says regarding Poor Laws, "is how to give the greatest amount of needful help with the smallest encouragement to undue reliance on it." Whether relief be given in the shape of simple charity, or in return for labor performed upon public works for the Government, the relief must be no greater than can be helped. It must be remembered that I am now assuming the existence of absolute famine and an actual deficiency of food. These conditions being granted, it is better, although it seems hard to say so, that we should give somewhat too little than too much.

The relief must never, even in times of less extreme pressure, be so lavish that the objects of our charity are placed in a better position than that held by those who are managing to support themselves by their independent exertions. Otherwise, the honest endeavours of the poor will be checked, and they will be encouraged to place their dependence on something far less really able to help them than their own determination. As the expenditure of money and of food increases, so will the prices of food continue to rise; the circle of distress will go on constantly widening; the poor who had not desisted from their labors, and who had not been tempted by the

hope of obtaining better wages on the Government works than they could obtain for themselves, will be compelled by the high price of food to abandon their own exertions for their own support. "The first and most essential of all conditions of relief," say the English Poor Law Commissioners, "is that the situation of the pauper, upon the whole, should not be made really or apparently so eligible as the situation of the independent laborer of the lowest class. As the condition of the pauper class is elevated, the condition of the independent class will be depressed, their industry impaired, their employment rendered unsteady, and its remuneration diminished. Such persons, therefore, are under the strongest inducements to quit the less eligible class of laborers, and enter the more eligible class of paupers."

The general principles upon which public charity ought to be afforded are equally applicable to the able-bodied and to the infirm. It is a great mistake to suppose, as people have often done during the present scarcity, that every person apparently unable to work is a fit object for charity. The evils of indiscriminate private charity are universally admitted, but indiscriminate public charity is far worse; and it is the more injurious because it is the public recognition of a false and mischievous principle.

The rule laid down by the Government that the able-bodied poor shall receive relief only in return for labour was evidently the first essential of a reasonable system. But it is often difficult in practice to draw the line between those who are and those who are not able-bodied. Public works, undertaken by the Government, cannot, whatever be the scale of operations, give relief to all who require it. This is specially the case when, as at the present time, the chief sufferers belong to the non-agricultural classes. Many are incapable of working on roads and canals, who would be able to perform a fair amount of labour if employed in the ordinary occupations to which they have been accustomed. Many are physically unfit for out-door work, who are well able to perform work of a sedentary kind. This is the case with great numbers of women, and especially with those who have young children from whom they cannot be separated. It is useless to attempt to make people perform work for which they are altogether unfit. Not only is the result failure with respect to them, but they render it difficult to obtain a fair amount of work from the others associated with them, who are really able, and who might be willing to work. If, for example, there be a hundred applicants for relief, all of whom are capable of performing some kind of work, and out of this number only fifty are really fit for employment in road-making, only those fifty should be so employed. The remaining fifty ought to be employed in some other way; even if the employment be unprofitable, the loss will usually not be so great as under the other system. In times, therefore, of great distress, it becomes necessary, in addition to undertaking public works, to establish properly organized poor-houses, which shall be at the same time, strictly speaking, work-houses. Owing to the extreme cheapness and simplicity of the mechanical appliances required for carrying on the commoner Indian manufactures, this is not so difficult as it might be supposed to be.

11. The able-bodied who are fairly fit for out-door labour should alone be employed on public works. When it becomes necessary to undertake such works for the relief of the people on a great scale, they should, as far as possible, be set on foot, not in the districts where the distress is greatest, but in some other localities better provided with food. On this subject Mr. J. Strachey further remarks :—

It must be admitted that the importation of food in quantity sufficient to supply completely a deficiency of production is, in times of actual famine, impracticable in most of the districts of these Provinces. The only thing that remains which can afford relief is a reduction of consumption. We have in possession a certain limited quantity of food, and the object to be aimed at is that this food shall be economised to the utmost, and be made available for the greatest possible number of persons.

Up to a certain point this object is gained by mere increase in the price of food, but this increase, although in itself necessary and beneficial, involves, when it becomes extreme, the starvation or misery of thousands. The difficulties of the position are great. On the one hand there are multitudes of people who must be saved, if it be possible to save them. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that while we are giving food to the starving, we are diminishing the general stock, and are adding to the difficulties of the rest of the community. The diminution of the number of consumers is the only efficient remedy which, under such circumstances, remains. And this, in countries dependent upon their own supplies, is one of the natural and universal remedies against famine. Where there are no proper means of communication, and the existing stock of food cannot be sufficiently increased by importations from without, the people who cannot get food at home remove themselves to places where food is obtainable. It is easier for them to go to the food than for the food to come to them. Famines are hardly ever universal through a great extent of country, and in India, as in other countries similarly situated, temporary emigration has always been, in times of difficulty, one of the chief modes of relief. When rain falls, and prospects improve, the people will not be long in returning to their homes. There is no danger that the number who remain will not be sufficient for the cultivation of the land meanwhile. The apprehensions that we sometimes hear expressed on this point are, I believe, quite unfounded. Particular estates may be injured by such emigration, but there is no danger that the country at large will suffer. There are, perhaps, no people in the world more attached to their homes than the people of this country, and if they do not return after their emigration to other quarters, it may safely be assumed that their position has been improved by the change. The question practically is whether people shall remain and die, or emigrate and live. Tens of thousands have, at the present time, answered this question rightly. There is hardly a village in some parts of these provinces from which many of the people have not emigrated to more fortunate districts.

All measures must be mischievous which tend to check this natural process of relief. Plans which are excellent in times of partial scarcity, when food can be obtained by paying for it, become inapplicable in times of actual famine. Thus, if the Government undertake great public works in a Province where the supply of food is insufficient, and into which the importation of food on a sufficient scale is impossible, the final results may probably be mischievous rather than useful. If they be undertaken on too large a scale, or if the wages offered be much more than sufficient to save people from starvation, the effect will be that the consumption of food instead of being checked will be stimulated; people who would otherwise have emigrated will be kept at home to increase the number of consumers; the supply of food being limited, the expenditure of money will cause prices to rise, and privation will be brought upon a higher class who might otherwise have escaped.

The relief afforded by the Government in the distressed districts ought, therefore, to be no greater than will preserve the people from actual starvation, and every encouragement to emigration should be given. Great public works should be undertaken in those parts of the country where no scarcity exists, and where the supply of food is not likely to run short. These works should be set on foot at the nearest points to the distressed districts at which these conditions can be fulfilled. It is almost unnecessary to add that other conditions have to be fulfilled also. The works, for instance, should of course be useful and remunerative works.

The certainty of obtaining work and food will act as a stimulus to emigration, and will draw away from the distressed districts those who are able to move. In cases of great emergency, the Government should do still more. It ought to take measures for assisting this voluntary emigration, by giving to the emigrants the means

of subsistence on the road. It may even become necessary to organize a system for the promotion and regulation of emigration, and for enabling people to return to their homes when the crisis has passed over. The necessity for such measures as this has not actually arrived. But it is possible that it may arrive, and even now it is important that the fact be borne in mind that every reduction in the number of consumers leaves more food available for those who remain.

12. The people employed on the special relief works should be brought together in such numbers as will admit of the most satisfactory direction of their labour to a really useful purpose. To undertake numerous operations widely diffused over the country will almost certainly result in the work done being worthless or nearly so. It is not intended to imply that minor works may not be properly and usefully carried out locally within the means of the district officers, or that such means may not properly be supplemented by the Government. To give local employment to the population on a scale beyond what has been customary in ordinary years may be very desirable and unavoidable, but to stimulate unnecessarily the collection of numbers of starving men by undertaking works of unusual magnitude, where no proper provision can be made for the supply of food, will only tend to exaggerate the evil.

13. The Local Governments should, therefore, at once proceed to consider what works can be carried out within their territories which shall give the best approach possible to a compliance with the above conditions. It may not be very easy to find occupation in suitable localities in districts free from the pressure of famine. But where this is not practicable, places should be selected to which the supply of food is comparatively easy, either by reason of the vicinity of the railway, a navigable river, or a good road. The Local Governments can best determine how this may be none, but the works that suggest themselves to the Governor General in Council as most likely to be suitable will be mentioned.

14. It is understood that the districts north of the Ganges are more favourably circumstanced than the rest of the North-Western Provinces. The earth-works of the projected line of railway which traverses these districts may, therefore, probably be selected as suitable for the purpose in view. Ten or fifteen miles of the line might be at once marked out in readiness for actual work, where its position can be fixed at once with certainty.

15. In Oudh there are also portions of the same line of railway, the earth-work of which could certainly be at once put in hand.

The projected canal from the Sardah, though still by no means matured in design, might also in case of pressure be made to afford the means of occupation. The general direction of the principal branches of the canal is fixed by the natural features of the country; and there would be no insurmountable difficulty in arranging for the work to be done so as to make sure that the depth and breadth of excavation now to be carried out should not exceed the dimensions which would eventually be fixed. The levels could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for such operations in a comparatively short period of time.

16. In the districts between the Ganges and Jumna, the only project for a large work likely to be suitable, which is at all advanced, is that for the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal. On the plan suggested for the Oudh Canals, this, too, could be partly executed.

There are certain projects for still-water navigable lines in connection with the Ganges Canal, which might also be pushed forward so as to be taken up at once.

The new canal on the right bank of the Jumna below Delhi, though it is probable that the districts through which it passes will suffer greatly if a serious famine occurs, may also be made to give useful occupation. On this canal it would seem to be expedient on the general grounds before stated to commence work at the two extremities near Delhi and Agra, to which places there is railway communication, and to arrange the dimensions of the excavations on the most exact data that can be obtained.

If sufficient progress has been made with the design for the canal from Betwa river in Bundelkhund to admit of work being put in hand upon it, a commencement of the excavation on the main channel might be taken up in the manner before indicated.

17. The projected branch railway from Allygurh to join the Oudh and Rohilkhund line might also probably be taken up, and the earth-work begun, without much difficulty. There seems to be no doubt that Allygurh will be the proper terminus on the East Indian Railway, and that the line should be directed to Moradabad. It could be laid out as far as the Ganges, and prepared for the reception of work-people. A prolongation of such a line to the south towards Muttra would also be likely to be eventually useful.

If the Company's Engineers and the Local Government are satisfied as to the proper way of laying out the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and if the levels have been ascertained, or can be indicated, some commencement of work might also be made on the Rohilkhund side of the Ganges. The same remarks will apply to the line which is to connect the main Rohilkhund line with the foot of the Kumaon hills.

Another possible line of railway, the earth-work of which could perhaps be set in operation, is a branch from Futtehgurh to the East Indian Railway, either direct to Etawah, or *viâ* Mynpoorie to some station higher up the line. Such a line would serve for the traffic from Agra or Allahabad, and would be preferable therefore to one from Cawnpoor. Should the

Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces desire to commence work on such a line as a relief work, he is at liberty to do so when the necessary preliminary operations are completed to his satisfaction.

18. For the Punjab territories, some of the projects connected with the Western Jumna Canal may no doubt be made to serve for supplying occupation to a distressed population from the west of the Jumna. The Sirhind Canal will also be in a state which will admit of active operations being commenced upon it, and the line on which work was carried out could possibly be extended towards Ferozepoor or Puttiallah as occasion might seem to require.

19. The Governor General in Council is well aware that to undertake, at such short notice, any considerable part of such a series of works will call for very great energy on the part of the Public Works Department, and will be quite out of the question unless every available means of direction and supervision is applied to the task. It would be easier to allow minor works of secondary public utility to be put in hand locally than to organize the labour of the population on more important undertakings such as those which have been named. But it is very important that the utmost real good should be secured from the employment of the population. This employment and the relief of the people incapable of work will cause a heavy drain on the public finances, and it is incumbent on the Government to do all in its power to utilize, in the best way practicable, the labour which will be placed at its command, and to obtain the best possible equivalent for the outlay which it will have to incur.

20. The Local Governments and Administrations are, therefore, authorized to take what measures seem to them most suitable for disposing, to the best advantage, the engineering establishments under their orders for carrying out such preliminary operations as may, on mature consideration, appear to be best calculated to prepare for giving occupation to a distressed population on a large scale.

The number of officers and subordinates now employed on works of minor importance should be reduced to the utmost, and their places supplied, so far as is essential, by such means as can for the moment be best obtained. In military stations, officers of the army may be no doubt found who can carry on less important work for a few months; and where the occasion may arise, the services of civil officers may without hesitation be also made use of in like manner, or temporary establishments may be engaged.

All works which are not of emergent importance should be postponed to admit of provision being made for the employment of the population in the most useful way possible. This should not, however, be interpreted to signify that any large work now going on, such as the construction of the new barracks, should anywhere be suspended. Such works will continue to be of much service in giving employment, but it will be important to economize the means of supervision as much as possible.

21. For the suggested railway works, the Local Governments and Administrations should not hesitate to solicit the co-operation of the Railway Companies' officers, which, so far as the circumstances of their more regular occupation will admit, the Governor General in Council feels assured the Agents of the Companies will readily sanction.

All railway works to be undertaken for the relief of the population should, unless the Railway Company concerned should otherwise desire, be carried out in the first place at the cost of the Government. Work, under the circumstances contemplated, is likely to cost more than in ordinary times, and it will therefore be but just that a Railway Company should be called upon to pay no more than the ordinary price for the work done. It may, however, be hoped that the Railway Engineers will be made available for the supervision of such work to the extent that is practicable.

22. Wherever works are thus taken up under the Public Works Department or Railway Engineers, it will not be difficult to ascertain beforehand the probable quantity of work to be done, and the number of persons who can conveniently be employed in each locality. With this information the necessary arrangements for distributing the population to be relieved to the different works can be determined, and the system of providing them with food matured.

23. It should be the aim of the Local Governments and Administrations in these operations to comply, as far as circumstances will admit, with all the ordinary rules regarding the disbursement of funds and accounting for them. In the larger works which, under ordinary conditions, call for the sanction of the Government of India, where a general approval has not already been given to the scheme, an outline or approximate statement of the contemplated operation and its cost may be furnished before work is actually begun. As regards the irrigation works, it will be desirable to obtain a preliminary approval of the general plan of operations from the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, who is likely to remain in the North-West Provinces or the vicinity till end of the year.

24. But the Governor General in Council while thus expressing his desire that these precautions should, as far as possible, be attended to, will not withhold from the Local Governments and Administrations the power of acting at once on their own judgment, in every case in which it shall seem to them essential to order the commencement of any work for the purpose of giving occupation to the people. It is the wish of the Government of India

that work shall be everywhere offered to the population as soon as the grant of relief in such a manner is thought by the local authorities to be necessary. It is most expedient that such help should be offered before the population becomes seriously affected by want, and no formalities or risk of eventual loss on the operations put in hand, should be allowed to stand in the way of thus giving relief to any section of the community which seems to be seriously suffering from the high price of food.

25. It is not thought necessary to dwell at length on other matters relating to the manner of dealing with the emergency which may arise. In the North-Western Provinces, the orders given by the late Sir G. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor in 1860-61, will serve as excellent models to be followed. These and other papers of interest will be found in an Appendix to this Resolution. For convenience of reference, a memorandum approved by the Governor General in Council is also annexed, embodying the chief points to which attention has, on other similar occasions, been directed, or which the Government of India now thinks of importance.

26. It only remains for His Excellency in Council to add that the Government will be prepared to contribute in aid of local relief a sum equal to the amount of private subscriptions for that object, in every case in which the Local Government or Administration shall recognize the propriety of such a course.

Bengal.
N.-W. Provinces.
Punjab.
Oudh.
Central Provinces.

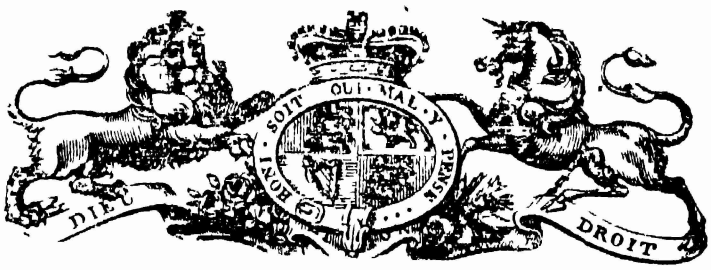
ORDERED, that this Resolution be recorded both in the Home and Public Works Departments, and forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 45 of 1873.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL has decided not to hold Durbars at Agra or Lucknow. His Excellency will visit both of these places as originally proposed, and will receive any Native Princes, Chiefs, or gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood who may wish to attend, unaccompanied by large camps or any great number of followers.

E. BARING,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 3rd November 1873.

No. 739.—Mr. C. A. Hacket, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, returned, on the forenoon of the 15th instant, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 456, dated 5th July 1873.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 6th November 1873.

No. 2931.—Mr. E. M. Palmer availed himself, on the forenoon of the 27th October 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him by Financial Notification No. 3780, dated 17th October 1873.

No. 2939.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

The 7th November 1873.

No. 2940.—Mr. H. A. Mangles resumed charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, before noon, on the 5th November 1873.

Simla, the 7th November 1873.

No. 2952.—Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of September 1873 compared with those on the same date in 1872 and 1871:—

	September 1871.	September 1872.	September 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,89,72,850	2,00,59,630	2,73,69,890
Bengal	2,08,27,660	2,30,67,220	2,05,76,740
British Burmah	41,82,230	28,86,970	42,38,240
North-Western Provinces	2,26,47,820	2,47,37,140	2,21,39,410
Oudh	51,26,260	61,91,810	66,90,630
Punjab	1,30,89,900	1,13,22,210	1,18,41,030
Bombay	3,64,55,760	5,15,35,330	2,89,64,700
Central Provinces	79,07,210	77,13,830	78,42,840
Madras	2,34,57,270	2,65,84,880	2,79,00,310
TOTAL ...	17,26,66,990	17,40,99,020	15,75,63,790

EXPENDITURE.

ADMINISTRATION.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 2930.—The services of Mr. J. W. Gardiner, B. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st instant.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 2932.—Dr. H. E. Busteed made over charge of the Office of the Master of the Calcutta Mint to Lieutenant Colonel H. Hyde on the forenoon of the 1st November 1873, and received charge from Captain R. Robinson, R. A., at the same time.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 7th November 1873.

No. 2951.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1873-74.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				EIGHT SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM & SEVEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	420,000	428,083	8,083	...	3,360,000	3,499,494	139,494
Bombay ...	232,933	215,460	...	17,473	1,258,672	1,569,300	310,628
TOTAL ...	652,933	643,543	...	9,390	4,618,672	5,068,794	450,122

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st November 1873.

No. 1131 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major General Sir C. Reid, K. C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, to fill an existing vacancy on the establishment.

No. 1132 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 859 of 1873, it is notified that no reduction will be made in the pay of teachers and monitresses who were actually holding their appointments when that order was published.

The 3rd November 1873.

No. 1133 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 41, dated 12th January 1869, and to remove any misapprehension which may exist regarding the application of that order, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following list of permanent public servants in the Bengal Presidency entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions under the above order.

2. Compensation will, however, be allowed only when the authorized ration, calculated on the cost of the *second* quality of the several articles of rations, exceeds Rs. 2-8-8 per mensem.

3. All extra pay now granted for dearness of provisions will cease, except in cases where such extra pay has been specially declared to be in addition to compensation.

4. This order in no way affects the principle on which compensation has heretofore been passed to Native Troops or fightingmen under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 454 of 27th May 1864.

List of permanent regimental and departmental establishments entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions at the 2nd Class or Follower's rate, if in receipt of less than Rs. 10 *per mensem.*

REGIMENTAL.

Bheesties.
Bildars.
Barbers.
Bullock-drivers.
Bearers.
Compounders.
Clothiers.
Cooks.
Carpenters.
Coppersmiths.
Coolies.
Chowdrees.
Dressers.
Drivers.
Elephant Mahouts.
Do. Coolies.
Flagmen.
Farriers.
Filemen.
Firemen.
Grass-cutters.
Grass Jorawallas.
Goorgahs.
Hammermen.
Lascars.
Langress.
Moochies.
Moonshees.
Muleteers.
Moulvies.
Mutsuddies.
Pundits or Grunthees.
Puckallies.
Purveyors' Servants.
Smiths.
Salootries.
Syces.
Sweepers.
Tindals.
Tailors.
Weighmen.
Washermen.

GARRISON.

Durwans.
Ghurrywallahs.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Armourers.
Blacksmiths.
Bellowsmen.
Braziers.
Bheesties.
Carpenters.
Chucklers.
Churcutters.
Coopers.
Curriers.
Coppersmiths.
Chowkeedars.
Engine-drivers.
Filemen.
Firemen.
Fitters.
Hammermen.
Lascars.
Labourers.
Moochies.
Mahouts.
Painters.
Sailmakers.
Saddlers.
Sawyers.
Sicklegars.
Stokers.
Sweepers.
Turners.
Tanners.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Bheesties.
Coolies.
Darwans.
Furnacemen.
Markmen.
Packers.
Sweepers.
Trimmers.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bheesties.
Compounders.
Coolies.
Packers.
Sicklegars.
Sweepers.
Tailors.
Tinsmiths.

STUD DEPARTMENT.

Dandies.	Manjies.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Bearers.	Jemadars.
Bildars.	Lascars,
Bheesties.	Mahouts.
Chowkeedars.	Naib Jemadars.
Coolies.	Peepawallahs.
Chuprassies.	Sirdars.
Duffadars.	Weighmen.
Drivers.	

DEPOT AND STATION STAFF HOSPITALS.

Barbers.	Dressers.
Bheesties.	Dooly Bearers and Mates.
Compounders.	Purveyor's Servants.
Clothiers.	Sweepers (Male and Female).
Cooks.	Tailors.
Coolies.	Washermen.

GARRISON QUARTER MASTER'S ESTABLISHMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

Bheesties.	Domes.
Bearers.	Engine Coolies.
Banghywallahs.	Gardeners.
Chuprassies.	Sweepers.
Coolies.	Weighmen.

CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.

As for Regimental Establishments.

SUDDER BAZAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Chowkeedars.	Weighmen.
Mutsuddies.	

5. Peons and other menial servants in offices are not entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions under this order.

No. 1134 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 180, dated the 30th August 1873, is published for general information :—

Para. 1.—With reference to your Military letter No. 31, dated the 14th February last, requesting to be informed whether an Officer about to be appointed to the reserve forces at home by being gazetted to a Militia Regiment, and being thereby placed on half-pay, is entitled to a passage at the public expense both to the port of embarkation and from thence to England, I have to acquaint you that I caused a communication to be addressed to the Secretary of State for War upon the subject, and in reply I have been informed that Officers proceeding under these circumstances to this country, are not entitled to a passage for themselves at the public expense, as they voluntarily retire on half-pay, and that they are moreover liable to defray the cost of passage of Officers who may be appointed in their succession.

No. 1135 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent; 2nd Grade, and Officiating in the 1st Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No 1136 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned students of the Agra Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 13th October 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service :—

Shahzaman Khan.	Akbur Hossein.
Mohamed Hussun Khan.	Goolam Nubbee.
Abdool Ruhman.	Lall Mohamed.

No. 1137 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned Officers of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Ressaldar Major .	Ghyazoodeen Khan	Ressaldar ..	Punjab.
Jemadar ...	Ismail Khan	Jemadar	Ditto.

No. 1138 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Major General Sir C. Reid, K. C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. D. Macpherson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 20th October 1873.

Major J. T. Bushby, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Surgeon Major J. B. Collison, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

Captain (Brevet Major) F. M. Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th October 1873.

Captain R. C. R. Clifford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 20th October 1873.

Captain F. H. Thomas, of the General List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd October 1873.

Captain A. W. R. Becher, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

Captain J Miller, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Captain W. P. Tomkins, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, British Burmah,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Captain J. Sconce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Captain R. S. Robertson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

2nd Class Apothecary T. H. Hill, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st October 1873.

No. 1139 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotion is made to the warrant grade of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to whom.
Serjeant Alfred George Fernby	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	12th August 1873	Acting Sub Conductor A. McE. Fitzgerald, reduced.

No. 1140 *of* 1873.—Ressaidar Juggutt Sing, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment of Woordie Major of the Corps.

No. 1141 *of* 1873.—ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1075, dated 15th October 1873, after the words "6*d* or 4 annas a day," insert *for six days in the week.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 4th November 1873.

No. 1142 *of* 1873.—Conductor James Ready, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1143 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd September 1873, page 4290, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
23rd September 1873.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Skene Row, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 23rd February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart Allan, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 23rd February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel William Ruxton Eneas Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 2nd March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel Adrian Hugh Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 3rd March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel William Sidney Smith Mulcaster, Madras Staff Corps,—dated 3rd March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel George Pringle, Madras Staff Corps,—dated 9th March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel John Bedingfield Knocker, Madras Staff Corps,—dated 5th April 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel John Innis Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 24th April 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 21st May 1873.

No. 1144 *of* 1873.—Captain J. Smith and Lieutenant W. Alexander are, at their own request, permitted to resign their appointments in the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

No. 1145 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of it on her late husband for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty:—

Name of Claimant	Age.		Height		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission	Date of Committee's proceedings.	For what Period	By what Pension Pay Master Payable
	Years.	Months.	Feet	Inches					Name	Rank	Last Corps.				
Nujeebah ...	40		5		Pathan ...	Two swellings under each forearm, said to be birth-marks.	Buxar, Kherra, Meerut	Widow .	Durryah .	Trooper ...	5th Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery	12th Sept. 1876	8th Aug 1872.	For three years.	N W P.

No. 1146 *of* 1873.—The following promotions by Brevet are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.—*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant William Henry Browne,—20th October 1873.
Lieutenant George William Beresford,—26th October 1873.

No. 1147 *of* 1873.—Ismail, local student of the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 1148 *of* 1873.—Short service Syces Muddhe Khan and Bucktower, of the F. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, declared unfit for further service on account of injuries sustained in the execution of their duty, are granted the injury pension in the 3rd degree, *viz*, Re. 1-8-0 per mensem, respectively.

The stipends will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of payment.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 31st October 1873:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
Governor General's Body Guard.	Riding Master H. Robinson	Oct. 20, 1873	Ballygunge	Testate ...	Widow, Mrs Rebecca Robinson, Executrix, Ballygunge.
Medical Establishment.	Surgeon Major H. C. Cutcliffe.	„ 24, „	Calcutta.		
Subordinate Medical Department.	Apothecary W. Mayes ...	„ 15, „	Sealkote.		

From 1st to the 6th November 1873.

Ordnance Department.	Honorary Captain J. Doyle...	Oct. 27, 1873	Dalhousie.		
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieut.-Colonel G. Hamilton...	„ 29, „	Umballa.		
Ditto ...	Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Quin ...	„ 31, „	Ditto.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

STATEMENT of Deposit made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 24th to 30th October 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate	Amount of donation batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	How disposed of: Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co's Rs	Equivalent in Sterling	Rate of exchange
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
25th Oct. 1873	*a)* William Mainwaring Sloane Bolton ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	106th Foot ...	...	12th Aug. 1873	Intestate	2,886 8 10	...	2,886 8 10					
						TOTAL	2,886 8 10	...	2,886 8 10					

(*a*). Brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Hely Frederick Bolton, Bombay Staff Corps.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service from 1st to 6th November 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of moneys accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
3rd Nov. 1873	Charles Shaw (*a*) ...	Major ...	Staff Corps ...	...	12th Aug. 1873	Intestate	1,192 10 0	...	1,192 10 0					
						TOTAL ...	1,192 10 0		1,192 10 0					

(*a*) *Widow:* Mrs. Harriette Anne Sophia Shaw—*Children:* George James Murray, Percy Charles William. Administrator General administering.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd November 1873.

No 10 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In Marine Notification No. 9, dated 1st October 1873, for "Section 2, Act I of 1873," read Section 2, Act I of 1870.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 1st November 1873.

No. 687.—The services of Mr. W. F. Hill, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are dispensed with.

The 3rd November 1873.

No. 688.—Major C. M. Browne, R. E., Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Military Works, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in the Military Works Branch, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 689.—The under-mentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed from the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

Mr. J. Benton ...	To the Punjab Irrigation Branch.
„ W. de W. Peel ...	
Mr. C. W. Hodson ...	To the Northern Bengal Railway.
„ R. A. Way	
Mr R. G Kennedy ...	To Bengal.
„ C. A Mills .	

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 27th October 1873.

Captain F. A. Wilson, Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Jowrah, returned, on the 24th instant, from the privilege leave granted in Notification dated 8th August 1873, and assumed charge of the duties of his Office from Lieutenant E. L. Durand on the forenoon of that day.

The 30th October 1873.

The privilege leave granted in Notification, dated 30th September 1873, to Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Boundary Settlement Officer, and ex-officio Political Assistant, Bhopal, is extended to thirty-two days.

Captain Dalrymple availed himself of the leave in question on the forenoon of the 28th August, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th September 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 1st November 1873.

No. 10.—One month's privilege leave, granted in this Administration Notification, No. 8 of the 1st September last, to Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Bundelkhund Road Division, is cancelled.

G. R. GIBBS, *Captain, Asstt. Secy.,*
for *Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.*

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Manpoor, the 27th October 1873.

No. 895.—Baboo Eshan Chunder Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, returned from the sick leave granted him as per Government of India Notification No. 1560G., dated 31st July 1872, and assumed charge of his duties and the Ajmere Treasury on the forenoon of the 16th October 1873 from Pundit Bhagram.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 27th October 1873.

The following temporary arrangements are made :—

Major W. Hill, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to officiate as Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.

Captain F. Cumming, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, to be Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, during Major Hill's absence, or till further orders.

Captain E. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

Captain C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is, as a temporary measure, appointed to officiate as Town and Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, *vice* Major E. D. Gompertz, appointed by the Government of India to be Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
for *Offg. Secretary.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October 1873.

No. 99.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 662, dated 23rd October 1873, Sergeant W. Haywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, is posted to 3rd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 28th October 1873.

No. 20.—Mr. A. I. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, appointed to this Circle by Inspector General's, Military Works, No. 5690, dated 18th September 1873, reported his arrival to the Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, to which Division he has been posted on the forenoon of 23rd October 1873.

No. 21.—Sub-Conductor G. Blake, Barrack Master, Rawulpindee, rejoined from privilege leave granted him in Inspector General's, Military Works, Notification No. 75, dated 15th August 1873, on the forenoon of 25th October 1873.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 1st November 1873.

No. 17.—Anundrao Luximon, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Puchmurree Division, Military Works, on the 27th October 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1873.

No. 5.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Paul Agabeg Peters to be Probationary Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1873.

The following promotions are made in the Junior Department of the Topographical Survey of India from the dates specified :—

Mr. A. James, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Eastern Division, Central Provinces Survey, to 1st Grade, from the 1st September 1873.

Mr. H. T. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 5 Bhopal and Malwa Survey, to 2nd Grade, from the 1st November 1873.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 7 Rajputana and Simla Survey, to 3rd Grade, from the 1st September 1873.

Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 1 Gwalior and Central India Survey, to 3rd Grade, from the 1st September 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 28th October 1873.

No. 70.—The following promotions are made with effect from 1st of October 1873 :—

Mr. T. Kinney, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Bryson, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1873.

No. 23.—Mr. R. D. G. Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd October 1873.

List of Offices opened and closed during the month of October 1873.

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	REMARKS.
Guneshkhund ...	Bombay	20th ...	Closed.
Mahableshwar ...	Ditto ...	10th ...	Opened.
Matheran ...	Ditto	1st ...	Ditto.
Parell ...	Ditto	20th ...	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 31st October 1873.

No. 50.—Mr. F. H. Landon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from leave granted to him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Gazette Notifications No. 228, dated 28th March 1873, and No. 613, dated 25th September 1873, on the afternoon of the 28th October 1873, and is posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.

The 3rd November 1873.

No. 51.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 48, dated 16th October 1873, Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over, and Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over, charge of the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway, on the 1st November 1873.

A. E. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st November 1873.

No. 12.—Executive Engineer Mr. J. Span reported his return from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 27th October.

Mr. Span was detained at Simla on special duty by order of the Government of India after the expiry of his leave up to the 22nd instant.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 31st October 1873.

No. 27.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Deputy Controller (State) Railway Accounts for Central India, is granted fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th October 1873.

No. 28.—Mr. W. Doyle, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, on being permitted in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 604, dated 20th September 1873, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, quitted the service from the 6th October 1873.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Superintending Engineer.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 4th November 1873.

Baboo Srinath Roy, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Public Works Code, Chapter III, Section VII, para. 23 A, with effect from the 14th October 1873.

W. SHEPHERD, *Captain, R. E.,*
Consg Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 1st November 1873.

No. 132.—Lalla Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him by Gazette Notification No. 97, dated 16th August 1873, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1873. The unexpired portion of two days' leave is therefore cancelled.

No. 133.—Mr. H. Leonard, Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him by Public Works Department Notification No. 515, dated 8th August 1873, and took over charge of the Office of Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, from Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, on the forenoon of the 25th October 1873. The unexpired portion of two days' leave is therefore cancelled.

No. 134.—Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, Officiating Superintending Engineer, took over charge of the Rawulpindee District from Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 25th October 1873.

No. 135.—Mr. C. H. Berry, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by *Gazette of India* (Part I) Notification No. 610, dated 23rd September 1873, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1873. Mr. Berry is posted to the Ravee Section.

No. 136.—With reference to Notification Nos. 68 and 93, dated 5th July and 9th August 1873, respectively, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. Assistant Engineer F. J. E. Spring, this Officer availed himself of the leave on the forenoon of the 21st October 1873.

No. 137.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of Works, Ravee Section, is allowed one day's privilege leave, with effect from 17th September 1873, in extension of the two months' leave granted by Notification No. 67, dated 5th July 1873.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 31st October 1873.

No. 1482.—Mr. G. R. Clarke, Executive Engineer, reported his return to duty at Ajmere from the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 1069, dated 4th August 1873, on the forenoon of the 28th instant.

A. THUEY,
Offg. Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th October 1873.

No. 284.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, received charge of the Kotri Stores Depôt and Magazine from Mr. H. P. Edwards on the 22nd instant, assuming charge of the duties of the Principal Store-keeper on the same date.

No. 285.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 596 of 17th September, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, reported his return from the privilege and departmental leave granted him on the forenoon of this date, taking over charge of his office from Mr. Geo. A. James, Accountant, 1st Grade.

The 30th October 1873.

No. 286.—Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return from the privilege and departmental leave granted in this Office Notification No. 161, dated 5th July 1873, on the afternoon of this day, receiving charge of the Mooltan District from Captain A. C. B. Wither, Officiating Superintending Engineer.

No. 287.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 665 of 23rd instant, Private James Hammond, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, joined the Office of the Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 27th idem.

The 1st November 1873.

No. 288.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 289.—Mr. E. Williams, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Shoojabad Division Mooltan District, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months, with effect from the 14th October 1873.

No. 290.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan District to the Sutlej Bridge Division, with effect from the 1st October 1873.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1873.

Baboo Eshan Chunder Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, having returned from the sick leave and resumed charge of the Ajmere Treasury, is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

E. W. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1873.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. H. B. Sterndale to be Agent of the Mirzapore Branch.

Mr. F. M. Young, of Head Office, to be Acting Accountant at Lucknow Branch, in room of Mr. Maxwell Logan, appointed Accountant at Nagpore.

A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Mozufferpore, in Tirhoot, under the management of Mr. G. Mackilligin.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 4th November 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ..		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,47,596	8	9
	Rs A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,22,53,624 2 0	3,31,44,180	6	10
General Treasury Balance at Branches ..	2,08,90,556 4 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,00,73,757	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,83,172	6	6
Sundries		5,81,942	9	8
TOTAL ...		8,76,30,649	7	11

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,66,30,575	3	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		42,04,642	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		23,66,335	6	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		1,99,27,687	5	9
Dead Stock		11,40,302	2	10
Stamps		12,563	13	0
Balances with other Banks ...		6,03,811	0	11
Sundries		90,619	4	5
Bullion		2,93,555	13	6
		4,52,70,092	5	2
	Rs A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,28,03,747 0 1	4,23,60,557	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,95,56,810 2 8			
TOTAL ...		8,76,30,649	7	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 6th November* 1873. } F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 27th, 1873 ...	4,615	...	4,686	1,06,503	15,91,487
„ 28th, „ ...	...	...	4,686	1,06,503	15,91,487
„ 29th, „ ...	...	...	4,686	1,06,868	15,91,487
„ 30th, „ ...	Holiday.				
„ 31st, „ ...					
Nov. 1st, „ ...	...	...	4,686	1,06,868	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 3rd November* 1873. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6119 ...	L/B 69699 ...	10 ...	Pte. John Bunce.
	L/B 61340 ...	5 ...	
6121 ...	L/B 18921 ...	50 ...	Abdoolla Moosah.
6124 ...	L/B 59023 ...	100 ...	Seetulpersad Bhuggut.
	„ 59025 ...	100 ...	
	„ 59030 ...	100 ...	
	„ 59031 ...	100 ...	
6139 ...	L/B 61778 ...	100 ...	Babu Gopalkisto Palit.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
6120 ...	L/10 45593 ...	20 ...	W. Ridler, Esq.
6122 ...	L/8 29466 ...	100 ...	Nanabhoy Hormusjee Hadowna.
6123 ...	A/94 06908 } wrongly joined ,, 06906 }	20 ...	Babu Nundololl Dutt.
6125 ...	L/3 84410 ...	10 ...	Babu Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee.
6126 ...	A/99 97266 } wrongly joined ,, 97268 }	20 ...	S. Nojeeboollah.
6127 ...	L/19 91610 ...	20 ...	Babu Preonath Roy Chowdhory.
6128 ...	L/9 17294 } wrongly joined ,, 17292 }	5 ...	Bissun Tewary.
6129 ...	A/97 10238 ...	1,000 ...	Revd. A. Mariotti.
6131 ..	A/83 91197 } wrongly joined ,, 91196 }	50 ...	Messrs. Todd, Finlay & Co.
6132 ..	L/3 60788 ...	10 ...	R. Williamson, Esq.
6133 ...	L/6 02253 ...	10 ...	The Offg. Manager, Agra Bank, Calcutta.
	L/8 06436 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 82615 ...	10 ...	
6135 ...	A/50 47347 ...	10 ...	Messrs. Ernest & Co.
6136 ...	L/9 69843 } wrongly joined ,, 69913 }	5 ...	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
6137 ...	L/8 34390	100 ...	Woodoy Chund.
6138 ...	L/5 05560 } wrongly joined ,, 05559 }	10 ...	L. D. Tores, Esq.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; CALCUTTA, *The 6th November* 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
155 ...	E/2 11379 ...	500 ..	Baboo Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, Commissariat Gomashta, 6-13 R. A., Jutogh.
156 ...	E/3 38971 ...	100 ...	The Assistant Inspector General of Police, Postal Department, Lahore.
157 ...	E/4 38060 ...	50 ...	Khoora Sing, Meerut.
	,, 26568 ...	50 ...	
	,, 14947 ...	50 ...	
	,, 14948 ...	50 ...	
	E/5 44756 ...	100 ...	
	,, 44757 ...	100 ...	
159 ...	E/2 29378 ...	50 ...	Mr. H. B. Blake, Police Inspector, Lahore.
161 ...	E/5 32356 ...	20 ...	Bhola Nath, Head Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, Military Works, Murree.
	,, 45574 ...	20 ...	
	,, 46392 ...	20 ...	
	,, 46893 ...	20 ...	
	,, 47759 ...	20 ...	
	,, 47868 ...	20 ...	
	,, 50142 ...	20 ...	
	,, 55112 ...	20 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 1st November* 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Assistant Accountant General, In charge of Currency Office.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	No. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
149 ...	B/58 79927 ...	5 ...	R. K. Williams, Esq., Chepauk, Madras.
	,, 79928 ...	5 ...	
	,, 79929 ...	5 ...	
151 ...	B/66 19090 ..	50 ..	Rassacala Veerasawmy Chetty, Mundy Merchant, Vellore.
	B/78 31863 ...	100 ...	
	,, 93011 ...	100 ...	
	,, 94303 ...	100 ...	
	B/88 13919 ...	100 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
67 ...	B/50 88998 wrongly joined	10 ...	Cawder Mohideen Saib, No. 25, High, Road, Triplicane, Madras.
	,, 88999 wrongly joined		
142 ...	B/56 33084 ...	5 ...	M. Ramaswamy Naidu, Malbund Street, Bruce Pettah, Bellary.
	B/60 69152 ...	20 ...	
153 ...	B/58 67987 ...	100 ...	Colonel R. R. Ricketts, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 27th October 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
	Rs.	
J/5 50412 ...	100 ...	Rapakula Veerasawmy Chetty, of Vellore.
,, 56492 ...	100 ..	
J/4 35798 ...	50 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 30th Ocober 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	No. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
70 ...	C/89 37297 ...	10 ...	Mrs. C. Shea, Nursingpore.
78 ...	C/78 32446 ...	20 ...	Mr. Charles Sheriffe Wiseman, East Street, Poona.
85 ...	C/80 85463 ...	10 ...	Ramchundra Mahadew, No. 550, Dadurmahim.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 29th October 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEMORANDUM.

Simla, the 25th October 1873.

Relating to the treatment of covers destined for the Governor General's Camp during His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed tour.

No. 4234.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Simla on or about Tuesday, 11th November, for Agra, whence, after a halt of eleven days, he will visit Bhurtpore, Deeg, Muttra, Shekoabad, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Allahabad, arriving at Calcutta on the 10th December.

2. All covers intended for delivery in the Governor General's Camp should be directed to "The Governor General's Camp." Such covers will be transmitted direct to the Camp, but all other covers bearing the name of any Post Town will be forwarded according to their addresses.

3. Public Departments attached to the Government of India, local Governments and Administrations, and others, are requested to note this rule in view to the correct direction of correspondence intended for the Governor General's Camp.

The 28th October 1873.

Consequent upon the establishment of a British Post Office at Beyrout, correspondence may now be sent to that place at the following rates:—

Correspondence for Beyrout viâ *Bombay through British Post Office at Alexandria.*

	A.	P.
Letters per ½ oz.	8	8
Newspapers not exceeding 4 ozs.	1	4
Packets of books and patterns not exceeding 1 oz.	1	4
Ditto ditto exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs. ...	2	8
Ditto ditto exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs. ...	4	0
Every additional 4 ozs. or fraction thereof...	4	0

2. Letters for Beyrout can be registered by the above-mentioned route on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

3. The prepayment of letters is optional, and that of newspapers, books, and patterns compulsory.

FRED. R. HOGG,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1873.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Maharatta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer *Statesman*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th November, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th November.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 1st November 1873.

Beggs, S.
Brig Bullub Doss.
Carrison, J R
Coemray, Mrs.
Damerum, W.
D'Aguilar, F. B. E.
D'Cruz, Mrs.
D'Mello, P. M.
DeCourson and Co.
Deveria, J.
Edwards, E.
Fanthome, R. B.
Fraser, Mrs. A. C.
Fredericki, J. H.
Gray, Mrs. A. G.
Harris, Mrs. A.
Hermon, Miss J.
Hero Chunder Banerjee.
Jones, Mrs. M.
Kellock, W. T.
Lake, Mr.
Leate, Mrs. A.
McKinnon, A.
Moore, Mr.
Mop, R. M.
Newbeig, Mrs.
O Donnell, A.
Office of the "Extracts of the Month."
Ongshoo Prokas Gangooly.
Paul, M.
Peters, J.
Raban, J G.
Radcliffe, Mrs. J. H.
Ram Lall Khettry.
Richardson, A.
Robertson, J. S.
Ronald, F. M.
Saunders, Mr.
Smith, C. M.
Smith, Miss.
Smyth, Pte
Snel, Mrs. M.
Stretti, Sigr. G.
St. Quinton, G. H.
Tanillson, F.
Thomas, Miss H.
Vincent.
Walker, J
Webster, J.
Webster, J. H.
Wood, J. A.
Wymouth, Mrs.
Zavie Thaler.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Abramovitz, T.
Gartside, R.
Harrison, D.
Hawkes, R. W.
Helkit, J.
"Herbert."
Hudson, G.
Jeffreys, A F.
Jennings, L. A.
Krishna Gobindo Gupta.
Lewis, W. S.
T. F.

Registered Letters.

Abdoola Hussen.
Ark.
Baboo Hurree Chunder.
Beancoin, A., Esq.
Bholnauth Paul.
Hawkes, R. W.
Kissen Nath Mookerjee.
Kissen Misser.
Moonshee Abdool Kadir.
Munsaram.
Ram Churn.
Robb, James, Mr.
Shaik Yad Ally.
Tara Chand Roy.
Thomson, H., Mrs.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Notice is hereby given under Article XVII (18) of the Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund that the following propositions will be proposed at the Half-Yearly Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Fund to be held in Calcutta in the month of January 1874 :—

I.—That no surplus be declared or distributed, and that no scheme for increase of benefits or reduction of subscriptions be allowed to come into force until after reference to a professional Actuary; provided that any benefits that may be distributed shall have retrospective effect from the 1st April 1873.

II.—That in referring to the Actuary for a valuation of the Fund, he be supplied with information showing in detail the grounds for apprehending a future decrease in the average gross salaries of Subscribers during their term of service, and that his advice be obtained as to the surplus which should reasonably remain undistributed as a margin to ensure the solvency of the Fund while maintaining the present benefits and present rates of subscription.

In the event of the above resolutions being carried, it will be further moved "that a Committee, representing all grades of the Service, be appointed to assist the Managers in giving effect to the second resolution."

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UNITED SERVICE CLUB;
CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1873.

H. J. S. COTTON, C. S.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, is published by order of His Excellency the Governor General :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue in the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the amended Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this Final Report.

Note by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th February 1873.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1930 A, dated 6th September 1873, and enclosures.
Memorandum by E. Atkinson, Esq.
" by H. Hobart, Esq., dated 12th May 1873.
" by C. Currie, Esq., " 17th "
Remarks by C. W. Carpenter, Esq., " 21st "
Note by E. Buck, Esq., " 23rd "
Remarks by R. M. Edwards, Esq., " 24th "
Note by J. R. Reid, Esq., " 27th "
Memorandum by F. C. Chapman, Esq., " 29th "
Note by Bábu Gangápershád of Bareli, dated 26th May 1873.
Note by His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypur.
Memorial from the Zamindárs of Jaunpur.
Note by Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, dated 20th September 1873.

2. We have altered the definition of 'mahál' so as to render our intention clearer, and we have omitted as useless the definition of 'tenant.'

3. We have made the power of the Collector of the District to transfer cases from his own file clearly extend to all cases whether arising under the provisions of the intended Act or otherwise.

4. We have enabled the Local Government to devote a portion of the patwári rate to the payment of charges incurred for the supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records.

5. We have empowered (clause thirty-nine) the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, to make general rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

6. We have provided (clause forty-six) that in the case of a mahál held by co-sharers in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall distribute the assessment among the co-sharers.

7. In clauses 47, 49 and 51 we have altered the allowance to the person excluded from settlement to an allowance not less than 5 nor more than 15 per cent. on the proposed assessment.

8. In clause 64 we have provided that the Settlement Officer shall record the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and any other matter which, by the rules to be framed under clause 255, he may be directed to record.

9. In clause 65 we have provided for consolidating with rent the cesses paid by tenants of land, whether revenue-free or assessed to revenue. We have also declared that the Settlement Officer shall record a list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village-custom, if generally or specially sanctioned by Government, and that the Local Government may impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned conditions as to conservancy, police, &c., connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied.

10. We have transferred to the Rent Act the clauses (70, 71 and 74) relating to tenants at fixed rates, privileged tenants and occupancy-tenants.

11. In clauses 72 and 76 we have reduced to ten years the term for which the rent of privileged tenants and occupancy-tenants shall be fixed in all districts. This alteration has been made because the majority of us, having regard to the weighty opinions given in favour of shortening the term, think it the more prudent course.

12. We have extended clause 78 (as to the joinder of tenants in suits for enhancement or abatement) to suits for commutation of rent.

13. We have made it clear that the clause relating to the commutation of rent in kind to money-rent applies to cases in which the rent is paid by rates varying with the crop, or partly in such way and partly in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop.

14. We have provided that clause 83 (as to resumption of rent-free grants) shall not apply to cases where land is held rent-free under a judicial decision or to cases where land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration, and a resumption of such land has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by the Indian Limitation Act, second schedule, No. 130.

15. As to the partition of lands held in severalty, we have provided that the aggregate revenue of the new mahâls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahâl immediately before partition.

16. We have declared that no partition shall be disallowed on the ground of incompactness except with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

17. We have enabled the Board, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules as to the instalments, &c., by which the revenue is to be paid.

18. We have expressly declared that no interest shall be demanded on arrears of revenue.

19. As to sales of land for arrears of revenue, we have followed Act I of 1845 in declaring that certain leases shall not be deemed to be 'incumbrances' within the meaning of clause 165.

20. We have empowered the Collector of the District to postpone such sales, reporting such postponements to the Commissioner.

21. In the case of sales of land other than that on which the arrear accrued, we have provided (clause 188) that no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by the defaulter in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceedings.

22. To the list of persons held "disqualified to manage their own lands" we have added persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, toe b disqualified.

23. In clause 213 we have required the officer making an investigation under the clauses therein mentioned, where the evidence is not taken down in full by him, to record a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness.

24. As to reference to arbitration, we have excluded cases provided for by clauses 113 and 116 from those which a Settlement Officer may refer without the parties' consent.

25. We have also provided that the officer making the reference shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom they shall be paid.

26. In clause 239 we have excluded the Civil Courts from taking cognizance of the amount of any rate or cess to be assessed under any Act for the time being in force, on any mahâl or share of a mahâl

27. We have added to the schedule of repealed enactments so much of Regulation III of 1803 as has not been repealed, and section twenty-six of Regulation V of 1803.

28. We have altered section two of Act XL of 1858, so as to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts proprietors of estates not assessed to revenue who are under the protection of the Court of Wards.

29. We have for the present confined the operation of the intended Act to the regulation parts of the North-Western Provinces. We have made several changes in arrangement and wording, and we recommend that the Bill as amended should be passed. But we are of opinion that it has undergone such alterations as to render its re-publication desirable.

J. F. D. INGLIS.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. E. EGERTON.

SIMLA;
The 15th October 1873.

LAND REVENUE (N.-W. PROVINCES) BILL.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces except those specified in the first schedule hereto annexed;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all rules prescribed, appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to any of the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred and published under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

'Mahál.' (1.) "Mahál" means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of the land-revenue, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, and

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed.

'Collector of the District.' (2.) "Collector of the District" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a District:

'Commissioner.' (3.) "Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a Division:

'Rent.' (4.) "Rent" means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

Sír-land.' (5.) "Sír-land" means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since; or,

(b) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, for twelve years; or,

(c) land recognized by village custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Annual value.' (6.) "Annual value" means double the amount of the revenue, or, in the case of mahále permanently assessed or exempt from the payment of revenue, double the amount that would be assessable on such mahále if they were liable to assessment or revision of assessment:

'Incumbrance.' (7.) "Incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of private contract:

'Agricultural year.' (8.) "Agricultural year" means a year commencing on the first day of July, and ending on the thirtieth day of June:

'Revenue Court.' (9.) "Revenue Court" means all or any of the following authorities, (that is to say) all members of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners, Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Settlement Officers, Assistant Settlement Officers and Tahsíldárs:

'Board.' (10.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces:

'Minor.' (11.) "Minor" means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

4. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the revenue of the said territories is vested in the Board, subject to the Local Government.

Subject to the orders of the Local Government, the Board shall sit in any place in the North-Western Provinces that it thinks fit, and it shall have the powers conferred by Chapter VII of this Act on Commissioners and Collectors.

Appointment of Members of Board.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall appoint, and may from time to time remove, the members of the Board.

Power to distribute business.

6. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to rules which it may from time to time prescribe, the Board may distribute its business and make such territorial division of its jurisdiction amongst its members as to the Board may seem fit.

Orders of Member to be orders of Board.

All orders made or decrees passed by a Member of the Board in accordance with such distribution or division shall be held to be the orders or decrees (as the case may be) of the Board.

Alteration or reversal of orders.

7. No decree or order coming under the consideration of the Board on appeal or on being called for or reported for orders, shall be altered or reversed without the concurrent judgment of two Members of the Board.

Reference to Local Government in case of difference of opinion.

8. When the Members of the Board are equally divided in opinion as to the order to be made in any matter coming under their consideration otherwise than on appeal, the question regarding which there is such division shall be referred for decision to the Local Government.

Power of Board to review and alter its orders and decrees.

9. The Board may review, and may rescind, alter or confirm, any order made by itself, or by any of its Members in the course of its non-judicial business.

But no decree passed by it judicially shall be so reviewed except on the application of a party to the cause within ninety days from the passing of the decree, or, if good cause be shown, within any longer period.

Members not empowered to alter each other's orders.

A single Member vested with all or any of the powers of the Board shall not have power to alter or reverse a decree or order passed by the Board or by any Member other than himself.

Power to authorize Member to exercise powers of Board.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may authorize any Member of the Board to perform or exercise, either generally or in any particular locality, all or any of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on the Board.

Commissioners of Division.

11. The Local Government shall appoint in each Division a Commissioner, who shall within his Division exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Division under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, and who shall, subject to the control of the Board, exercise authority over all the Revenue Officers in his Division.

Collector of the District.

12. The Local Government shall appoint in each District an officer, who shall be the Collector of the District, and shall exercise throughout his District all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector or an Assistant Collector by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The Local Government may confer on any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District, and all powers so conferred shall be exercised subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

Assistant Collectors.

13. The Local Government may appoint to each district as many other persons as it thinks fit to be Assistant Collectors of the first or second class.

All such Assistant Collectors and all other persons employed in collecting the land-revenue or in maintaining revenue-records shall be subordinate to the Collector of the District.

Power to alterlimits of Divisions, &c., and to form Sub-divisions.

14. The Local Government may from time to time alter the limits of any Division, District or Tahsíl, and may divide any District into Sub-divisions, and from time to time alter the limits of such Sub-divisions.

All existing tahsíls shall be Sub-divisions of districts until they are so altered.

Assistant Collector in charge of Sub-division of District.

15. The Local Government may place any Assistant Collector of the first class in charge of one or more Sub-divisions of a District, and may at any time remove him therefrom.

Such Assistant Collector shall be called an Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, and shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate its powers under this section to the Collector of the District, and may revoke such delegation.

Subordination of Revenue Officers.

16. Every officer of a Sub-division of a District employed in collecting the land-revenue or in maintaining revenue-records shall be subordinate to the Assistant Collector (if any) in charge of such Sub-division, subject to the general control of the Collector of the District.

Conferring of powers.

17. In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons by name, or classes of officials generally, by their official titles.

Transfer of cases to subordinates.

18. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division or a District, or Officer in charge of a Settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases, arising under the provisions of this Act or otherwise for enquiry or decision from his own file to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class,

Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.

or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue Officer subordinate to them respectively, and may deal with such case or class themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same.

Power to vary and cancel powers.

19. The Local Government may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Collector of the District in case o temporary vacancy.

20. If the Collector of the District dies, or is otherwise disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the District in revenue matters shall be held to be the Collector of the District under this Act until the Local Government appoints a successor to the Collector so dying or otherwise disabled, and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

Powers of officers transferred to another district.

21. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act in any district is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, be held to be invested with the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Appointment of Tahsíldárs.

22. Tahsíldárs shall be appointed by the Board, subject to such rules as to qualification or otherwise as the Local Government may make under section two hundred and fifty-five.

Power to form and alter patwáris' circles.

23. The Collector of the District, or the Settlement Officer, with the sanction of the Board, may arrange all the villages of such district in patwáris' circles, and may, from time to time, alter the limits of such circles.

But no such arrangement or alteration shall be final unless and until it has been sanctioned by the Board.

Appointment of patwárí to each circle.

24. A patwárí shall be appointed to each circle, whether the mahál in such circle are assessed to revenue or not.

Nomination and appointment of patwáris to fill vacancies.

25. On the occurrence of a vacancy by the death or dismissal of a patwárí or otherwise, the proprietors of the circle in which the vacancy has occurred, or the persons standing in their place, shall in accordance with local custom nominate a successor, who shall be appointed by the Collector of the District or Settlement Officer, or Assistant Collector.

Which nominee to be appointed in case of disagreement.

26. In case of disagreement as to the nominee, the Collector or Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector shall ascertain the local custom, if any, and shall appoint the person nominated in accordance therewith.

Where no such custom can be ascertained, the Collector, Settlement Officer, or Assistant Collector shall appoint the nominee of those proprietors who represent the largest amount of annual value in the circle, or of the persons standing in their place.

If a mahál is held under direct management, or if the proprietor be under the charge of the Court of Wards, the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division, shall be held to be the proprietor for the purpose of nominating a patwárí under this section.

Appointment of patwárí in case of failure or neglect of person entitled to nominate.

27. If the persons in whom the nomination is vested neglect to nominate a successor to the patwárí within fifteen days from the occurrence of the vacancy, the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector shall call on them by notice to make the nomination, and if they fail to do so within fifteen days from the receipt of notice, the Collector shall make the appointment.

Procedure in case of nomination of unfit person.

28. If the person or persons in whom the nomination is vested nominate a man disqualified by any cause to perform the duties of a patwárí or in the nomination neglect to follow the local custom, the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or the Assistant Collector shall refuse to appoint the nominee; and if no fit person be nominated within fifteen days from the date of the notification of such refusal, he shall himself appoint a person to the vacant office.

Preference to member of patwárí's family.

Provided that the Collector of the District, Settlement Officer or Assistant Collector, in making the appointment under this and the last preceding section, shall always give preference to any member of the late patwárí's family, not disqualified by reason of minority or otherwise to perform the duties of the office.

Payment of patwáris.

29. A rate may be imposed by order of the Collector of the District or the Settlement Officer, on the annual value or on the cultivated area of all the mahále composing the circle of each patwárí, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other, for defraying the salary of such patwárí, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwárí's records.

Fixing amount of rate.

30. The amount of the rate to be imposed under section twenty-nine in any District or Sub-division of a District, shall be determined by the Board under the orders of the Local Government:

Provided that such rate shall not exceed three per cent. on the annual value of the rated mahál, and that the amount to be imposed on each mahál shall be fixed in the temporarily settled districts for the term of settlement, and in permanently-settled districts for thirty years, or such shorter period as the Local Government may direct.

Collection of rate.

31. The rate shall be collected with the revenue, and shall, in case of default, be recoverable by the same process as arrears of revenue.

Salaries of patwáris.

32. The amount of the salaries of the patwáris shall be fixed from time to time by the Board under the orders of the Local Government.

Appointment of Kánúngos and filling vacancies among them.

33. One or more Kánúngos may be appointed in each tahsíl for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Kánúngo, preference shall be given to some duly qualified member of a family in which the office of Kánúngo of the tahsíl or any part thereof is hereditary.

If no such qualified member can be found, then one of the patwáris of the tahsíl shall, if duly qualified, be appointed to the vacancy, and failing any person duly qualified among them, some other fit and competent person shall be appointed thereto.

Amount of Kánúngos' salaries.

34. The amount of the salaries of the Kánúngos shall from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

Kánúngos and patwáris to be public servants, and their records public records.

35. Every Kánúngo and patwárí, and every person appointed temporarily to discharge the duties of any such officer, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

and all official records and papers kept by any such officer shall be held to be public records and the property of Government.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT.

Notification as to settlement.

36. Whenever the Local Government thinks that any local area liable to be brought under settlement shall be so brought, it shall publish a notification specifying such area and declaring whether the settlement is to include the assessment of the land-revenue or the preparation of the revenue records or both.

Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.

37. Such local area shall be held to be under settlement from the date of the notification published under section

thirty-six until the issue of another notification declaring settlement operations to be closed therein.

Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.

Every district or local area under settlement at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be held to be under settlement within the meaning of this section without the issue of the notification prescribed by section thirty-six.

Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.

38. The Local Government may from time to time appoint an officer to be in charge of the settlement of one or more districts, or part of a district, and as many Assistant Settlement Officers as to it may seem fit; and such officers shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by this Act so long as such district or districts or part of a district is or are under settlement.

Local Government to issue rules as to mode of assessment and to fix period of settlement.

39. The Local Government shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, frame and issue rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.

40. When any district, or part of a district, is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall have power to call upon all proprietors, by proclamation to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in each village, to erect within fifteen days such boundary-marks as he may think necessary to define the limits of their villages, mahâls, or fields; and in default of their compliance within the time specified in the notice, he may cause such boundary-marks to be erected, and he shall recover the cost of the erection from the proprietors, as if it were an arrear of revenue.

In case of dispute concerning any boundary-marks, the Settlement Officer shall decide such dispute on the basis of possession, or may refer it to arbitration, as provided for in section two hundred and eighteen to section two hundred and twenty-nine (both inclusive).

Power of Settlement and Survey Officers to enter on lands.

41. All Settlement Officers and all officers in charge of a survey made in connection with the revenue, and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may do all acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement or survey, as the case may be.

Power to require attendance of persons concerned.

42. The Settlement Officer may order all persons, whose presence is in his opinion necessary for the purposes of settlement or survey, to attend at any specified time and place, and to produce any written document in their possession or power; and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey such order.

With whom settlement to be made.

43. The settlement shall be made with the proprietor of the land; or, if the proprietor have transferred possession of his land to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee.

Settlement of mahâl in possession of lunatic or minor.

If, at the time of settlement, a mahâl or any share thereof, be in the possession of a lunatic, minor, or other person incapable of making a contract, the settlement shall be made with his guardian or manager on his behalf.

Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors or their elected representatives.

44. When several persons hold a mahâl, the Settlement Officer shall have power to make a joint settlement with all such persons, or with their representatives elected according to the custom of the mahâl.

Framing and reporting proposals of assessment.

45. Whenever the Settlement Officer frames proposals of assessment he shall report them through the Commissioner to the Board in accordance with the rules made under section two hundred and fifty-five and after receipt of the orders of the Board thereon, and subject to such orders, he shall declare to the persons with whom the settlement is to be made the assessment proposed for their mahâls.

Declaration of assessment to persons concerned.

Such declaration shall be made on a date to be notified by proclamation at the tahsîl in which such mahâls are situated.

Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.

46. If the persons with whom the settlement is to be made agree to the assessment so proposed, they shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Board directs, to pay such assessment, and in mahâls in which the land or part of the land is held in severalty the Settlement Officer shall distribute such assessment on the lands so held.

Enforcement o custom as to re-distribution of land and adjustment of revenue of shares.

47. In any mahâl where, by the established custom, the land or the amount of revenue payable by each sharer is subject to periodical re-distribution or re-adjustment, the Settlement Officer may, on application of the co-sharers, enforce such re-distribution or re-adjustment according to the established custom of the mahâl.

Exclusion of person declining or failing to accept settlement.

48. If the person to be settled with refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer, or fail to accept such assessment within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five, the Settlement Officer shall report the case to the Board, and the Board may direct that the person so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement for such term not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Board shall fix. And the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Board may either farm the mahâl or hold it under direct management during such term or any part thereof.

Allowance to person excluded.

In such case, the person so excluded, shall be entitled (subject to the orders of the Board) to an allowance of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the proposed assessment.

Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.

49. If in a pattîdârî or imperfect pattîdârî mahâl some of the co-sharers refuse or fail within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section

forty-five to accept the proposed assessment, the shares of the persons so refusing or failing shall be dealt with under the provisions of section forty-eight, and they shall receive an allowance as laid down in that section in proportion to their respective shares in the mahál.

Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.

Provided that the farm of such shares shall be offered in the first instance to those proprietors who have accepted the proposed terms.

Adjustment of rent of the sír-lands of proprietors of estate farmed under section 48 or 49.

50. Any proprietor of a mahál, or a portion of a mahál, who may be excluded from settlement under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall be entitled to hold his sír-land as a privileged tenant, and the rent to be paid by him for such land during such exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer accordingly.

Provided that the difference between the rent so fixed, and the rent which such proprietor would be liable to pay, if he were not a privileged tenant, together with any allowance assigned to him under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer.

Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of farm.

51. On the expiration of the term fixed under section forty-eight, the settlement of such mahál or portion shall be offered by the Collector of the District to the person then entitled to be settled with in respect of such mahál, or portion at such assessment for the remainder of the term of settlement of the district as the Board may direct.

Procedure on refusal.

And if such person refuse to accept the offer, the Collector of the District shall report such refusal to the Board, and such person may be excluded from settlement for such period not exceeding the term of the settlement of the District as the Board may direct, and shall then receive the allowance to which he would be entitled if sections forty-eight and forty-nine applied to his case. And the rent to be paid by him as a privileged tenant for his sír-land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in accordance with the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

Power to direct which of several parties having separate and differing interests shall be admitted to settlement;

52. Whenever several persons possess separate heritable and transferable proprietary interests in any mahál, such interests being of different kinds, the Settlement Officer may, under the rules for the time being in force, determine

(*a*) which of such persons shall be admitted to engage for the payment of the revenue, due provision being made for securing the rights of the others, and

and to prescribe distribution of profits.

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the nett profits of the mahál shall be allotted to the several persons possessing separate interests as aforesaid for the term of the settlement.

Power to make sub-settlement with inferior proprietor in behalf of superior proprietor of mahál coming under section 52.

53. If in any mahál coming under the provisions of the preceding section, the separate properties bear to each other the relation of superior and inferior, and the settlement be made with the party possessing the superior right, the Settlement Officer may make, on behalf of the superior proprietor, a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietor, by which such inferior shall be bound to pay to the superior an amount equal to the Government demand in respect of the mahál, together with the share of the profits thereof allotted to the superior proprietor under section fifty-two.

Exclusion of inferior proprietor from sub-settlement in case of refusal of terms.

Provided that, if the inferior proprietor refuse to agree to the terms of such sub-settlement, the mahál shall be made over to the superior proprietor for the term of settlement.

Allowance.

And in such case the inferior proprietor shall hold as a privileged tenant the land (if any) cultivated by him at the date of such refusal, and the superior proprietor shall pay him such annual allowance as when added to the difference between the rent fixed for such land and the rent which the inferior proprietor would be liable to pay therefor if he were not a privileged tenant, shall not be less than five, or more than fifteen per cent. of the profits allotted to him under section fifty-two.

Assessment on inferior proprietor when settlement made with him.

54. If the settlement of a mahál be made with the inferior proprietor, the amount to be paid by him shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer at such a sum as may be equal to the Government demand in respect of such mahál, together with the share of the profits allowed to the superior proprietor under section fifty-two; and in this case the share of the superior proprietor shall be realized as revenue, and paid to him from the Government Treasury.

Power to make arrangements for the benefit of persons possessing rights which do not entitle them to settlement.

55. If in any mahál there exist persons possessing proprietary rights therein which are not of such a nature as to entitle their possessors to settlement, the Settlement Officer may make such arrangements as shall secure such persons in possession of their existing rights, or of an equivalent thereto.

This may be done

(*a*) by the formation of a sub-settlement on behalf of the proprietors with such persons for any lands actually in their possession, or,

(*b*) in mahále held as joint undivided property and where the said rights are rights to receive from the tenants any money-payment or portion of the agricultural produce, by assigning, in lieu thereof, the proprietary right in a certain portion of the mahál, the profits of which are equivalent in the opinion of the Settlement Officer to the said payment or portion:

(*c*) in such other way as shall maintain the persons referred to in the first clause of this section in the enjoyment of, or of an equivalent to, their existing rights.

Separate settlement of waste-land in excess.

56. When the waste-land belonging to, and included at the previous settlement within the boundaries of, any mahál assessed to the payment of revenue is so extensive as, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, confirmed

by the Board, to exceed the requirements of the owner of such mahál with reference to pastoral or agricultural purposes, such officer may make a separate settlement of the waste-land which he considers to be so in excess, and shall offer such waste-land to the owner of the mahál to which it belongs, at such assessment and for such term, not exceeding the period of settlement of the mahál, as the Board may order.

If the owner of the mahál accepts such offer, the Settlement Officer shall make the settlement of such waste-land accordingly, and on the expiration of the term of such settlement, a further settlement of such waste-land shall be offered on such terms as the Board directs to the person entitled to be settled with in respect thereof.

Allowance to owner of mahál refusing offer of settlement.

If the owner of such mahál refuses such offer, the Settlement Officer shall mark off the quantity so in excess, and declare it to be a separate mahál, and at the disposal of Government. Provided that there shall be allowed to the owner of the mahál to which the waste-land originally belonged such annual sum as the Board may direct, being not less than five and not more than ten per cent. on the nett revenue realized by Government from such waste-land.

Procedure as to waste-land not included in any mahál at previous settlements.

57. Any waste-land which has neither been judicially declared to be part of any mahál, nor included within the boundaries of any mahál at any previous settlement, shall be marked off by the Settlement Officer, and he shall record a proceeding declaring such land to be the property of Government, and cause a proclamation to that effect to be stuck up in the District Revenue Court and in the office of the tahsíl in which such land is situated, and shall call on all persons having any claims on such land to make the same within three months from the date of the proclamation.

Such proclamation shall be held to be an advertisement of the disposal of such land within the meaning of Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*, section one, and any person having claims to such land must proceed according to the provisions of that Act.

Procedure as to waste-land unclaimed or adjudged to belong to Government.

58. If no claim is made to the proprietary right of such waste-land, or if such waste-land is decided to be the property of Government, but the proprietor of the adjoining mahál proves that he has theretofore enjoyed the use of such land for pastoral or agricultural purposes, the Settlement Officer may assign to such mahál so much of such waste land as he may consider requisite for such purposes, and he shall mark off the remainder and declare it to be the property of Government.

Settlement of waste-land adjudged to belong to claimant.

59. If the claimant obtain a decree under the provisions of the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, for the whole or part of such waste-land, the Settlement Officer may deal with the land to which a title is so established under the provisions of section fifty-six.

Confirmation of settlement and revision of assessment.

60. No settlement shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

The Local Government shall at some time before confirming the settlement fix the period for which the settlement is to be made.

Such period shall be fixed with reference to the agricultural year.

The assessment may be revised, if the Local Government so directs, at any time before it is confirmed, and in such case the revised assessment shall be proposed to the proprietors, and the provisions of sections forty-three to fifty-one (both inclusive) shall apply.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Framing of record-of-rights.

61. Whenever the Local Government thinks that a record-of-rights in land, whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or revenue-free, should be prepared, for any specified area, it shall issue a notification to that effect, and such notification shall remain in force until another notification is issued, declaring the operations in such area to be closed.

Register and statement to be included in record.

62. The Settlement Officer shall frame for each mahál a record containing a list of

(*a*) all the co-sharers,

(*b*) all other persons occupying any portion of the land therein, or who is in possession of any heritable or transferable interest in such land, or receiving rent in respect thereof,

(*c*) the nature and extent of the interest held therein by each of such co-sharers and other persons, and

(*d*) all persons holding land free of rent, or revenue-free.

List of persons holding rent-free or at fixed rent.

63. The record shall also specify the persons (if any) holding land at a rent fixed by grant or by contract, or on condition of service or otherwise, and all other tenants in the mahál, the name and caste of each, the area of their holdings, and all conditions of their tenure.

Settlement of disputes as to entries in record.

64. All entries in the record made under sections sixty-two and sixty-three shall be founded on the basis of actual possession, and all disputes regarding such entries, whether taken up by the Settlement Officer of his own motion or upon the complaint of the party concerned, shall be investigated and decided by him on that basis. And all persons not in possession, but claiming the right to be so, shall be referred by him to the proper Court.

Arrangements of co-sharers.

65. The Settlement Officer shall also record the arrangement made by himself or agreed to by the co-sharers,

(*a*) for the distribution of the profits derived from sources common to the proprietary body,

(*b*) for fixing the share which each co-sharer is to contribute of the Government revenue and of the cesses levied under any law for the time being in force, and of the village expenses,

(*c*) as to the manner in which lumberdars or co-sharers are to collect from the cultivators,

(*d*) the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and

(*e*) any other matters which he may be directed to record under rules framed under section two hundred and fifty-five.

Cesses to be recorded.

66. All cesses payable by tenants on account of the occupation of land assessed to revenue and taken into account in such assessment, or which, in the case of land not assessed to revenue, would have been taken into such account had the land been assessed, or in lieu of which proprietary rights have been assigned under section fifty-five, clause (*b*), shall be consolidated with the rent payable by them.

A list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village custom shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be recorded by the Settlement Officer, and no cesses not so recorded shall be enforced in any Civil or Revenue Court.

The Local Government may from time to time impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned, such conditions as to conservancy, police or other establishments connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied, as it thinks fit.

Record in case of mahál in which rights and interests are in dispute.

67. If it appear to a Settlement Officer that there exist in any mahál under settlement any disputes relative to any of the matters which he is bound to record, under section sixty-five or section sixty-six, he may of his own motion, and without complaint being made, investigate and determine such disputes in accordance with the existing village custom, and frame the record accordingly.

Particulars to be stated in list of tenants.

68. In framing the list of tenants mentioned in section sixty-three the Settlement Officer shall state as to each tenant the following particulars:—

(*a*) Whether, under the provisions contained in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, he is a tenant holding at fixed rates, or a privileged tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant without a right of occupancy:

(*b*) The rent which the landholder and the tenant then admit to be payable by the latter:

(*c*) If he be a tenant without a right of occupancy, the number of years during which he has held the land then in his possession:

(*d*) Any other condition of the tenure, whether contained in a written lease or otherwise.

Determination of class of tenants and rent payable by each.

69. In case of any dispute respecting the class or tenure of any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles laid down in sections five, seven and eight of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

In case of any dispute regarding the rent payable by any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles hereinafter laid down.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

70. If the proprietor apply to the Settlement Officer to enhance the rent of a privileged tenant, the Settlement Officer shall enhance the rent of such tenant to a rate which shall be not less than two and not more than four annas in the rupee below the rate fixed by the Settlement Officer for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by occupancy-tenants in the same circle or tahsíl.

Rate at which such rent shall be fixed.

71. If no such application is made, the rent of the privileged tenant shall be fixed at the rate paid by him for the agricultural year next before the settlement.

Provided that if he apply under section seventy-three as an occupancy-tenant for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him, his rent may be abated, but not below the rate at which it would be fixed if he were merely an occupancy-tenant.

Determination of rent by Settlement Officer.

72. If a landholder apply to enhance the rent previously paid by any of his occupancy-tenants,

or, if an occupancy-tenant apply for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him,

or, if a dispute exists as to the rent to be paid by an occupancy-tenant,

the Settlement Officer may fix the rent to be paid by such tenant either by reference to the standard of the rent-rate sanctioned by the Board for purposes of assessment for similar land, with similar advantages, or by reference to the customary rate of rent for similar land, with similar advantages, in the circle or tahsíl in which the holding of such tenant is situate.

Power to commute rent in kind to money rents.

73. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others of such ways, application to commute such rent to a fixed money rent may be made to the Settlement Officer either by the land-holders or by any privileged tenant, or an occupancy-tenant.

Procedure on receiving application to commute.

74. On receipt of such application the Settlement Officer shall deal with the case as if it were an application under section seventy or seventy-two, and shall determine the sum to be paid in commutation in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Joinder of tenants in suits for enhancement or determination of rent.

75. Whenever an application for enhancement or abatement or commutation of rent, against or by any number of tenants, is brought before a Settlement Officer, such tenants may be sued or may sue collectively: and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such tenants cultivate in the same mahál;

Decree when to be passed in suits for enhancement.

but no order shall be passed in such case in which enhancement, abatement or commutation of rent is claimed, unless the officer making such order is satisfied that every tenant has had an opportunity to appear and make objection to the claim preferred against him.

Decree what to specify.

76. Every decree passed in any such case shall specify the extent to which each of the tenants named on the decree shall be affected thereby.

Rent from what date payable. Bar to enhancement.

77. The rent determined by order of the Settlement Officer shall be payable from the first day of July next following the date of the order of the Settlement Officer, and shall not be liable to enhancement for ten years from such first day of July.

Exceptions.

But this rule, so far as relates to enhancement, shall not apply—

(a) to land which has been gained by alluvion after the date of such order;

(b) to additions made since the date of such order to the tenant's holding;

(c) to land of which the productive powers have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant after the date of such order.

Powers of Local Government as to commutation-suits.

78. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare the provisions of section seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven applicable to any district or portion of a district not under settlement;

(b) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide applications under section seventy-three in such district or portion of a district, and lay down rules for their guidance;

(c) withdraw any notification previously published under this section.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

79. And whereas all grants for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor General in Council were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void; and such Regulation also provides that no length of possession shall be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Disposal of applications to resume grants.

Applications by the proprietors to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land shall, when the district in which the land is situate is a district under settlement, be made to the Settlement Officer, who may make such order thereon as he deems just.

Saving of certain lands held rent-free.

80. Nothing in section seventy-nine applies to either of the following cases,

(a) where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(b) where previously to the passing of this Act land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and its resumption has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by Act IX of 1871, second schedule, No. 130.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

81. Grants of land held under a written instrument by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which was current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

82. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

83. No length of rent-free occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to be charged with the payment of Government revenue.

Sections 70 and 72, to apply.

84. In assessing rent under sections seventy-nine and eighty the Settlement Officer shall be guided by the provisions of sections seventy and seventy-two so far as they apply.

Form of register of revenue-free tenures.

85. The Settlement Officer shall record all revenue-free tenures in such form of register as the Board from time to time prescribes.

Resumption in certain cases of land held revenue-free.

86. The Settlement Officer shall enquire into the case of all lands released, conditionally or for a term, from the payment of revenue, and shall assess such lands if it appear to him that the conditions have been transgressed, or the term has expired.

Title to hold free to be proved.

87. Any person claiming land free of revenue not recorded as revenue-free, shall be bound to prove his title to hold such land free of revenue.

Report to Government where title proved.

88. If he prove his title to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer, the case shall be reported to the Local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Assessment and settlement on failure of proof.

89. If the title be not so proved, the Settlement Officer shall proceed to assess the land, and to make the settlement of it with the person in actual possession as proprietor.

Form and attestation of record-of-rights.

90. The Board shall from time to time prescribe the form in which the record to be made under the provisions of this Chapter shall be drawn up, and the manner in which it shall be attested.

Presumption as to entries.

91. All entries in the record so made and attested shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

92. At any time during the currency of a settlement the Local Government may invest any officer with all or any of the powers of a Settlement Officer under this Act within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fits;

but not so as to enable him to enhance the total amount of revenue payable on account of any mahál except in respect of land added thereto or becoming liable to payment of revenue since the confirmation of the settlement.

No officer so invested shall alter the classification of tenants made under this Act except on the application of a party concerned.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.

Collector to maintain record-of-rights,

93. The Collector of the District shall keep and maintain the record-of-rights;

and register changes,

and he shall from time to time cause to be registered all changes that may take place, and anything that may affect any of the rights or interests recorded;

and correct errors.

and shall correct any errors which the parties interested admit to have been made in the record.

Power to order which registers shall be kept. Changes to be duly authorized.

94. The Board shall order such registers to be kept up as may be necessary for the purposes of the last preceding section; and no such changes shall be recorded without the order of the Collector of the District or of some officer duly authorized (either generally or specially) by him in this behalf.

Power to prescribe fees for mutations.

95. The Local Government may prescribe proper fees for mutations in the registers: provided that no fee for a single mutation shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Levy of fees. Appropriation.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favour the mutation is made and shall be expended in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

Successions to be notified

96. All persons succeeding to any proprietary right in a mahál, or the profits thereof whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or other form of transfer, shall notify the same immediately after it has taken place to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which the mahál is situated, and the tahsíldár shall report such notice to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector.

Procedure on notification.

97. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving such report, shall make such enquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged succession to, or transfer of, the property, and if the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, he shall record the same in the register:

Saving of rights of other persons interested.

Provided that no such entry shall be held to affect the rights of any other person who may claim and establish in any Civil or Revenue Court any interest in the land to which the entry has reference.

Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.

98. If the person so succeeding is a minor or otherwise disqualified, the guardian or other person who has charge of his property shall make the notification required by section ninety-six.

Fine for neglect to notify.

99. Any person neglecting to make the notification required by sections ninety-six and ninety-eight within three months from the date of the transfer having taken place shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would otherwise have been payable under section ninety-five.

Power to declare and record party in possession in case of dispute.

100. If in the course of inquiry made under section ninety-seven a dispute regarding the possession of the property arises, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, he shall ascertain by summary enquiry who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall put such person in possession, and make the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any order that may be subsequently passed by the Civil Court.

Registry of transfers of certain interests in land.

101. The transfers of all interests in land other than those referred to in section ninety-six shall be recorded by the Kánúngo and patwárí in such manner as the Board from time to time directs;

Enquiry in disputed cases.

and all disputed cases shall be reported to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall make such enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain the truth, and cause the record to be amended accordingly.

Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.

102. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall enquire annually into the cases of all land released conditionally or for a term from the payment of revenue.

If the condition be broken, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for orders,

and if the term has expired, or (where the grant is for the life of the grantee) if the grantee has died, he shall assess the land and report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for sanction.

Inspection of records.

103. All records kept under this Act, shall be open to public inspection at such hours and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

Partitions.

104. Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

'Perfect partition.'

'Perfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more mahále.

'Imperfect partition.'

'Imperfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more properties, jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole mahál.

Persons entitled to perfect partition.

105. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed by any Civil Court awarding to him the proprietary right in a portion of a mahál, whether such portion consists of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the mahál, or of specific lands, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share.

Any two or more recorded co-sharers may claim that their shares be divided from the other shares by a perfect partition, and be held by them as a single mahál.

Applications for perfect partition.

106. Applications for perfect partition are to be made in writing to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the mahál is situated;

and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the mahál.

Provision as to estates situated in more than one district;

Provided that, if the mahál be situated in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Collectors of those districts as the Board may direct.

and as to estates in more than one Sub-division.

107. If the mahál is situated in two or more Sub-divisions of a District, the partition shall be made by such one of the Assistant Collectors respectively in charge of such Sub-divisions as the Collector of the District may direct.

Notification of application.

108. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving an application for partition shall, if the application be in order and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the mahál to which the application relates,

Notice to co-sharers not joining.

and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notice, not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date on which such notice was issued.

Notification when alone sufficient.

Where, from any cause, notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification shall be deemed sufficient notice under this section.

Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.

109. If, on or before the day specified, any objection be made to the partition by any co-sharer in possession, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on a consideration of such objection, be of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title be raised.

110. If the objection raise any question of title, or of proprietary right, which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection.

In the latter case the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests in the actual possession of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

Reference to arbitrators.

The procedure to be observed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may refer any question arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of Chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the same Code shall apply to such references.

Collector's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court.

111. All orders and decisions passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under the last preceding section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance, and shall be open to appeal to the District or High Court, under the rules applicable to regular appeals to those Courts.

Appellate Court may stay partition.

Upon such appeal being made, the District or High Court, as the case may be, may issue a precept to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

Special appeal to High Court.

112. From every decision passed under section one hundred and eleven by a District Court, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court, under the rules for the time being in force relating to special appeals to that Court.

113. When it has been decided to make a partition under this Chapter, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may give the parties the option of making the partition among themselves, or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose; or he shall make the partition himself or cause it to be made by any Assistant Collector subordinate to him.

Option to parties to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.

If arbitrators are appointed, the provisions of sections two hundred and eighteen to two hundred and twenty-nine, both inclusive, shall apply.

114. In making partitions, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector and any person appointed by him shall have the same powers to enter on the land under partition for marking out the boundaries, surveying the mahál, and other purposes, as have been conferred on Settlement Officers under Chapter III.

Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.

115. Where there are no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate mahál, and shall be separately assessed to the Government revenue.

Partition of lands held only in severalty.

116. Where some of the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall allot to the applicant for partition his share of such lands in accordance with village custom, if any such exist.

Partition of lands, some of which are held in common.

If no such custom exist, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such division as may secure to the applicant his fair portion of the common lands.

117. The portion of the common lands falling by such partition to the share of the applicant shall be added to the land held by him in severalty, and the maháls thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate maháls.

Formation of separate maháls from shares allotted in partition.

118. In making partitions under sections one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and seventeen, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall give effect to any transfer of lands held in severalty forming part of the mahál agreed to by the parties, and made previous to the declaration of the partition.

Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.

119. Where all the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such a partition as may secure to the applicant his fair share of the mahál.

Partition where all lands held in common.

120. In all cases each mahál shall be made as compact as possible: Provided that, except with the sanction of the Board, no partition be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

Maháls to be compact; partition not to be disallowed for incompactness.

121. If in making the partition it be necessary to include in the mahál assigned to one sharer, the land occupied by the dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with any buildings thereon, on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent for it to the sharer into whose portion it may fall.

Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.

The limits of such land, and the rent to be paid for it, shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

122. No sír-land belonging to any co-sharer shall be included in the mahál assigned on partition to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be conveniently carried out.

Rule as to sír-land of one sharer being included in mahál assigned to another.

If such land be so included, and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of such land, and his rent shall be fixed by order of the Collector of the District or of the Assistant Collector.

123. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.

In cases in which, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary to continue them to the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the maháls into which the mahál may be divided, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each mahál may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the profits, if any, derived from such works, shall be divided.

124. Places of worship and burial-grounds, held in common previous to the partition of a mahál, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties otherwise agree among themselves. In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

Rule as to places of worship and burial-grounds.

125. The amount of revenue to be paid by each portion of the divided mahál shall be determined by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, provided that the aggregate revenue of the new maháls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahál immediately before partition,

Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.

and the proprietors of the new maháls shall be held liable for the portions of the revenue severally assessed on their maháls, whether new engagements be taken from them or not.

Liability of proprietors.

126. The Board shall make rules for determining the costs of partitions under this Act, and the mode in which such costs are to be apportioned:

Power to make rules as to costs.

Provided that the cost of surveying a mahál, when such survey is necessary for the purpose of partition, shall be paid rateably by all the co-sharers of the mahál, according to their shares therein.

Cost of survey.

Case may be struck off for default as to costs.

127. If the costs to be paid by the applicant for partition are not paid within a time to be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the case may be struck off the file.

Power to stay partition.

And if at any stage of the proceedings there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Collector of the District may of his own motion, or on the report of the Assistant Collector making the partition, stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

Partitions to be made or confirmed by Collector, and notified to parties.

128. Every partition shall either be made by the Collector of the District, or if made by an Assistant Collector be reported to the Collector of the District for his sanction and confirmation;

and on completion of a partition the Collector of the District shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place on each of the new mahâls, or in the village of which they form part;

When to take effect.

and it shall take effect from the first day of July next, after the date of such notification.

Appeal to Commissioner from orders of Collector.

129. An appeal against the decision of the Collector of the District making or confirming a partition, shall lie to the Commissioner within one year from the date on which such partition takes effect.

Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.

130. Where the public revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition, the Local Government may within twelve years from the time of discovery of the fraud or error order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several mahâls into which the mahâl has been divided, on an estimate of the assets of each mahâl at the time of the partition, to be made conformably to the best evidence and information procurable respecting the same.

Making of imperfect partitions.

131. Imperfect partition shall be carried out according to the provisions of the preceding sections, so far as they are applicable:

Provided that no application for imperfect partition shall be entertained unless the consent of all the recorded co-sharers in the mahâl be first obtained.

Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partition.

132. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for the partition of a mahâl.

Union of mahâls originally part of same village.

133. If two or more revenue-paying mahâls have originally formed portion of the same village, the proprietors shall be entitled to have such mahâls united and to hold them as a single mahâl.

Application for such union.

134. Every application for the union of such mahâls shall be made in writing to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the mahâls are situate.

How to be dealt with.

135. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, see no objection, he shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the Commissioner.

Application of Act to partition or union of revenue-free mahâls.

136. The provisions of this Chapter so far as they are applicable, may be applied by the order of the Collector of the District to the partition or union of mahâls held free of revenue.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

Power of Collector and subordinates to enter and survey land, mark boundaries, and settle disputes.

137. The Collector of the District, Assistant Collectors and their subordinates shall have power to enter upon and survey land, and to demarcate the boundaries of mahâls, villages or fields.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

138. All owners of mahâls, villages or fields are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Penalty for erasing, removing, or injuring marks.

139. Any person convicted before a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of wilfully erasing, removing or damaging such boundary-marks, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so erased, removed or damaged, as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary-marks so erased, removed or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

Who to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.

140. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the charge of the owner or owners of such one or more of the conterminous fields or mahâls, as to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector seems fit.

Powers of Collector as to repair of boundary-marks.

141. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may decide on the basis of possession all disputes concerning boundaries, and may at any time direct the owners of mahâls, villages or fields, by written notice served upon them,

(a) to cause proper boundary-marks to be erected on such mahâls, villages or fields,

(b) to repair the boundary-marks lawfully erected on such mahâls, villages or fields.

In default of their compliance with such direction within fifteen days from the date of the

service of the notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall cause such boundary-marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and shall charge the cost of such erections or repairs to the owners of the conterminous villages, fields or mahâls, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

Recovery of fines and costs.

142. All fees, fines, costs and other sums ordered to be paid under this Chapter shall be recoverable as an arrear of revenue.

CHAPTER V.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

Responsibility for revenue.

143. In the case of every mahâl the entire mahâl and all the proprietors jointly and severally shall be responsible to Government for the revenue for the time being assessed on the mahâl.

Board may make rules as to payment of revenue

144. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, make rules as to the instalments by which, and the persons, places and times to whom and at which, the revenue payable in respect of any land shall be paid.

Until the issue of such rules the said revenue shall be paid in such instalments to the persons and at the times and places by which, to whom and at which it is now paid.

Arrear. Defaulter.

145. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of revenue and the person from whom it is due becomes a defaulter.

No interest shall be demanded on any arrear of land-revenue.

Lumberdar when included as defaulter.

If the settlement has been made with a lumberdar on behalf of the proprietary body, both the lumberdar and the co-sharer or co-sharers from whom the arrear is due shall be deemed defaulters.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

146. A statement of account certified by the tahsíldár shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

Process for recovery of arrears.

147. An arrear of revenue may be recovered by the following processes:—

(*a*) by serving a writ of demand (*dastak*) on the defaulter;

(*b*) by arrest and detention of his person;

(*c*) by distress and sale of his moveable property;

(*d*) by attachment of the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due;

(*e*) by transfer of such share or pattí, to a solvent co-sharer in the mahâl;

(*f*) by annulment of the settlement of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl;

(*g*) by sale of such pattí or of the whole mahâl.

When writs may issue.

148. Writs of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear accrues.

Power to frame rules as to writs.

The Board shall, from time to time, frame rules for the issue of such writs, and fix the costs recoverable from the defaulter as an arrear of revenue, and direct by what officer such writs shall be issued.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

149. At any time after an arrear becomes due, the defaulter may be arrested and detained in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

The Board may, from time to time, declare by what officers or class of officers the powers of arrest conferred by this Act may be exercised.

Distress and sale of his moveable property.

150. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, whether the defaulter has been arrested or not, distrain and sell his moveable property, with the exception of the implements of husbandry and cattle actually employed by him in agriculture, and, in the case of an artizan, of his tools.

Exceptions.

Power to attach defaulter's land and take it under direct management.

151. When an arrear of land revenue has become due, the Collector of the District may, in addition to or instead of any of the other processes before specified, cause the share or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he appoints for that purpose.

Powers and obligations of manager

152. The Collector of the District or the agent so appointed shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person or persons who immediately before the attachment was or were in possession of the land attached and the subordinate proprietors or tenants, if any,

and shall be entitled to manage the land attached, and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of such person or persons, until the arrears of land-revenue due therefrom have been satisfied, or until the Collector of the District restores to the management thereof the person or persons whose interest has been attached.

Application of surplus profits.

153. All surplus profits of the land attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear;

Limit to term of attachment.

and no land shall be attached for the same arrears for a longer term than five years from the first day of July next after the attachment; provided that, if the arrear be sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the proprietor.

Transfer of defaulter's share to co-sharers

154. When the arrear is due in respect of a share or pattí of a mahâl, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, transfer such share or pattí for

a term not exceeding fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of the sanction to any or all of the other co-sharers, on condition of their paying such arrear and on such terms as the Board in each case may think fit.

Liability of co-sharers not affected.

This procedure shall not affect the joint and several liability of the co-sharers of the mahál in which it is enforced.

When report may be made to Board and settlement annulled.

155. When any arrear of land revenue is due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of the other processes mentioned in section one hundred and forty-seven, report the matter to the Board, and the Board may thereupon order the existing settlement of the share or pattí or mahál, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be annulled.

Exception of certain arrears.

The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of any arrear of land-revenue which may have accrued on land,

(*a*) while under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-one, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

When settlement annulled, Collector may manage land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.

156. When the settlement of any land has been annulled, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or he may let it in farm to any person willing to accept the same, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Board:

Provided that the term for which land may be so held or farmed be not longer than fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of such annulment.

Suspension of contracts.

And no contracts made by the persons who immediately before the annulment of the settlement were in possession of the lands comprised therein, or by the persons through whom they respectively claim, relating to such lands, shall, during such term, be binding on the Collector of the District, or his agent, or lessee.

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.

157. When the Collector of the District attaches any land under section one hundred and fifty-one, or when the settlement of any land has been annulled under section one hundred and fifty-five, he shall make public proclamation thereof on the mahál.

Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payer.

158. No payment made after such proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the mahál, to any person other than the Collector of the District or his agent, or lessee, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from liability to payment to the Collector of the District, his agent or lessee.

Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date.

159. No payment made to the defaulter, in anticipation of the usual period for the payment of the rents shall, without the special sanction of the Collector, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Collector of the District or with the person to whom he gives possession.

Recovery of revenue due from lessee.

160. When any land has been farmed for arrears of revenue, any balance of revenue due from the farmer may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue under the provisions of this Act.

Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.

161. Whenever the settlement of a portion of a mahál is annulled under section one hundred and fifty-five the joint responsibility of the co-sharers for the revenue of such portion of the mahál shall be in abeyance until a new settlement of such portion is made under section one hundred and sixty-two.

Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is farmed or taken under management.

162. After the expiration of the period for which any land has been farmed, or held pursuant to section one hundred fifty-six under direct management for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, the Collector of the District shall offer to the person entitled to be settled with under section forty-three a new settlement, on such conditions as the Board may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the district; and if he refuse such offer, the Collector of the District may (with the previous sanction of the Board) farm the land to some other person, or hold it under direct management under the provisions of sections forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty.

Power to sell by auction defaulter's share, &c.

163. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the other processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of such other processes and subject to the provision hereinafter contained and with the previous sanction of the Board, sell by auction the pattí or mahál in respect of which such arrear is due.

Bar to sale for certain arrears.

Provided that no land shall be sold—

(*a*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-two, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*);

(*b*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-one;

(*c*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was held under direct management by the Collector of the District, or in farm by any other person, under sections forty-eight, forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six, or one hundred and sixty-two.

Land to be sold free of incumbrances.

164. Land sold under the last preceding section shall be sold free of all incumbrances,

and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against the purchaser at the auction-sale.

Contracts void against purchaser.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(*a*) in districts or portions of districts permanently-settled, to farms granted in good faith at fair rents, and for specified areas by a former proprietor for terms not exceeding twenty years, under written leases duly registered;

(*b*) in all districts, to lands held under *bonâ fide* leases at fair rents, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of dwelling-houses, or manufactories, or for mines, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship, burying grounds, such lands continuing to be used for the purposes specified in such leases.

165. On the receipt of the sanction of the Board to the sale of any land, the Collector of the District shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the District, of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale,

Procedure in effecting sale.

and (when the land to be sold is a mahál or part of a mahál paying revenue to Government) the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

166. When the land is sold for arrears of revenue due thereon, the proclamation shall declare that the land is to be sold free of any incumbrance except the farms and leases (if any) mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-four.

Proclamation of sale.

Such proclamation shall be made at the head-quarters of the tahsíl in which the land is situate, and also in the village of which it is a part.

167. A written notice of the intended sale and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and where the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division in which the land is situate has a separate office then also in such office, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the defaulter.

Notification of sale.

168. The sale shall be made either by the Collector of the District in person or by an Assistant Collector specially appointed by him in this behalf.

Time when sale may be made.

No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the said notice thereof has been affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and proclamation of the sale has been made in the village in which the land is situate.

The Collector of the District may from time to time postpone the sale, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner.

169. If the defaulter pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, to the person appointed by Government under section one hundred and forty-four to receive payment of the land-revenue assessed on such land, or to the Collector of the District, or the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division of the District in which the land is situate, the sale shall be stayed.

When sale may be stayed.

170. The person declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the land shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Deposit by purchaser.

Re-sale in default of deposit.

171. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale of the land took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday or other authorized holiday, then on the first office day after such fifteenth day;

Purchase-money when to be paid.

and in default of payment within such period, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property, or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Effect of default.

172. If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure for enforcing payment of money in satisfaction of a decree of Court.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.

173. Every re-sale of land in default of payment of the purchase-money shall be made after the issue of a fresh notice in the manner prescribed for original sales.

Notification before re-sale.

174. Every sale of land under this Act shall be reported by the Collector of the District to the Commissioner of the Division.

Sale to be reported to Commissioner.

175. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner of the Division to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

Application to set aside sale.

but no sale shall be set aside on such ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake complained of.

176. On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section has been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner of the Division shall make an order confirming the sale;

Order confirming or setting aside.

and if such application be made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

Every order made under this section shall be final.

Bar of claims against Government.

177. If no such application be made within the time allowed by section one hundred and seventy-five, all claims founded on the irregularity or mistake complained of shall as against the Government be barred.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit in a Civil Court for the purpose of setting aside a sale on the ground of fraud.

Refund of purchase-money when sale set aside.

178. Whenever the sale of any land is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with or without interest, in such manner as the Commissioner of the Division thinks fit.

Certificate to purchaser when sale becomes absolute.

179. After a sale of land has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Collector of the District in which the land is situate shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land and shall grant him a certificate, to the effect that he has purchased the land to which the certificate refers, free of every incumbrance, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such land.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

180. The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

Application of proceeds of sale.

181. When a sale of land under this Act has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to defraying the expenses of the sale and to the payment of any arrears due in respect of such land at the date of the confirmation of such sale, and recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue,

and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose land has been sold;

or, if the land sold were held in shares, then to the co-sharers collectively, or according to the amount of their recorded interests, at the discretion of the Collector of the District.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court.

182. Such surplus shall not (except under an order of a Civil Court) be payable to any creditor of the person whose land has been sold, nor shall it (except under a like order) be retained in the Government Treasury.

Liability of purchaser for revenue.

183. The person named in the certificate of title as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue becoming due in respect of such land subsequently to the date of the confirmation of the sale.

Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a pattí of a mahál.

184. Where any land sold under section one hundred and sixty-three is a pattí of a mahál, any registered co-sharer, not being himself in arrear with regard to such land, may, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take the said land at the sum last bid:

Provided that the said demand of pre-emption be made on the day of sale, and before the officer conducting the sale has left the office for the day, and provided that the claimant fulfil all the other conditions of the sale.

Payment under protest and suit for recovery.

185. Whenever proceedings are taken under this Chapter against any person for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, he may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings,

and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed,

and (subject to the pecuniary limitations prescribed by law) the person against whom such proceedings were taken may sue the Government for the amount so paid in any Civil Court situate in the district where such proceedings were taken;

and in such suit, the plaintiff may, notwithstanding section one hundred and forty-six, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

Proprietor of mahál attached, &c., holding sír-land therein, to be recorded as privileged tenant.

186. Any proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed, or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may hold sír-land in such mahál or portion, shall be recorded as a privileged tenant of such sír-land; and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector accordingly.

Power to proceed against interest of defaulter in property other than that in respect of which default is made.

187. If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processes, and the defaulter owns any other mahál, or any share in any other mahál, or any house, or interest in a house, the Collector of the District may proceed against such mahál, share, house or interest as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that no other interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceeding.

Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.

188. If the term for which any settlement has been made expires before a new settlement is made, all persons with whom a settlement has been made, who continue after the expiration of such term to occupy the land comprised in the expired settlement shall, until a new settlement is made, hold the said land upon the conditions of the expired settlement.

Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

189. The provisions of this Act with regard to the recovery of arrears of revenue shall apply to all arrears of land-revenue and sums of money recoverable as

arrears of land-revenue and due when this Act comes into force.

Assessment of alluvial land.

190. All land added by alluvion to a mahál is liable to assessment. Such land may be assessed and settled under rules to be framed under section two hundred and fifty-five.

CHAPTER VI.

COURT OF WARDS.

Board to have powers of Court of Wards.

191. The Board shall have the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of all proprietors of mahále or parts of mahále who are disqualified for the management of their own lands, or who are put under the charge of the Collector of the District by order of a Civil Court under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force.

Proprietors when disqualified for management of their lands.

192. Proprietors shall be held disqualified to manage their own lands when they are

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates;

(*b*) minors;

(*c*) idiots;

(*d*) lunatics;

(*e*) persons otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their own estates;

(*f*) persons disqualified in the opinion of the Local Government by vice or bad character from managing their estates;

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates.

Power to Court of Wards to decline superintendence.

193. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any disqualified proprietor, and may at any time release any person or property from its superintendence.

Proviso as to person or property placed under superintendence.

Provided that such person or property has not been placed under the Court of Wards by any competent authority, whose order is necessary for his or its release.

Collector to report what proprietors are disqualified.

194. The Collector of the District shall ascertain and report to the Court of Wards from time to time what proprietors may come within the description of disqualified landholders under section one hundred and ninety-two;

and the Court of Wards shall, on receipt of the report of the Collector, make such order as may seem to them expedient.

Power to enforce this Chapter without report.

195. Nothing in section one hundred and ninety-four shall prevent the Court of Wards or the Local Government from putting the provisions of this Chapter in force without any report from the Collector.

Report to Government when Court of Wards' right of superintendence is disputed.

196. If, in any case not specially provided for by any law in force for the time being, the right of the Court of Wards to assume or retain the superintendence of the person and property of a disqualified proprietor is disputed by such proprietor, or, if he be a minor, by some person on his behalf, the case shall be reported to the Local Government, whose orders thereon shall be final.

Appointment, removal and control of managers and guardians.

197. The Court of Wards may appoint managers of the property of disqualified proprietors; and, if such proprietors be minors, idiots or lunatics, the Court of Wards may appoint guardians for the care of their persons, and may remove and control such managers and guardians.

Proprietors may appoint guardians for their heirs, if disqualified, by will executed and attested in manner required by the Indian Succession Act, 1865; but such appointment shall not be valid till confirmed by the Court of Wards.

Powers of Court of Wards as to male minors within jurisdiction.

198. The Court of Wards may direct where all male minors under its jurisdiction shall reside for the purpose of education or otherwise.

Powers of manager.

199. The manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall have power to collect the rents of the land entrusted to him as well as all other money due to the disqualified proprietor, and to grant receipts therefor;

and he may, subject to the control of the Court, grant or renew such leases and farms, not being for a longer period than five years, as may be necessary for the good management of the property.

Duties of manager.

200. The manager shall manage the property committed to him diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the proprietor, and shall in every respect act to the best of his judgment for the proprietor's interest as if the property were his own.

Powers of Court of Wards as to property under its charge.

201. The Court of Wards shall have power to give such leases or farms of the whole or parts of the property under its charge, and to mortgage or sell any part of such property, and to do all such other acts, as it may judge to be most for the benefit of the property and the advantage of the disqualified proprietors.

Exercise of their powers by Court of Wards through others.

202. The Court of Wards may exercise all powers conferred on it by this Act through the Collectors of the Districts in which any part of the property of its Wards may be situated, or through any other person whom it may appoint for such purpose.

Suits by and against proprietors under guardianship.

203. All disqualified proprietors whose property is in charge of the Court of Wards, and for whom guardians have been appointed, shall sue and be sued by and in the name of their guardians:

Provided that no such suit shall be brought by any such guardian without the previous sanction of the Court of Wards.

Rules relating to managers.

204. Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall—

(a) give such security as the Court of Wards thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property for which he is appointed;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court of Wards directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) apply for the sanction of the Court of Wards to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by such Court;

(e) be entitled to such allowance as the Court of Wards thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(f) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE OF REVENUE COURTS.

Place for holding Court.

205. A Commissioner of a Division may hold his Court at any place within his Division that he thinks fit.

A Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector (whether in charge or not in charge of a Subdivision of a District), or a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer, may hold his Court at any place within the limits of the District to which he is appointed.

A Tahsíldár may hold his Court at any place within the limits of his tahsíl.

Hearing and decision. Notice to parties.

Every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and the parties or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

206. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any investigation, suit, or other business before him.

All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend either in person or by an authorized agent, as such officer may direct,

and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements,

and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Summons to be in writing signed and sealed.

207. Every summons shall be in writing in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by the officer issuing it or by such person as he empowers in this behalf,

Mode of service.

and shall be served by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, or, if he cannot be found, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence.

Service in district other than that of issuer.

208. If his usual residence be in another district, the summons may be sent by post to the Collector of that District, who shall serve it in accordance with the preceding section.

Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses.

209. In any suit instituted before any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five, if either party desires the attendance of witnesses, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section one hundred and fifty-one.

Hearing in absence of party neglecting to attend, and *ex parte* order.

210. Whenever any party to the suit or matter under investigation neglects to attend on the day specified in the summons, the suit or matter may be heard and determined in his absence, and an order passed by default, or *ex parte*, as the case may be.

No appeal from *ex parte* order.

211. No appeal shall lie from an order passed *ex parte*, or by default.

Re-hearing on proof of good cause for non-appearance.

But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears either in person or by agent (if a plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of such order, and if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period), and shows good cause for his non-appearance, and satisfies the officer making the order that there has been a failure of justice, such officer may, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as he thinks proper, re-investigate the case and alter or rescind the order according to the justice of the case:

Order not to be altered without summons to adverse party.

Provided that no such order shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the party in whose favour judgment has been given to appear and be heard in support of it.

Mode of taking evidence in certain cases.

212. In all cases coming under sections one hundred, one hundred and two, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty-three, and one hundred and thirty-nine, the evidence shall be taken down in full in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal superintendence and direction of the officer making the investigation, and shall be signed by him.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in full in writing by the officer making the investigation, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If such officer is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The Local Government may declare what shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be the language in ordinary use in any district.

Taking evidence given in English. Translation to be on record.

213. When the evidence is given in English, such officer may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same in the language in ordinary use in the district shall be made and shall form part of the record.

214. In all cases other than those specified in section two hundred and twelve such officer may either cause the evidence to be taken down in full as aforesaid, or may make a memorandum in his vernacular language of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of such witness proceeds.

Taking evidence in other cases.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum to be in writing signed.

215. All decisions under this Act shall be written by the officer passing the same in his own handwriting, and shall be explained by him in open Court to the parties or their agents.

Writing and explanation of decisions.

216. Every notice under this Act may be served, either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served;

Mode of serving notices.

or, if such person is a proprietor of land, to his agent,

or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land to which such notice refers.

217. No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

Notice not void for error.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

218. A Commissioner of a Division, a Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector of the first class, a Settlement Officer, an Assistant Settlement Officer may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration,

Power to refer to arbitration.

and except in the cases provided for by sections one hundred and ten, and one hundred and thirteen, a Settlement Officer, or Assistant Settlement Officer, may, by order, refer the dispute to arbitration without the consent of the parties,

Reference to arbitration.

and a Tahsíldár invested with the powers described in sections one hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and forty-one (both inclusive) may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him respecting the matters mentioned in the same sections.

219. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the officer making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators, and such period as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award;

What to be specified in order of reference.

and he may from time to time extend such period.

220. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators, provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

Appointment of arbitrators.

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the officer making the reference.

And in cases when a Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer refers a dispute without the consent of the parties he shall, if they refuse to nominate arbitrators under the first paragraph of this section, nominate three or five arbitrators as he thinks fit.

221. Every officer making a reference under this chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

222. If an arbitrator die, desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

223. If in any of the cases provided for by section two hundred and twenty-one or section two hundred and twenty-two, any party fail for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the officer making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Nomination by Collector when parties fail.

The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration; and the parties disputing, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators.

224. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they shall apply to the officer making the reference, who shall summon such parties or persons;

Summoning parties to give evidence.

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Obligation of persons summoned.

225. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators and shall be submitted by them to the officer making the reference, who shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Preparation and submission of award.

226. The officer making the reference may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators,

In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.

(*a*) if the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award;

227. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

Grounds on which award may be set aside.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Application to set aside.

228. If the officer making the reference does not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in the manner aforesaid,

Decision according to award.

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if he has refused such application,

he shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

229. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

and no Civil Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS.

230. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and five may execute all decisions made by him under the provisions of this Act, in cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, by levying the same by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

Execution of decisions made by Commissioner, &c.

231. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same powers in regard to all contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

Delivery of possession of immoveable property.

POWERS OF COLLECTORS.

232. Collectors of the District may, in addition to their own powers, exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Collectors of District.

233. An Assistant Collector in charge of a Subdivision of a District shall, as such, have the following powers:—

Powers of Assistant Collectors in charge of Subdivisions.

(1.) To refer cases for enquiry or decision to his subordinates, under section eighteen:

(2.) To withdraw cases from his subordinates and to deal with them himself, or to refer them for disposal to any other subordinate officer competent to deal with them, under the same section:

(3.) To appoint patwáris on nomination of proprietors under section twenty-five:

(4.) To appoint patwáris on failure of proprietors to nominate, under section twenty-seven:

(5.) To appoint a patwári, if disqualified person be nominated by the proprietors, under section twenty-eight:

(6.) To order changes in the proprietary register, under section ninety-three:

(7.) To levy fees for mutations, under section ninety-five:

(8.) To enquire into cases of reported transfers, under section ninety-seven:

(9.) To levy fines, under section ninety-nine:

(10.) To declare the person best entitled to property, and put him in possession, under section one hundred:

(11.) To enquire into cases of disputed transfer of non-proprietary rights, under section one hundred and one:

(12.) To report on revenue-free holdings, and to assess revenue on resumed grants, under section one hundred and two:

(13.) To receive applications for partition, under section one hundred and six:

(14.) To issue notification of partition, under section one hundred and eight:

(15.) To hear objections to partition and disallow partition, under section one hundred and nine:

(16.) To hear objections raising questions of title or proprietary right, and to decide them or refer them to arbitration, under section one hundred and ten:

(17.) To give parties the option of making partition, or of appointing arbitrators, or himself to make partition, under section one hundred and thirteen:

(18.) To make partitions, under sections one hundred and thirteen to one hundred and nineteen (both inclusive):

(19.) To fix the rent of land occupied by a building, and the rent to be paid therefor, under section one hundred and twenty-one:

(20.) To fix the rent of land which a former co-sharer continues, after partition, to cultivate in another mahál, under section one hundred and twenty-two:

(21.) To adjust the use, charges, and profits of tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments, under section one hundred and twenty-three:

(22.) To fix the land-revenue on divided portions, under section one hundred and twenty-five:

(23.) To recover costs of partition, under section one hundred and twenty-six:

(24.) To strike off a partition-case in default of payment of costs, under section one hundred and twenty-seven:

(25.) To receive applications for, and carry out, the union of estates, under section one hundred and thirty-four:

(26.) To fine for injuries to boundary-marks, and in certain cases apportion the charges of repairing boundary marks, under sections one hundred and thirty-nine and one hundred and forty:

(27.) To call on owners to erect or repair boundaries, and, in default, to erect and repair and charge the cost to owners, and to decide disputes regarding boundaries under section one hundred and forty-one.

(28.) To distrain and sell moveable property of defaulters, under section one hundred and fifty.

(29.) To assess alluvial lands, under sections one hundred and ninety:

(30.) To fix the rent to be paid for their sír-land by proprietors of mahâls which have been attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of this Act:

(31.) To exercise any other jurisdiction or authority which by this Act is expressly attributed to Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of first class not in charge of Sub-divisions.

234. Assistant Collectors of the first class, not in charge of Sub-divisions of Districts shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Assistant Collectors of the first class in charge of Sub-divisions, in such cases or class of cases as the Collector of the District may from time to time refer to them for disposal.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of second class.

235. All Assistant Collectors of the second class shall have power to investigate and report on such cases as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District may from time to time commit to them for investigation and report.

POWERS OF SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Powers of officers in charge of settlement.

236. Officers in charge of a settlement may exercise all the powers conferred by or under this Act on Settlement Officers, but none but an officer in charge of a settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer specially empowered by Government shall have power—

(1.) To frame proposals for assessment, under section forty-five.

(2.) To distribute the assessment, under section forty-six.

(3.) To re-distribute land or revenue, under section forty-seven.

(4.) To exclude proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage, under sections forty-eight and forty-nine.

(5.) To adjust the rent of excluded proprietors under section fifty.

(6.) To make a sub-settlement, under section fifty-three.

(7.) To make arragements for securing the rights of persons with whom the settlement is not made, under section fifty-five.

(8.) To deal with waste-land under sections fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine.

(9.) To resume and assess rent-free tenures, under sections seventy-nine and eighty.

(10.) To resume and assess revenue-free land, under section eighty-six.

(11.) To decide claims to hold land-revenue-free, under sections eighty-eight and eighty-nine.

Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.

237. All other powers conferred on Settlement Officers by this Act shall be exercised by Assistant Settlement Officers under such restrictions as the officer in charge of a settlement may from time to time impose.

Investing of Settlement Officers with powers for partition and union.

238. The Local Government may invest any Officer in charge of a Settlement with all the powers of a Collector of a District, and any Assistant Settlement Officer with the powers of Assistant Collectors within such limits and with such restrictions and for such period as it thinks fit.

Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.

239. No Civil Court shall take cognizance of any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Claims by any person to any of the offices mentioned in sections twenty-four and thirty-three or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by his exclusion therefrom:

(*b*) The right of any person to be settled with, or

the validity of any engagement with Government for the payment of revenue, or

the amount of revenue, cess or rate to be assessed on any mahâl, or share of a mahâl under this or any other Act for the time being in force:

(*c*) Any claims connected with or arising out of any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to accept the assessment or terms of sub-settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer:

(*d*) The formation of the record-of-rights,

the preparation, signing, or attestation of any of the documents contained therein, or

the notification of settlement:

(*e*) The determination of the class of a tenant or the rent payable by him, or the period for which such rent is fixed under this Act.

(*f*) The distribution of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahâl by partition; or

the determination of the rent to be paid by a co-sharer for land held by him after the partition in the mahâl of another co-sharer:

(*g*) Any matters provided for in sections fifty-two to fifty-nine (both inclusive):

(*h*) Any matters provided for in sections eighty-six to eighty-nine (both inclusive.)

(*i*) Claims connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue, (other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-five,) or any process enforced on account of an arrear of revenue:

or on account of any sum which is by this or any other Act realizable as revenue.

(*j*) Claims to set aside a sale for arrear of revenue other than claims under section one hundred and seventy-seven.

(*k*) Any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or on which the jurisdiction of that Court is actively exercised, except for the purpose of recovering mahâls committed by that Court to the charge of the Collector of the District.

In all the above cases, jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue authorities only.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

Appeal to Collector of District.

240. An appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Assistant Collector of the first or second class, whether in charge of a Sub-division or not, to the Collector of the District.

Appeal to officer in charge of the settlement.

An appeal shall lie from any order passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer to the officer in charge of the settlement

Appeal to Commissioner of Division.

241. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from any order passed by the Collector of a District or an officer in charge of a settlement, or from any declaration or distribution of assessment under section forty-five, forty-six or forty-seven.

Appeal to Board.

242. Subject to the provisions of section two hundred and forty-eight, an appeal shall lie to the Board from any order passed under this Act by the Commissioner of a Division.

Limitation of appeal.

243. No appeal under section two hundred and forty shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-one shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the order complained.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-two shall be brought after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time to be excluded.

244. In computing the period prescribed for an appeal under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

Provision where Court is closed.

245. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

246. Any appeal under this Chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer or Board to whom or to which he appeals, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

Saving of orders expressly made final.

247. Nothing in this Chapter applies to orders expressly made final by this Act or to appeals under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

Commissioner's order when not appealable, but subject to revision.

248. In any appeal to the Commissioner of a Division from an order passed by the Collector of the District or Settlement Officer on an appeal from an order of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class, or of an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Commissioner's order shall not be appealable, but shall be subject to revision by the Board under sections two hundred and fifty one and two hundred and fifty-three.

Powers of Appellate Court.

249. The Appellate Court may either allow or summarily reject the appeal:

If it allow the appeal, it may reverse, modify or confirm the order of the Lower Court,

or it may direct the Court to make such further investigation or take such additional evidence as it may think necessary.

Power to suspend execution of order of Lower Court.

250. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the order on appeal, direct the execution of the order of the Lower Court to be suspended.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power of Board to call for and examine record of case or proceedings of subordinate Revenue Court.

251. The Board may call for and examine the record of any case, or the proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to it, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power of Commissioner, Collector, and Settlement Officer to call for records and proceedings.

252. The Commissioner, or the Collector of a District, or the Settlement Officer, may call for and examine the record or proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to him respectively, for the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and fifty-one;

Report to Board.

and if he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order passed by such subordinate officer should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Board.

Power of Board in cases called for or reported.

253. If in any case, whether called for by the Board or reported for orders, it appears to the Board that any order or proceedings should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to Board to make rules.

254. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of their own Court, or of any Revenue Court subordinate to them, not otherwise provided for by law.

Power of Local Government to invest tahsíldárs with certain powers to make rules.

255. The Local Government may invest any tahsíldár with the powers described in sections one hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and forty-one (both inclusive), and may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

(*a*) regulating the assessment of land gained by alluvion, or the decrease of the assessment of a mahál in consequence of diluvion;

(*b*) for the guidance of Settlement Officers in fixing rent under section seventy or section seventy-two and section seventy-four:

All such rules shall be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The Board of Revenue, subject to the sanction of Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with the Act, for

(*c*) prescribing the duties to be performed respectively by tahsíldars, kánúngos, and patwáris;

(*d*) regulating the appointment of tahsíldars and officers inferior to them in rank, their duties, punishment, suspension, and dismissal;

(*e*) prescribing the manner in which Settlement Officers shall report for sanction the rates and method of assessment and the amounts they propose to assess;

(*f*) generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Amendment of Act XL of 1858.

256. In Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) section two shall be read as if for the words "estates paying revenue to Government" the words "mahále assessed to revenue or held revenue-free" were substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpúr.

II. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapúr District,

Kaswá Rajá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Part I.—Regulations.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1795.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has been repealed.
VI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing the Process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1795.	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the Landed Estates in Benares, subject to the Payment of Revenue to Government, and of the Amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Revenue to Government in the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole.
XLII of 1795.	A Regulation for enacting, with Modifications, the Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Altumgah, Jaghire and other Lands in the Province of Benares, exempt from the Payment of public Revenue, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LI of 1795.	A Regulation respecting ryotty Pottahs in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the jumma of Lands, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797.	A Regulation for levying certain Fees to defray the Expense of the Offices for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue established under Regulations XXI, 1793, and XXX, 1795.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
V of 1800.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the Rules contained in Regulation VII, 1799, for enabling Proprietors and Farmers of Land to realize	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
	their Rents with greater Punctuality: as well as such other Parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares.	
VIII of 1800.	A Regulation for preparing a general Pergunnah Register of Lands; and for certain Alterations in the prescribed Registers of Estates paying Revenue, and Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1801.	A Regulation to explain and amend Part of the Rules for collecting the public Revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1803.	A Regulation for the guidance of the Magistrates, &c.	Section 26.
XXIII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, and prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Keepers of the Records.	The whole.
XXV of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, &c."	The whole.
XXVII of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Grant of Pottahs by the Landholders, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their Underfarmers, Tenants, and Ryots.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of public Revenue, under Grants not being Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XLII of 1803.	A Regulation for forming a periodical Register of the Zemindaries and other landed Estates, paying revenue to Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
LII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804.	A Regulation to provide for the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, and in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Customs; also to make further Provision for administering the Oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, Cap. 52.	So far as it relates to the appointment of Native Officers employed in the Land Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces.
VIII of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Conquered Provinces, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1805.	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation to be issued in the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa.	The whole.
VI of 1806.	A Regulation for the more effectual Repair of Embankments.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1807.	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting Persons paying or wishing to pay their Revenue directly to the Treasury of the Collector, instead of paying it through the Medium of a Tahsildár.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1808.	A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Canoongoe in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
VIII of 1809.	A Regulation for modifying Parts of the Rules in force respecting the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	So far as it relates to the Land-Revenue Department.
V of 1812.	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force for the Collection of the Land-Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XVIII of 1812.	A Regulation for explaining Section II, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections III and IV, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections III and IV, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other Rules in lieu thereof.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XII of 1817.	A Regulation for securing the better Administration of the Office of Putwarry in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Pattaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1819.	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
II of 1819.	A Regulation for modifying the Provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the Resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of Assessment under Illegal or Invalid Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1821.	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land-Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution, and altering the Jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the Superintendence of the Land Revenue, in the Territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
VI of 1822.	A Regulation to establish a Court of Wards for Benares, and to define and explain certain of the Rules regarding the Powers and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Wards.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1822.	A Regulation for declaring the Principles according to which the Settlement of the Land-Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying and explaining the existing Regulations relative to the Sale of Land for the Recovery of Arrears of Revenue, &c.	The preamble and sections two and thirty-six.
IX of 1824.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces and in Bundlecund for a further Period of Five Years.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1825.	A Regulation for extending the Operation of Regulation VII, 1822, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIII of 1825.	A Regulation to maintain the Settlement made for certain Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue by Canoongoes, in the Province of Behar, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIV of 1825.	A Regulation to declare the extent of the Authority possessed by the Revenue Authorities subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the Confirmation of Lakhiraj Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1828.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Special Commissioners for the more speedy Hearing and Determination of Appeals from the Decisions of the Revenue Authorities, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1828.	A Regulation to declare and extend the Powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising Settlements, under the Provisions of Regulation VII, 1822.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1829.	A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying, in certain cases, the Rules laid down in Clauses Fourth and Fifth, Section II, Regulation III, 1828, relative to Appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of Clause Second, Section X, Regulation I, 1829.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules in force relative to the Construction and Repair of Embankments.	The whole.
X of 1831.	A Regulation for vesting in a Deputation from the Sudder Board of Revenue to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, the exclusive Control over the Revenue Affairs of the Province of Benares, &c.	To whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828, &c.	Sections two to fifteen, both inclusive.
	Part II.—Acts.	
Act I of 1841.	An Act for facilitating the Collection of the Revenue of Government and defining the Interest intended to be conveyed by Public Sales for the Realization of Arrears of the public Revenue in Putteedary Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1841.	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1845.	An Act to amend Act No. XII of 1841, entitled "An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue."	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VIII of 1846.	An Act for determining the Duration of the existing Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.	The whole, except as to the settlement of Banda.
Act I of 1847.	An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of Boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXVI of 1854.	An Act for making better provision for the education of male minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XXXI of 1858.	An Act to make further provision for the Settlement of Land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIX of 1863.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, is published by order of His Excellency the Governor General.:—

Note by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 24th February 1873.
Petition from certain Zamíndárs of Allahabad.
Observations from the members of the Committee of Jaunpur.
Ditto from Allahabad Committee of Landholders, dated 15th August 1873.
Memorandum of suggestions from Allahabad Institute, dated 18th August 1873.
Objections from the inhabitants of Zila Mirzapur.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1930 A, dated 6th September 1873, and enclosures.
Memorandum by G. Debnam, Esq., dated 14th March 1873.
Remarks by A. W. Webb, Esq., dated 7th May 1873.
Note by C. Currie, Esq., dated 9th May 1873.
Remarks by C. W. Carpenter, Esq., dated 19th May 1873.
Note by J. R. Reid, Esq., dated 27th May 1873.
Memorandum by W. Duthoit, Esq., dated 27th May 1873.
Ditto by F. C. Chapman, Esq., dated 29th May 1873.
Note by R. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., dated 5th June 1873.
Memorandum by E. T. Atkinson, Esq.
Ditto by R. M. Edwards, Esq.
Objections from Secretary Nainí Tál Institute.
" from inhabitants of Ghazípur.
Memorial from Muhammad Faiz-ud-din of Sheikhopur, dated 20th July 1873.
Proceedings of a Committee of the Nainí Tál Institute, held on 23rd August 1873.
Objections from British Indian Association, Moradábád, dated 13th September 1873.
Comments by Bábu Gangapershád of Bareli.
Objections by Bábu Jaichand of Farukhábád, dated 26th August 1873.
Note by His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypur.
Petition from certain Zamíndárs of Sikandarábád.
Petitions from certain Zamíndárs of Jaunpur and Mirzapur.
Note by the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, dated 20th September 1873.

We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the amended Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this Final Report.

2. We have made the amendments in the Penal Code, the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, and Act XVIII of 1871, which will be necessitated by the repeal of Act X of 1859.

3. We have altered the definition of "mahál" so as to render our meaning more distinct and we have omitted the definition of 'tenant,' and have supplied the omission by alterations in the body of the Bill.

4. In the case of privileged tenants, who shall have lost or parted with their rights before the passing of the proposed Act, we have barred the acquisition of such rights—

(*a*) in lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant or a tenant at fixed rates:

(*b*) in sír-land let by a sharer in the village other than the person who has acquired the rights so lost or parted with.

5. We have prevented the acquisition of a right of occupancy under the twelve years' rule by any tenant holding under a written lease of any kind, and by his sub-lessee.

6. We have reduced to ten years the term for which the rent of a privileged or of an occupancy-tenant may be fixed. This alteration has been made because the majority of us, having regard to the weighty opinions given in favour of shortening the term, think it the more prudent course. We have also added to the grounds on which a landholder may at the expiration of such term claim an enhancement, the increase (if any) in the value of the produce of the land.

7. We have made the provisions as to applications for the ejectment of tenants applicable to farmers or lessees on the termination of their leases.

8. We have embodied the provisions of Act XIV of 1863, as to the exercise of the power of distress by sharers in joint undivided maháls.

9. We have transferred the five paragraphs relating to suits for enhancement, compensation for illegal dispossession, for the recovery of the occupancy of land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed, for abatement, and for leases or counterparts, from clause 90 to clause 94, the object being to bring questions of this class entirely within the cognizance of the Revenue authorities.

10. We have provided for the enforcement of orders passed on applications made under clause 94, and have declared that they shall have the same effect as judgments of the Civil Courts.

11. We have provided a period of limitation of six months for applications for compensation for illegal dispossession, and for the recovery of the occupancy of land of which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed.

12. We have enabled the Collector of the District to withdraw and transfer any case or class of cases under the proposed Act.

13. In the case of a decree for ejectment for damaging land, we have empowered the Court to allow the tenant to repair the damage within one month, or to order him to pay compensation, and have declared that if the damage be repaired or compensation paid, the decree shall not be executed.

14. We have barred appeals from orders made under clause 182 for admitting appeals.

15. We have made several changes in the wording and arrangement, and we recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed.

J. F. D. INGLIS.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. E. EGERTON.

SIMLA,
The 7th October 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL, 1873.

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CHAPTER IX.

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SCHEDULE.—Forms.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except the Districts described in the second schedule hereto annexed; and so far as regards the amendments of the Indian Penal Code and Act No. XI of 1865 it extends to the whole of British India;

But nothing herein contained applies to land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), Act No. XIV of 1863 (*to amend Act X of* 1859), and Act XXII of 1872 (*to explain and amend Act No. X of* 1859) are hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not legalize any practice which immediately before the passing of this Act was unlawful.

Illustration (*a*) to the Indian Penal Code, section nineteen, and Act No. XI of 1865, section fifty-two, shall be read as if, for "Act X of 1859" the words and figures, "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted. And section fifteen of Act No. XVIII of 1871 (*for the levy of rates on land in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be read as if for "section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859, and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863" the words and figures "section ninety of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted, and as if for "Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863" the words and figures "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted.

Acts amended.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

'Mahál.' (1.) 'Mahál' means—

(*a*) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land-revenue, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed:

(*b*) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed.

'Rent.' (2.) 'Rent' means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

'Landholder.' (3.) 'Landholder' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent.

'Sír-land.' (4.) 'Sír-land' means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the District in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, for twelve years;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers.

'Collector of the District.' (5.) 'Collector of the District' means the chief officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of the District.

'Commissioner.' (6.) "Commissioner" means the Chief Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a Division.

'Board.' (7.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.

'Civil Jail.' (8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the District, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rates.

4. In the permanently settled districts persons who possess a permanent transferable interest in land, and who are intermediate between the proprietor of a mahál and the occupants, and who hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants at fixed rates.

5. All tenants in districts or portions of districts permanently settled, who hold lands at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed since the Permanent Settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called "tenants at fixed rates."

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever in any suit to which the provisions of section four or section five apply, it is proved that the rent at which land is held has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Privileged tenants.

7. Every tenant in a village who, before the passing of this Act, has lost or parted with his proprietary rights in that village, or whose ancestors from whom he might have inherited such rights have lost or parted with the same rights since the introduction of British rule, in any of the ways following, namely,

(1.) by sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) by sale in execution of a decree of a Civil or Revenue Court; or

(3.) by agreement with his or their co-sharers, or by gift, sale, exchange or mortgage:

shall have a right of occupancy, at favourable rates, in land actually cultivated by him in such village at the date of the passing of this Act.

This right shall not be acquired—

(*a*) in land sublet by an occupancy-tenant or a tenant at fixed rates,

(*b*) in sír-land let by a sharer in the village other than the person who has acquired the right so lost or parted with.

Every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahál in any of the ways above-mentioned shall have a right of occupancy at favourable rates in the land held by him as sír at the date of such loss or parting.

Persons having such rights of occupancy shall be called "privileged tenants," and shall have all the rights of occupancy-tenants.

Occupancy-tenants.

8. Every tenant who has actually occupied or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so occupied or cultivated by him.

Such tenants shall be called "occupancy-tenants."

The occupation or cultivating of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the occupation or cultivating of the tenant within the meaning of this section:

Tenants barred from right of occupancy.

Provided that no tenant shall acquire under this section a right of occupancy—

(a) in land which he holds from an occupancy-tenant, or from a privileged tenant, or from a tenant holding at fixed rates;

(b) in sír-land;

(c) in land held by him in lieu of wages.

Time excluded from reckoning period necessary for acquiring right of occupancy.

Provided also that when a tenant actually occupies or cultivates land under a written lease without having a right of occupancy in such land, the period of twelve years necessary for acquiring a right of occupancy therein by him or any one claiming under him shall begin on the expiration of the term of such lease. If during the currency of such lease he ceases to occupy the land comprised therein, and sublets it to another, no right of occupancy in such land shall be acquired by the sub-lessee during the currency of the lease.

Rights under sections 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. The right of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable. No other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights.

When any person entitled to such last mentioned right dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land: provided that no collateral relative of the deceased who did not then share in the cultivation of his holding shall be entitled to inherit under this section.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

10. On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he is a tenant at fixed rates,

or a privileged tenant,

or an occupancy-tenant,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants at fixed rates.

11. The rent paid by tenants at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of privileged and occupancy-tenants.

12. The rent paid by privileged and occupancy-tenants shall not be liable to enhancement, except—

(a) by a written agreement registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or recorded before the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo: or

(b) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the law for the time being in force: or

(c) by order under this Act.

Grounds of enhancing rent of occupancy-tenants.

13. Where the rent of any occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by any such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant on one of the following grounds and on no others:—

(a) that the rate of the rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of similar quality with similar advantages,

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of the land have, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant;

(c) that the quantity of land held by the tenant has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him.

Selection of villages for comparison.

Whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, has been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the land of similar quality, with similar advantages, shall, for the purpose of this section, be selected from the same circle.

When the Settlement Officer has not so divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the land regarding which the application has been made shall be compared with land of similar quality and with similar advantages, in the same tahsíl or in a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

14. Where the rent of any privileged tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant as if he were an occupancy-tenant, provided that if his rent be raised, such rent shall not be less than two annas, or more than four annas, in the rupee below the rate which he would have to pay if he were an occupancy-tenant.

Abatement in like cases.

15. Where the rent of any privileged tenant or occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

the tenant may apply for an abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

(*b*) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of such land have, been decreased by any cause beyond his power.

Time of enhancement or abatement where rent of privileged or occupancy tenant has been fixed by order under this Act.

16. Where the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by an order under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to be enhanced or abated until the expiration of ten years from the date on which such order took effect, or until the conclusion of the period of settlement of the District, or until the revision of the settlement of the District by order of the Local Government, whichever of the said three events first occurs.

Grounds of enhancement and abatement where rent has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer or under this Act.

17. Where the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant during the currency of the term for which the rent has been so fixed, on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(*a*) that the area of the tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise;

(*b*) that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have since the date of the order been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant,

And the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds and on no others:

(*c*) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise;

(*d*) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Grounds of enhancement or abatement of rent of tenant at fixed rates.

18. In the case of a tenant at fixed rates, the landholder may apply to enhance his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise,

and the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise.

Day before which applications for enhancement or abatement must be made.

19. Applications for enhancement or abatement of rent must be made on or before the fifteenth day of November next before the year commencing on the first day of July from which the rent is to be enhanced or abated,

Orders when to take effect.

and all orders for enhancement or abatement shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the order.

Consideration of caste of tenant in determining rate.

20. In determining, under this chapter, the rate of rent payable by any tenant, his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that, by local custom, caste is taken into account in determining such rate.

Tenants-at-will.

21. No tenant-at-will of land shall be liable to pay rent in excess of the rent (if any) payable by him in the previous year ending on the thirtieth day of June, unless the landholder and tenant have agreed as to the rent to be paid to the former by the latter, and such agreement has been recorded by the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo of the pargana in which such land is situate.

Rent of privileged or occupancy-tenant fixed by agreement.

22. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the rent of any privileged or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by agreement between the parties, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for such term as may be agreed on.

(*a*.)—*Leases.*

Lease to which tenant is entitled.

23. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the landholder, and may at any time during the continuance of his holding, apply for a lease containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) the quantity of land held by him, and where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(*b*) the amount of annual rent payable for such land:

(*c*) the instalments in which, and the dates on which, such rent is to be paid:

(*d*) any special conditions of the lease:

(*e*) if the rent is payable in kind, or is calculated on a valuation of the produce, the proportion of produce to be delivered, the mode of valuation, and the time, manner, and place of delivery.

Tenants at fixed rates.

24. Tenants at fixed rates are entitled to receive leases at such rates.

Privileged and occupancy-tenants.

25. Privileged and occupancy-tenants are entitled to receive leases at the rates hitherto paid by them, or determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Leases to which other tenants are entitled.

26. All other tenants are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the landholders.

Landholder granting lease entitled to reciprocal engagement.

27. Every landholder who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as he is entitled to receive, shall entitle the landholder to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Lease for period exceeding term of landholder's engagement.

28. If any lease be granted, or if any agreement be entered into by any landholder fixing the rent of land for any period exceeding the term of his own engagement with Government for his land, such lease or agreement

shall, on the expiration of the term aforesaid, be void at the option of either party.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

29. *a.* And whereas all grants for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor-General in Council, were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void; and such Regulation also provides that no length of possession shall be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Applications to resume.

b. Applications by the proprietor to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land, shall be made to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and, subject to rules to be made under section two hundred and three, shall be dealt with as other applications under this Act.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

c. Grants of land held under a written instrument, by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which is current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

d. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

e. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

f. Nothing in this section shall apply to either of the following cases:—

(1) Where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(2) Where previously to the passing of this Act land held rent-free is purchased for a valuable consideration, and resumption thereof has been barred under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, schedule II, No. 130.

(*b.*)—*Relinquishment and Ejectment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

30. Every tenant not holding under a lease shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landholder, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land on the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, and relinquishes it accordingly; or unless it has been let to any other person by such landholder or agent.

Service of notice through tahsíldár, if landholder or agent refuse to receive it.

31. If the landholder or his agent refuse to receive such notice, or if he receive it but refuses to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on such landholder or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

32. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landholder or his agent; but if the landholder or his agent cannot be found, or if he evades service of the notice, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Where the delay in serving the notice is owing to the fault of the landholder or his agent, the notice shall be deemed to have been served at the first attempt to serve it.

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

33. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at one per cent. per mensem; and if the arrear remains due on the thirtieth day of June, to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

No tenant at fixed rates, privileged tenant, occupancy-tenant, or tenant holding under a lease, the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain acts or omissions.

No ejectment of a tenant or cancelment of a lease shall be decreed on account of any act or omission of the tenant which is not detrimental to the land in his occupation, or which is not inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let.

Ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

34. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant at fixed rates, a privileged tenant, an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the expiration of the year, ending on the thirtieth day of June, in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall, on receiving such application (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty-one of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing the tenant that if he does not pay such amount into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice, he will be ejected from his land.

If such amount be not so paid, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may eject the tenant.

Such notice shall be deemed to be a process for enforcing the decree of arrears of rent within the meaning of section one hundred and twenty-seven.

Service of notice on tenant for limited period.

35. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his tenancy, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

36 The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the district:

Contents of notice.

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate such land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to contest the right to eject him, he must apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for that purpose on or before that date.

37. The notice shall be issued and served through the office of the tahsíldár on or before the first day of April, and the landholder shall pay the cost of service: it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Mode of serving notice.

38. The tenant, on whom such notice has been served, may, on or before the first day of May next after the service, make an application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, contesting his liability to be ejected.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

When such an application is made, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed to determine the question between the parties, as in the case of an application by a landholder to eject a tenant.

If no such application is made, the tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on the first day of May next after the service; unless, after the service the landholder authorises the tenant to continue in the occupation of the land.

39. If the landholder require assistance to eject the person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty-eight he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharíf* harvest commences; and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order the ejectment of such tenant if he is satisfied—

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

(*a*) that the notice was duly served on such tenant under section thirty-seven;

(*b*) that he has not been authorised by the landholder to continue in occupation;

(*c*) that the tenant has not made the application mentioned in section thirty-eight; or

(*d*) that if such application has been made, the question has been determined adversely to the tenant.

Provided that no such application for the ejectment of a farmer on the determination of a lease shall be received if the lease be of the kind in which an advance has been made by the leaseholder, and the proprietor's right of re-entry at the end of the term is contingent on the repayment of such advance either in money or by the usufruct of the land. In all such cases the landholder must proceed by suit in the Civil Court.

40. If the landholder allow the tenant, on whom the notice of ejectment has been served, or against whom any proceedings in ejectment under section thirty-nine have been taken, to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharíf* harvest, the proceedings shall become void.

Notice of ejectment when void.

41. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant, and growing on the land at the time of his ejectment,

Rights of ejected tenant.

and to use the land for the purpose of tending and gathering in such crops or other products, paying adequate rent therefor.

Provided that, if the landholder desire to purchase such crops or other products, he may tender their price to the tenant; and thereupon the right of the tenant to such crops and other products, and to use the land for the purpose aforesaid, shall cease.

Effect of tender by landlord of payment for crops.

In the case of a dispute under this section, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, on the application of the landlord or tenant, award the rent and price so payable; and the amount of such award, or of any tender accepted under this section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of rent by suit under this Act.

Power to determine rent and price.

42. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a like nature, requiring the presence both of the cultivator and landholder, either personally or by agent,

Application by tenant for officer to divide produce or appraise crop.

if either landholder or tenant personally, or by agent, neglect to attend at the proper time, or if there is a dispute as to the amount or value of the crop, an application may be presented to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue a written notice to the opposite party or his agent to attend, on the date, and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate, or appraisement shall be made.

Procedure on such application.

If on or before the date appointed, the dispute have not been amicably adjusted, three residents of the village or neighbourhood shall be appointed assessors; one by each of the parties, and one by the officer deputed to divide the grain or estimate or appraise the crops, and the officer deputed shall decide the amount of rent payable by their award, and shall give to the party applying a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

Provided that if either party fail to attend, the officer deputed shall nominate an assessor on his behalf.

The officer deputed shall report his proceedings to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall determine the amount of costs properly incurred under this section, and the share of the costs to be paid by either party.

(c.)—Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

43. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has inherited or purchased, make any such improvements on the land in his possession as are hereinafter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the same land without payment of compensation for such improvements.

Explanation.—The word "improvements" as used in this section means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(*a*) tanks, wells and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes,

(*b*) works for the drainage of land, for the reclaiming of land from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water,

(*c*) the reclaiming, clearing, or enclosing of lands for agricultural purposes,

(*d*) the renewal, or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto.

When rent-free tenure confers prop[illegible]

Basis of, and mode of making, compensation.

44. Such compensation may, at the option of [illegible] upwards, and [illegible] free an[illegible] by at least two suc[illegible] the landholder or his repre[illegible] sentative, be made—

1*st.*—by payment in money;

2*nd.*—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landholder or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

3*rd.*—partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

45. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall

(*a*) cause notice thereof to be served on the other party,

(*b*) take such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce,

(*c*) make such further inquiry as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may deem necessary, and

(*d*) determine the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

Considerations in determining compensation.

46. In determining the amount or value mentioned in section forty-five or the terms of such lease, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landholder either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by allowing the tenant to hold at a favourable rate of rent.

(d.)—Compensation for wrongful Acts and Omissions.

Right of tenant to compensation for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

47. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his lease or payable under the provisions of this Act,

and every tenant from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover from the landholder compensation not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Contents of receipt.

Receipts for rent shall specify the period or crop on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid;

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

48. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any tenant by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover from the person guilty of such extortion such compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector thinks reasonable.

Liability [illegible] of the tenant when [illegible] detrimental [illegible] liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person guilty of such extortion may be subject under the Indian Penal Code.

(e.)—Deposit of Rent in Government Treasury.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

49. If any tenant tenders to the landholder full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for leave to deposit such amount in his Court to the credit of the landholder.

Form and verification of application.

50. The application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be as nearly as may be in the form (A) in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and three:

Penalty for false statement.

and the person making the verification shall be punishable, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

51. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall receive the amount which the tenant desires to deposit, and shall thereupon issue to the person to whose credit it has so been deposited, a notice in English or the vernacular language of

the district in the form (B) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

And such deposit shall in all questions between the landholder and the tenant be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landholder on account of the rent.

Mode of serving notice.

52. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

In their absence the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situate.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

53. If at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly, unless it has been repaid or paid in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Refund to depositor.

54. If no application be made by such person or his recognized agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit.

And at any time before the expiration of such period, on the joint application of the depositor and the person to whose credit the said sum was deposited, such sum shall be paid in such manner as the joint applicants desire.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESS.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

55. The produce of all land in the occupation of a tenant shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land;

Recovery of arrears by distress.

and when an arrear of rent is due from any cultivator, the person entitled to receive rent immediately from him may, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinafter provided, recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this Chapter.

Bar to distress of produce covered by security.

56. Provided always that, when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer not entitled to distrain.

Provided also, that no sharer in any mahál shall have power to distrain upon any tenant unless he is entitled to collect the whole rent from such tenant.

Provided also, that no sharer in a joint undivided mahál shall exercise such power otherwise than through a manager authorised to collect the rents of the whole mahál on behalf of all the sharers therein: Provided also, that in pattídárí mahále distress shall be made only through a lumberdár, or where the rent of a pattí is not collected by a lumberdár through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rent.

No distress for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

57. A distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless the rent has been enhanced under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or unless the cultivator has agreed to pay such excess and such agreement has been attested before the patwárí or kánúngo.

Distress by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

58. The power to distrain conferred by sections fifty-five and fifty-six may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of immoveable property;

and also by the agents employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability for illegal act.

If any wrongful act is committed by any such agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, such agent and his principal shall be jointly and severally liable to make compensation for such act.

Written authority to servants employed to distrain.

59. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section fifty-five, section fifty-six, or section fifty-eight, employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give him a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distress.

60. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

61. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Mode of service.

62. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the arrear and the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

63. Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

Standing crops, &c., when attached, may be reaped and stored.

If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are cut or gathered, under the rules hereinafter provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part of the same are fit for cutting or gathering.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

64. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who may, if he thinks necessary, depute an officer to support the distrainer in making the distress.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

65. If at any time after property has been distrained and before the day fixed for putting it up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the property tender payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

66. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

Application for sale.

or if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the officer for the time being authorized by the Local Government to sell distrained property within the tahsíl in which they are situate.

67. The application shall be in writing and shall contain—

Contents of application.

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the said officer the fee for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Deposit of cost of service of notice.

68. Immediately on receipt of the application the said officer shall send a copy of it to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector;

Procedure on receipt of application.

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the office of the tahsíldár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

and shall specify—

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

69. If a suit is instituted before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send to the officer referred to in section sixty-six, or, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

Suspension of sale on receipt of Collector's certificate of institution of suit.

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the said officer, he shall suspend the sale.

70. A person whose property has been distrained in manner hereinbefore provided, may institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

When such suit is instituted, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the said officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

71. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

72. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the said officer in manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as shall be allowed by him be discharged in full, proceed, in manner hereinafter mentioned, to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary to satisfy the demand with the costs of distress and sale.

Place of sale.

73. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the said officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

and if the demand with the costs of distress and sale be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

74. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or the next market-day, if a market be held at the place of sale, the sale shall be postponed until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

75. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Sale on default.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to purchaser.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Deduction from proceeds of costs of sale.

76. From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this Act, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount so deducted to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-eight, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Discharge of arrear with interest.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Surplus.

and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Sale officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

77. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing either directly, or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

78. Officers holding sales under this chapter are required to bring to the notice of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Postponement of sale, and report to Collector when defaulter has not received due notice.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold any such sale the officer holding it find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall thereupon

Order of Collector.

direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-eight, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Levy of charge when sale officer attends, and no sale takes place.

79. When an officer goes to any place for the purpose of holding a sale under this Act, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section seventy-eight, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having

been given by the distrainer to such officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Recovery from owner.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from distrainer.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector:

Limit to charge.

Provided that in no case shall a larger amount then ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

80. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue an order to the officer authorizing the sale of the property;

Second proclamation of sale.

and on the application of the distrainer, within five days from the receipt of such order by the officer, such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-eight, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

81. In all suits instituted to contest the distrainer's demand he shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property, as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

82. If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

When any such suit is instituted the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Collector when claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

If the claim is upheld, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

Provided that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by other than distrainer.

83. If in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall not affect the right of any person who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

84. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property, as the case

may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-three, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

85. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precautions for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained through any act or omission mentioned in the former part of this section.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

86. If any person not empowered to distrain property under sections fifty-five, fifty-six or fifty-eight, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, fraudulently distrains or sells or causes to be sold any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property so distrained or sold may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for that offence in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 84, 85, 86.

87. Provided that every suit instituted under any of the three last preceding sections shall be commenced within the term prescribed by section ninety-three.

Procedure in case of resistance of distress.

88. If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, upon complaint being made within fifteen days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought with all convenient speed before the Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, if he think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for six months, or until the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is paid or levied under warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

If the offender be not the owner of the property, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

Proceedings of officers subject to revision and orders of Collector.

89. All proceedings of officers under this chapter shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

90. Every process issued by a Collector of a District or Assistant Collector under this Act shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, the sum required for his travelling expenses, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued :

Power to direct service free of charge.

Provided that, if in any case the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resistance of process.

91. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under this Act may be punished by him according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

92. Except in the way of appeal as hereinafter provided, no Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any suit of the nature mentioned in this section might be brought,

and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:

(*a*) for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*b*) to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was demised, or

(*c*) to cancel a lease for the breach of any condition binding on the tenant, and which by law, custom or special agreement, involves the forfeiture of the lease;

(*d*) for the recovery of any overpayment of rent, or for compensation under sections forty-seven or forty-eight;

(*e*) for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(*f*) for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(*g*) suits by lumberdárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lumberdár;

(*h*) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of a mahál, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*i*) suits by muáfídárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them, as such muáfídárs or assignees;

(*j*) suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

Limitation of suits.

93. Suits for arrears of rent or revenue or, for a share of the profits of a mahál, or of village-expenses or other dues, shall not be brought after three years from the day on which the arrears or share became due:

Suits relating to distress shall not be brought after three months from the day on which the right to sue accrued:

All other suits may be brought within one year from the day on which the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

The day on which the arrears become due or the day on which the right to sue accrues (as the case may be) shall be excluded in computing the periods of limitation prescribed by this section.

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

94. No Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter on which any application of the nature mentioned in this section might be made: such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in manner provided under this Act, and not otherwise:—

(*a*) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section ten.

(*b*) Application by a landholder, or his agent, to compel a patwári to produce his accounts relating to land.

(*c*) Application to resume rent-free grants under section twenty-nine, and to assess to rent land previously held rent-free.

(*d*) Application from a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-four or section thirty-five.

(*e*) Applications made by a tenant, under section thirty-eight.

(*f*) Application from a landholder under section thirty-nine for assistance to eject a tenant.

(*g*) Application from a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crop, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-one.

(*h*) Application by a landholder to determine rent payable for land used by a tenant for the purpose of tending or gathering in the crop, under section forty-one.

(*i*) Application by a landholder or tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of a standing crop, under section forty-two.

(*j*) Application by a landholder or tenant to determine compensation for improvements of land.

(*k*) Application by a tenant for leave to deposit rent.

(*l*) Application for enhancement of rent.

(*m*) Application for compensation for wrongful dispossession.

(*n*) Application for the recovery of the occupancy of any land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed.

(*o*) Application for abatement of rent.

(*p*) Application for leases or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered.

Points of procedure relating to applications.

95. (*a.*) All applications under section ninety-four shall be made in the district in which the land, crops or products referred to is or are situate, and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and seventeen to two hundred and twenty-eight (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

(*b.*) All orders passed on applications under this section shall be proved in the same manner, and when proved shall have the same effect as judgments of the Civil Courts.

(*c.*) In cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, all such orders may be executed by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

(*d.*) In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same power, in regard to contempts, resistance, and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

(*e.*) Applications under heads (*m*) and (*n*) of section ninety-four shall not be brought after six months from the date of the wrongful dispossession.

Local Government may invest officers with Assistant Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

96. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw such powers.

Suits and applications cognizable by Collectors.

97. Assistant Collectors of either class shall have, as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*b*) suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid, under section forty-seven;

(*c*) suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(*d*) suits by lumberdárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lumberdár;

(*e*) suits by muáfídárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them as such muáfídárs or assignees;

(*f*) applications by a landholder, or by an agent employed by a landholder, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(*g*) applications by a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-one;

(*h*) applications by a landholder to determine the amount of rent payable by a tenant using land for the purpose of tending or gathering in crops, under section forty-one;

(*i*) applications by a landholder or a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section forty-two;

(*j*) suits by taluqdárs or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

(*k*) applications by tenants for leave to deposit rent.

Additional suits and applications cognizable by Assistant Collectors, first class.

98. Assistant Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section ninety-seven, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(*a*) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation, or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(*b*) suits to cancel a lease for any breach of any condition binding on the tenant;

(*c*) applications by a landholder to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section thirty-four;

(*d*) applications under section thirty-eight by a tenant contesting notice of ejectment;

(*e*) applications by a landholder under section thirty-nine, for assistance to eject a tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served;

(*f*) applications for compensation for illegal dispossession;

(*g*) applications by a landholder or tenant to determine the amount to be paid as compensation for improvements;

(*h*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment or rent or for compensation, under section forty-seven or section forty-eight;

(*i*) suits by co-sharers for their recorded shares of the profits of a mahál or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*j*) applications to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally dispossessed by the landholder.

Additional suits cognizable by Collector, first class, specially empowered.

99. In addition to the powers specified in sections ninety-seven and ninety-eight, an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government in this behalf shall have power to try the following applications:—

(*a*) applications for enhancement of rent of a privileged or an occupancy-tenant;

(*b*) applications for abatement of rent;

(*c*) applications under section twenty-nine for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the assessment to rent of land hitherto held rent-free;

(*d*) applications for leases or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered;

(*e*.) applications to determine the nature or class of a tenant's tenure.

Power to make over cases.

100. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district, or officer in charge of a settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases for inquiry and decision, from his own file, to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class of cases under the provisions of this Act.

Power to withdraw cases.

101. Collectors of Districts, and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of Districts, and officers in charge of a settlement, may, respectively, withdraw any case or class of cases from any Officers subordinate to them, and may deal with such case or class of cases themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same under the provisions of this Act.

Exercise by Collector of District of powers conferrible on Assistant Collector.

102. The Collector of the District may exercise

(*a*) all powers given by this Act to Collectors of Districts,

(*b*) all powers which by this Act are conferred, or can be conferred, on Assistant Collectors.

Investment of officer in charge of sub-division with powers of Collector of District.

The Local Government may invest any officer placed in charge of a sub-division of a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Collector of a District.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS UP TO JUDGMENT.

Place where suits to be instituted.

103. Suits under this Act shall be instituted in the District in which the subject of the suit, or some part thereof, is situate,

Mode of instituting suits. Contents of plaint or statement of claim.

and all such suits shall be commenced by presenting to the Court a plaint or statement of claim, which shall contain—

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the subject-matter of the claim, and its amount or value computed according to the Court Fees Act, 1870; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Managers of estates to be deemed landholders.

104. For the purpose of suing or being sued under this Act, the managers of estates, whether held under the Court of Wards or under direct management, shall be deemed to be landholders.

Suits by sharers in a mahál.

105. No co-sharer in an undivided property shall in that character be entitled separately to sue a tenant under this Act unless he is authorized to receive from such tenant the whole of the rent payable by such tenant.

Statement by whom to be presented.

106. The statement of claim shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of statement.

The statement of claim shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, do declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

False averment.

If the statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be punishable according to the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with statement.

107. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his statement of claim.

Admission afterwards.

Unless such document be so delivered or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

108. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his statement of claim, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Statement in suits for arrears of rent.

109. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, revenue, share of profit, village-expenses, or other due under section ninety-two, the statement shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

and, if the suit be for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from any tenant, the summons shall also specify the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; and in all cases coming under this section the statement shall specify the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

Statement in suits for ejectment.

110. If the suit be for the ejectment of a tenant, from any land, the statement shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the land; and, if necessary for its identification, shall set forth it boundaries.

Return or amendment of statement.

111. If the statement of claim do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may return the statement to the plaintiff, or, at its discretion, allow it to be amended.

Issue of summons.

112. If the statement of claim be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

Order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons.

If the plaintiff or the Court does not require the personal attendance of the defendant, the summons shall order the defendant to appear either personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or is accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

113. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant relies in support of his defence.

Order to produce documents.

It shall also direct him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process, and shall be in the form D contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Order to bring witnesses.

114. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

Mode of serving summons.

or, if the copy cannot be delivered to the defendant personally, by affixing copy of the summons to some conspicuous part of his usual residence, and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's Office.

115. If the summons be served by delivering a copy to the defendant personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

Endorsement on summons.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

116. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such District, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Service of summons in another district.

117. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next succeeding section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court by the plaintiff within such time before the issue of such summons or warrant as is fixed by the Court issuing the process.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except in cases in which the Court in exercise of the discretion reserved to it in section eighty-eight allows the summons to be issued gratis), the case shall be struck off the file of suits;

Effect of failure to deposit.

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

118. *a.*—If in any suit against a tenant for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or in any suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, or a share of profits or village-expenses or other dues, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, the plaintiff shall present, with his statement of claim, an application for the issue of such warrant.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

b.—When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* it appear to the Court that the claim is well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

c.—The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he relies in support of his defence.

d.—Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms E and F in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

119. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court, and the Court shall commit him to custody, unless he deposit in Court such sum as may be specified in the notice.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided;

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon,

and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he furnishes such security or deposit such sum as the Court orders.

The security-bond shall be in the form G contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of security-bond.

121. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it seems proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, appointing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

122. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to him such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he has sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

123. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Judgment by default.

Decree upon admission of claim.

124. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the plaintiff's right to the relief which he claims, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

Proviso.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

125. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

126. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

127. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

but Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given appears, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shows good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and satisfies the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case.

Adverse party to be summoned.

But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Examination and cross-examination of parties.

128. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other party or his agent.

Examination and cross-examination of agents.

129. If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he appears or any person accompanying such agent, may be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

Defendant may file written statement.

130. At the time of the examination, the defendant may, if he think fit, file a written statement in his defence.

Mode of examination.

131. The examination of the parties or their agents or such other persons as aforesaid shall be according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the presiding officer, and shall be filed with the record.

Witness produced may be examined.

132. If either of the parties produce a witness on such day, the presiding officer may take the evidence of such witness.

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

133. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit:

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the presiding officer see fit to extend the time for delivering the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

134. If after the examination required by section one hundred and twenty-eight, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on

behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

135. If on such examination as aforesaid either party be absent and his agent be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent was unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

and if such party fails to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it deems proper in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

136. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summon.

137. The parties shall produce their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall thereupon issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

138. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to suits under this Act.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

139. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such evidence as may be then before the Court.

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf o landholders by agents.

140. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by authorised agents employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such agents;

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such person as aforesaid.

Processes served on such agents.

Processes served on any such agent shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such agent.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

141. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

142. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf:

Personal attendance when not excused.

But the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court;

Fee for agents not chargeable as costs.

and no fee for any agent or mukhtár shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act, unless the Court certify that, under the circumstances of the case, such fee is proper to be allowed.

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

143. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further evidence, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing of any case, to such day as to it may seem fit.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

144. The presiding officer may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to it, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may himself proceed to the spot, and make such local inquiry in person.

Provisions applied to such enquiry.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of

the civil courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the presiding officer of the court in person.

Record in case of enquiry by Court.

In the latter case the presiding officer, after completing the inquiry, shall record such observations as appear to him appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall form part of the proceedings in the suit.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and cost into Court.

145. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

146 No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

In suits where right to receive rent is disputed, third person who has received it to be made a party.

147. When in any suit between a landholder and a tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the tenant is disputed on the ground that some third person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person may be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person may be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party entitled to the rent of such land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Court may order tenant to repair damage caused by certain acts or omissions.

148. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of his lease, on account of any act or omission by which the land in his occupation has been damaged, or which is inconsistent with the purpose for which the land has been demised, the Court may, if it think fit, allow the tenant to repair such damage within one month from the date of the decree, or order him to pay such compensation, or make such other order in the case, as the Court thinks fit,

and if such damage be so repaired, or compensation paid, or order obeyed, the decree shall not be executed.

Delivery of judgment.

149. Every judgment under this chapter shall be pronounced in open Court.

Language and contents.

150. The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the presiding officer and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that the judgment may be written in English, if the presiding officer is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Power to hold Court in any place within district.

151. Every officer invested with powers under this Act may hold a Court for hearing and determining suits under this Act in any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

Every hearing shall be in open Court, and the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend in such place.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment of tenant.

152. If the decree be for the ejectment of any tenant from land occupied by him, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree thereto.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition.

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate on the application of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall give effect to the same.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

153. If the decree or order be for the payment of arrears of rent, or of money, or for the delivery of papers or accounts, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear in Court pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree or order.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

154. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and is not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fails to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

155. A writ of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which it may issue.

Such writ may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of writ of execution.

Writ of execution against the person or moveable property of a debtor shall be in the form H or I contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Execution against moveable property.

156. Any moveable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with execution of the process by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles excepted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of writs.

157. Every writ of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall continue in force for such period as he may direct (not being more than sixty days) calculated from such date.

Second and successive writs.

158. Second and successive writs of execution may be issued by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

159. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

160. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, unless notice to appear and be heard have been previously served on such heir or other representative.

No process of execution after three years, if judgment be for sum not exceeding 500 rupees.

161. No process of execution shall be issued on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees;

Regulation of period in such cases.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Procedure in execution of writ against person.

162. If a writ issue for taking any person in execution, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the writ,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as is satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector that he has no present means of paying the same amount,

the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send him to the civil jail there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meantime he pays the full amount, for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Limit of imprisonment.

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

163. Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

When further liability extinguished.

If the amount due under the decree do not exceed one hundred rupees, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree.

When not extinguished.

In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

164. Every person applying for the issue of a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and eighteen, or suing out process of execution against the person of any judgment-debtor, shall deposit in Court, when the warrant issues, diet-money for thirty days at such rate not exceeding two annas per diem, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may direct, unless for any special reason he directs that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

165. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

166. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Refund of remainder.

167. In executing a writ of execution against the moveable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list, at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

Procedure in executing writ against moveable property.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be sent to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall be affixed in his office.

168. No moveable property taken in execution under this Act shall be sold before the expiration of ten days next after the day on which such property is so taken.

Time to elapse before sale of moveable property.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Custody meanwhile.

The provisions of sections seventy-three to seventy-seven (both inclusive) so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Provisions applied to sale.

169. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of any moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale,

Sale not vitiated by regularity in publishing or conducting it.

but any person injured by such irregularity may recover compensation for such injury by suit in the Civil Court:

Right to sue for compensation.

Provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

Limitation.

170. In the execution of any decree for the payment of money under this Act, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immoveable property belonging to such debtor, and such property may be sold under the rules contained in the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, regulating the sale of land for arrears of land-revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which it is subject.

In executing decrees for money, when execution may be applied for against immoveable property.

171. If the immoveable property against which execution is applied for be other than a mahál, or share of a mahál, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of moveable property: and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, and one hundred and sixty-nine shall be applicable.

Process when the immoveable property is not a mahál.

172. When such property is a mahál, or a share of a mahal, the decree shall be sent for execution to the Collector of the District in which such property is situate,

Process when it is a mahál.

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies the Collector of the District that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment-debt may be raised by mortgage of the property, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the property or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Collector of the District may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, postpone the sale for such period as the Collector of the District thinks proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies his creditor, the execution shall be stayed, and the Collector shall report the fact to the Court by which the decree was made.

But if the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy his creditor within the period so fixed, the Collector of the District shall cause an accurate rent-roll of the property to be prepared, and ascertain the annual income derivable therefrom.

173. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District such income is sufficient to pay off the judgment-debt with interest at six per cent. per annum, within any period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the decree, he may transfer the property to the judgment-creditor, or if the judgment-creditor refuse to take it, to some other person, or he may hold it under his own management, for such period not exceeding fifteen years, as may be sufficient for the recovery of the debt with interest as aforesaid, and on such conditions as to the payment of such debt and interest as he deem expedient.

Power to transfer property to judgment-creditor.

Orders passed under this section shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, but shall not be open to appeal to the Civil Court.

174. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District the recovery of the debt under section one hundred and seventy-three is impossible, or if the sale of the property appear to him advisable on other grounds, he shall report the case for orders to the Board.

Report of case to Board.

175. On the receipt of such report, the Board may make, or cause to be made, any further endeavours for the recovery of the debt under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-three, as to it may seem practicable.

Procedure on receipt of report.

176. If it appear to the Board that the debt cannot be recovered under section one hundred and seventy-three, or if the sale of the property appear to it advisable on other grounds, it shall order the property to be sold, in which case the sale shall be made under the rules in force for the sale of land for arrears of land revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which such property may be subject.

Power to order sale of property.

177. If before the day fixed for any sale of any property under this Act, a third party appear before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and claim a right or interest to or in any of the property, he shall examine such party or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

and, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

178. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order as he thinks fit between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In trying such claim, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

179. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, at the time of disposing of the case, order him to pay to the judgment-creditor the costs of the proceedings on the claim, and also such sum as he thinks sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order passed under section one hundred and seventy-eight or section one hundred and seventy-nine by the Collector of the District.

No appeal from order under sections 178, 179.

But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court

Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property taken in execution, the suit shall not be for the recovery of such property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom it was brought to sale.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

(a).—*From Decrees in Suits.*

181. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of a District or an Assistant Collector of the first class, if the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees, his judgment shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as hereinafter provided.

Judgment of Collector final where amount, or value of property in suit does not exceed 100 rupees.

182. All decisions of the Assistant Collector of the second class in suits mentioned in section ninety-two shall be appealable to the Collector of the District, whose order thereon shall (subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-eight) be final where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Appeal from decision of Assistant Collector of second class.

183. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date of the decree.

Time for presentation.

184. The Collector of the District may either dismiss the petition or may fix a day for hearing the appeal, and in that case shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure on appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be heard *ex parte*.

185. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector of the District to re-admit the appeal,

Re-admission of appeal.

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector of the District may re-admit the appeal.

186. After hearing the appeal, the Collector of the District shall give judgment in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for giving judgment in original suits.

Judgment in appeal.

187. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is final as provided in section one hundred and eighty-one, he may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

Re-hearing of suits not open to appeal.

188. An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of the first class,

Appeal to District Judge.

in all suits mentioned in section ninety-two in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, or

in which the proprietary title to land has been determined between parties having conflicting claim thereto:

Provided that where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Appeal to High Court.

189. The rules for the time being in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

190. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Special appeal to High Court from District Judge.

(*b*).—*Appeals from Orders.*

(1) *Assistant Collectors of the second Class.*

191. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the Second Class under this Act, other than orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

Appeal from Assistant Collector of second class.

(2) *Assistant Collectors of the first Class.*

192. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the first Class,

Appeal from orders of Assistant Collectors of first Class on certain application under section 98.

(*a*) on applications under section ninety-eight, where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) on applications under section ninety-nine.

193. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all other orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the first Class, except—

Appeal from other orders of Assistant Collector of the first Class.

(*a*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-seven;

(*b*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*c*) orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

194. The orders of an Assistant Collector of the first class on the following applications shall be final—

Final orders of Assistant Collector of first class.

(*a*) applications mentioned in section ninety-seven;

(*b*) applications mentioned in section ninety-eight, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(3) *Collector of the District.*

195. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from orders passed by the Collector of the District,

Appeal from certain orders of Collector of District.

(*a*) under section ninety-eight, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) under section ninety-nine.

In all other cases orders under this Act passed by the Collector of the District shall be final, subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board.

(4) *Commissioner of the Division.*

169. Save as provided by section one hundred and ninety-seven the orders of the Commissioner of the Division shall be final, subject to review by the Board.

Finality of orders of Commissioner of Division.

197. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner of Division on appeals against orders passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the applications mentioned in section ninety-nine shall lie to the Board, except where the Commissioner of the Division dismisses the appeal.

Appeal to Board from his orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-nine.

In such case the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-eight shall apply.

198. The Board may at any time call for any case which has came before any Commissioner of Division, or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon, consistent with this Act, as the Board thinks fit.

Power of Board to call for cases and pass orders thereon.

199. No appeal shall be brought to the Collector of the District after the expiration of thirty days, or to the Commissioner of the Division after the expiration of sixty days, or to the Board of Revenue after ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time for appealing.

200. Any appeal under this Act may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

Admission of appeals after prescribed period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

201. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit under this Act, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Time to be excluded in computing limitation period.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal under this Act, the day on which the judgment or order complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy

of the decree or order appealed against shall be excluded.

Rule as to last day for presentation or deposit, when Court is closed on such day.

202. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

203. The Local Government may from time time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers in determining the rent payable by privileged tenants under sections fourteen, fifteen and seventeen,

(*b*) for the guidance of officers assessing rent under section twenty-nine,

(*c*) as to the dates on which instalments of rent shall fall due.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Board to make rules.

The Board of Revenue, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

(*d*) as to the procedure to be followed on all applications under section ninety-four,

(*e*) as to the reference of suits and such applications to arbitration,

(*f*) and generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Instalments when to be deemed in arrear.

204. When the Local Government has made a rule fixing the date on which instalment of rent shall fall due, no such instalment shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be in arrear unless it remains unpaid after the date fixed by such rule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 50.)

I, *A. B.* of do solemnly declare that I did personally, or by my agent *C. B.*, on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees——so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*

FORM B. (*See section* 51.)

Court of the Collector of , dated the day of

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Schedule made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 68.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 113.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement,*) you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. (*See section* 118.)

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff,

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the de-

fendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM F. (*See section* 118.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B. Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 120.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 155.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 155.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of ,

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for cost of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpúr.

II. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapúr District,

Kaswá Rajá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 45 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MEMO. BY COLONEL F. H. RUNDALL. R. E., INSPECTOR GENERAL OF IRRIGATION WORKS ON THE GODAVERY DELTA WORKS.

In the Godavery Delta, besides the Head-works, I inspected the following canals :—

	Miles.
The Junction from Samulcotta to Coconada ...	8
„ Samulcotta Canal	26
„ Ellore	46
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„ Coconada	32
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The Anicut was in excellent order, as likewise were all the head-works, with the exception of the undersluice aprons, which require to be strengthened. I would suggest the addition of another retaining wall to these structures with a view to prevent the excessive action which takes place on the rough stone apron. The river bed, both immediately above and below the weirs, appears to me to have been greatly improved, and to be much less obstructed with irregular sand-banks than it used to be. During the floods of last year a heavy scour took place in the Dowlaishwaram Branch, which will require to be carefully watched so as to prevent any parallel current being formed along the south end of the weir. In the other branches the depth of the upper pool was more uniform. Surveys have been taken for several years now, which show the annual changes in the river above the weir. These are very instructive, and enable the Engineers at once to detect and guard against any important or dangerous action. The volume of water passing down the river on the 6th January was 12,896 cubic feet per second. The total capital outlay on the weir, 4,000 yards long and its attendant head-works, has been Rs. 12,27,403. The repairs during the last five years have averaged Rs. 25,250, or a little over 2 per cent.

Of the canals, the Junction and Samulcotta were in very good order; but from the latter not having been closed for clearance for several years, shoals have formed at its head and in a few other places. It is proposed to clear it out during the present season.

On the Coconada Canal, the new first-class locks and other improvements sanctioned by the Government of India in 1870 are approaching completion. The manner in which the new waste weirs had been constructed is, in my opinion, objectionable. Some of the Madras Officers have of late years introduced the construction of cisterns instead of the previously customary level flooring on which to receive the overfall; but the cisterns have been made by raising a wall at the end of the apron, instead of depressing the floor to below the level of the canal bed. The consequence is, that a second overfall is created, which acts injuriously on the rough stone-apron beyond, and the cistern-wall itself, from being placed too close to the main wall of the weir, has been swept away. In localities where dressed-stone is procurable and inexpensive, the cistern-formation, which is quite right when inferior material alone is available,

appears to me unnecessary. The object is to provide a cushion of water to receive the overfall; but as a very small depth on the apron answers the purpose of a cushion, and that depth is obtained when less than a foot passes over the crest, so long as that depth only is passing, very little force is exerted. When that depth is exceeded, the cushion of water also rapidly deepens. The tow-paths and embankments in the upper portion of this canal yet require to be put in order.

The Ellore Canal, the high-level line in the Western Delta, is the only one in the Godavery District in an unsatisfactory state. The present District Engineer, Colonel Fischer, is well aware of this, but from its being the most important line of navigation, it is very difficult to find a season in which it is possible to close it without seriously interfering with trade requirements. During the past year, the Canal Districts were visited with extraordinary rains, as much as 8 inches having it is said, on one occasion fallen in five hours, and having been both preceded and followed by heavy rain. The Ellore Canal in consequence suffered considerably in both the Godavery and Kistna sections, more particularly in the latter. The syphons got choked and did not carry off the drainage, and hence the banks of the canal were severely breached. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide additional escapes. It is intended, I was told by Colonel Fischer, to take this canal in hand this season. Much of the soil through which it is excavated is favourable to the growth of weeds and rushes, which have been allowed to extend to so great an extent as to seriously affect the navigation. There was a mistake made originally—for which I am partly answerable myself—in throwing the banks too far back, and allowing too great a width of berm to be submerged. It is this berm which has encouraged the growth of the rushes and weeds. I was surprised, however, to find how little the canals generally were troubled with them, notwithstanding the low velocity which is maintained.

The importance of the Ellore Canal as a line of navigation is very great. It is literally thronged with boats and rafts. The town of Ellore, which had for some years fallen to decay, is now one of the busiest marts in the District. I counted 78 boats on the day I passed through it, all busy loading or discharging. It is the principal *entrepôt* to which produce from the Nizam's dominions is brought either for shipment to Coconada, or conveyance to Bezwada and the Kistna District generally. There is a very extensive tract of cultivation beneath it now, where formerly, before its construction, only a poor and precarious crop was raised. By means of these high-level canals there is a continuous line of water-communication from Cocanada to Nizampatam, the respective ports of the two Districts, 166 miles in length.

The line next in importance is the Nursapoor Canal, which branches off at about 8 miles from the head of the Western Delta and runs to its extremity, being connected with the tidal portion of the Godavery at Nursapoor, and with the tidal River Oopootair, which separates the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, and to which a canal from the old Station of Masulipatam will eventually be brought.

In 1871 the Government of India sanctioned estimates to the amount of Rs. 13,04,640 for completing the system of irrigation and navigation in the Western Delta. Amongst these estimates was a new cut, with a double lock from the head of the Ellore Canal, to re-place the old structure by which boats were passed into the Akeed Line. The earth-work on this cut had been completed, and the lock well advanced when I inspected the works. It is hoped this link will be opened before the end of the current official year. In the same estimate were included new first class locks for the Nursapoor Canal. Two of these, with their respective waste weirs, had been finished, and a third was being commenced. The canal itself is in very good order, with the exception of the towing-path on the left bank, which requires to be raised and strengthened. Since I last saw this work, the avenues have grown up and add greatly to its ornamental appearance. Upwards of 100,000 acres are irrigated from this canal and its branches.

The Gunnarum Canal runs along the margin of the Central Delta to the great aqueduct which conveys water to the island of Nuggarum, one of the most fertile parts of the Delta, and where sugarcane is largely cultivated. The aqueduct which has now been furnished with towing-paths protected by a neat iron-railing is in good order. The bed of the river above the aqueduct appears to have silted up considerably, and is of more uniform section than formerly. The dangerous deep channel which used to run close under the left wing-wall has been diverted. The Main Canal through Nuggarum is in excellent order, but the portion above the acqueduct, and between it and the second lock, requires attention, especially on the river bank side, on which there has in places been considerable erosion.

A good deal yet remains to be done to the Central Delta. Plans and estimates for the completion of the remaining works are now under preparation. When they, together with those which have already been sanctioned for the Eastern and Western Deltas, have been carried out, this great project may be said to be completed. It will, however, be some years before this is the case, for there is considerable difficulty now experienced in obtaining labour, for which there is great demand in several directions.

There is also an insufficiency of carrying plant, which has not of late years been kept up to a proper point of efficiency. The present District Engineer has done what he could towards supplying the deficiency and putting the boats into better order, but many of them are so old, that they cannot be used much longer. The slow progress which has been made on these works has lately been commented on both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. In order, therefore, to ensure their being carried on more vigorously than hitherto, it will be necessary to increase the number of boats at the District Engineer's disposal. On examining the

quantity of material to be carried annually, and the means available for the purpose, I came to the conclusion that at least 15 new boats of 50 tons each were required, and I would, therefore, suggest that this number be either obtained from England, or be built on the spot, whichever may prove to be the quickest method.

The supply of stone in the Dowlaishwaram quarries is now apparently nearly exhausted, while the general quality of the stone is inferior. I think the time has come for new quarries to be opened higher up the river where there is an inexhaustible supply, and where stone could be obtained probably quite as cheaply as from Dowlaishwaram, notwithstanding the additional distance that it would have to be transported by the river. With a view to these quarries being worked, I would suggest the retention of the steamer *Shamrock*, which is a vessel of light draught, in preference to despatching her to Burmah, as was lately ordered in the Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce Department—a measure which, I think, would be accompanied with a considerable amount of risk and danger even under the most favourable circumstances.

I examined the steamers now at Dowlaishwaram, and append a description of the state in which they at present are. The only vessel which can be properly spared is the *Prince*, and this the Madras Government has, I believe, made over to the Master Attendant at Cocanada for employment in the harbour.

There are six dredgers, for all of which there is ample work, but from an insufficiency of punts, they can neither be worked continuously or as economically as they should be. There ought to be at least 60 punts, or 10 to each dredger, whereas there are only at present 32 punts in all, and these are often diverted from their proper work to carry stone. If systematically employed, the dredgers would obviate in many cases the necessity for closing the canals for clearance, and would prevent obstructions to navigation by at once removing shoals that often unavoidably form at certain points in every canal.

The dredgers are essentially part of the plant required for the annual repairs, and the cost of working them should be provided from the grant under that head. The 28 punts required to make up the full number which should be attached to each dredger should be supplied at once by an assignment for Tools and Plant. Their dimensions are 60 feet long by 10 feet beam and 2 feet deep, and they should be made of iron.

There are two dredgers also specially provided for harbour work, and if the full number of punts be attached to them, and the tug steamer, which was originally built for the purpose, regularly employed, they would effectually keep the approach to the Coconada River clear and maintain a deep channel at all times of tide from the mouth of the river to the shipping. An assignment of Port or Local Funds should provide for the expense of this essential work, for Coconada has now become an important sea town, in whose prosperity and in the efficiency of whose harbour the whole district is intimately interested. The great progress which it has made within the last 30 years is best understood by those who have known and watched its growth in that period, while the statement of the trade carried on there, which will be adverted to in another part of this Note, will be sufficient evdience generally of the importance to which the port has attained.

It is matter for regret that measures recommended 20 years ago for its preservation were not carried out, for the result of leaving it uncared for has been a gradual shifting of the anchorage to the north-ward until it is now over 3 miles instead of being only 1 mile from the mouth of the Coconada River. I believe that if the branches of the Godavery which discharge into the Bay had been closed, and the river confined to its main outlet, the silting up of the Bay would have been stopped, and Point Godavery extended further north would have enclosed and sheltered a still greater area than at present, while the anchorage would have remained where it was at that time.

The degree of prosperity to which the Godavery Works have raised the District has already exceeded what were then considered the over-sanguine expectations of its projector, and from being one of the poorest and most neglected of the Madras Provinces, it now contributes to the Imperial Exchequer a revenue only second to that of Tanjore. There has been much controversy on this point, and many doubts expressed as to the results of these works being as great as represented. I have, therefore, thought it advisable to collect as many statistics as possible, regarding which there could be no doubt, and will now proceed to notice them *seriatim*.

First, with reference to the irrigated area, it will be seen from the accompanying statements prepared by the Revenue Officers of the District, that it amounts to 4,97,197 acres. The area entered as watered in the Zemindaries, however, cannot yet be accepted as reliable, for no Revenue Survey has as yet been made in those Estates, and in some instances, as in the Neddavole and Baharzully Estates, a composition rate has been accepted, so in all probability the area in such Estates is much larger than what the amount paid when divided by a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre exhibits.

There is likewise still no real check exercised by the Irrigation Department of the returns which are furnished by the Village Revenue officials, but it is believed that those returns exhibit a fair approximation to the truth. The Subordinate Establishment attached to the District Engineer for the distribution of the water is also utilised in supervising the execution of repairs, and is too weak, and of too insufficient a character to be useful in ascertaining independently the irrigated area. It does not even attempt to classify the crops, and the so-called check which it is supposed to exercise is not made till the end of the irrigating season. As probably not more than 5 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated with other than paddy-crops, the clasification of the various garden products would not be very laborious.

No reports are furnished of each season's operations beyond what are contained in the Collectors' Annual Statement to the Board of Revenue. It would certainly tend to keep Government and the public better informed if special Revenue Reports, somewhat similar to those rendered by the Irrigation Department in Northern India, were furnished by the Irrigation Officers in Madras.

Included in the above-mentioned irrigated area, 84,027 acres of rent-free and zemindary lands are said to have received irrigation before the anicut project was commenced, and they are, therefore, exempted from water-rates. Out of a total water assessment of Rs. 18,73,484, Rs. 3,36,059 are written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,37,425 as the actual sum realized under that head during the year 1870-71.

The gross revenue of the District from all sources has risen since the year 1845, in which the improvements were commenced, from Rs. 20,49;046 to Rs. 53,84,395 in 1870-71.

The trade at the Ports has in the same interval increased from Rs. 12,96,253 to Rs. 78,22,676, that is—

In Exports from Rs. 9,07,774 to Rs. 59,21,558.

And in Imports from Rs. 3,88,479 to Rs. 19,01,118.

In 1869-70 the trade, it will be seen, was Rs. 1,10,26,565. The fluctuation is owing apparently to the reduction in the current value of the articles exported, especially in that of cotton. The above sums are exclusive of bullion, which varies considerably.

The number of vessels and tonnage visiting the Port in 1870-71 were as follows :—

	No.	Tonnage.
British	131	1,07,162
Foreign	47	21,080
Native	385	48,444
TOTAL ...	563	1,75,694

This prosperity in trade is no doubt owing in large measure to the facility and cheapness of communication afforded by so many lines of navigable canals permeatig the Delta. The extent to which they are used will be evident from the statement which shows the number of boats passing through the Head Locks. In the past year these amounted to 13,113 laden boats, measuring 337,117 tons, and 15,852 empty boats, making a total of 28,965 boats, or a rate of 80 boats per day. In this the intermediate traffic, which does not pass through the Head Locks and of which there is a large quantity, is not included. The number of boats registered in 1871 were—

	No.		
Cargo boats	1,221	average 27·8	tons
Passenger "	82	" 57	passengers.
Pleasure "	50	"	
TOTAL ...	1,353		

From which license fees, amounting to Rs. 39,324, were levied.

I am unable to give the return of the timber-rafts, as they were not complete, but, as noticed before, the timber trade is very large.

The outlay on the Godavery Delta works may thus be summarized—

	Rs.
Capital—	
Anicut	12,27,403
Main and distribution channels	33,99,761
Tools and Plant	3,50,039
Compensation for land	15,200
	49,92,404
Establishment and Contingencies	16,81,109
TOTAL ...	66,73,513

The repairs have amounted to Rs. 23,91,796 in 22 years, being at the rate of Rs 1,08,718 or 1·7 per cent. per annum.

Last year the repairs amounted to Rs. 1,30,436, and the irrigated area to 497,007 acres. The charge per acre, therefore, was 0·262 of a rupee, or 4·2 annas nearly.

The Conservancy establishments as marginally detailed cost Rs. 40,248 or ·081, and the share of Executive establishment is stated to be Rs. 25,000, thus making the total charge Rs. 0·393, or Rs. 0-6-4 per acre.

	Rs.
For Irrigation ...	2,023
" Navigation ...	1,321
	3,354 per month.
	12
Total ...	40,248 per annum.

I am inclined to think that the allowance for repairs has been cast too low, and that for a proper maintenance of the works, the above rate per acre is barely sufficient. If increased to 8 annas, it will still be moderate.

The receipts last year under the three following heads were—

			Rs.
Water-rates	...	...	15,37,425
Boat licenses	..	.. ...	39,324
Plantations, &c.	...	... ...	19,891
			15,95,640
Deduct—			Rs.
Maintenance	...	... 40 248	
Repairs		... 1,30 436	
Share of Executive establishment		... 25,000	
			2,01,339
		Net receipts ...	13,96,301

To the above has to be added the amount by which the land revenue has annually increased in consequence of the works.

The average collections for five years prior to the commencement of the improvements is shown in the District Engineer's Statement as Rs. 17,57,000; those for the year 1871-72, after deducting the above-mentioned sum for water-rate, were Rs. 27,29,000, showing a net increase of Rs. 8,72,000. If this sum be added to the above net receipts of Rs. 13,95,300, the annual increase of revenue directly due to the works will be Rs. 22,67,300, or over 33½ per cent.

	Rs.
Gross collection from land ...	42,66,508
Deduct water-rates ...	15,37,425
Net land revenue ...	27,29,083
Average collections for five years prior improvements	17,57,000
Increase ...	9,72,000
Deduct the proportion due to the Settlement operations and additional area transferred from the Masulipatam District in 1861 ...	1,00,000
Net increase ...	8,72,000

A traveller along the Godavery Canals cannot fail to be struck with the number of passenger boats. Not less than 82 of these were registered last year, licensed to carry on an average 57 passengers. Supposing that, on an average, there were only 30 people per boat, the passenger traffic would amount to 2,400 people carried daily. The average distance travelled by each person, probably, being not less than 20 miles, the daily traffic will be represented by 48,000 people, and the yearly traffic by 17,520,000 passengers through one mile. The price at which they are carried is 12 miles for one anna. Similarly, assuming the distance traversed 40 miles, the ton mileage of the goods would be 13,484,680 tons.

There can be no doubt but that these results have fully borne out the far-sightedness of Sir Arthur Cotton in insisting upon the paramount importance for inter-communications of the cheapest character. Sanguinely as he was wont to look forward to the time when the Godavery Canals should be covered with traffic, I doubt whether even *he* expected that within so short a time traffic could develop to the extent it has done. Certainly the results in that District convey an important lesson in the designing of Irrigation projects which are intended to affect large tracts of country where expensive land carriage has hitherto formed the only means of transport.

Statement showing the Revenue of the Godavery District from Fusli 1215 *to Fusli* 1281, *or A D.* 1805 *to* 1871

Fusli	RAJAHMUNDRY Collections.	RAJAHMUNDRY Average	Percentage Increase	Percentage Decrease.	Fusli	RAJAHMUNDRY Collections	RAJAHMUNDRY Average	Percentage Increase	Percentage Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
1215	20,84,048				1250	17,42,130			
1216	20,48,104				1251	21,08,336		¼	...
1217	21,49,579	20,93,870			1252	19,62 753	19,46,126		
1218	20,43,322				1253	17,33,965			
1219	21,44,300				1254	21,83,448			
1220	25,89,850		14¾	...	1255*	20,49,046		16	...
1221	21,06,493				1256	24,96,700			
1222	26,49,522	24,02,180			1257	25,44,964	22,57,581		
1223	23,91,442				1258	23,65,806			
1224	22,73,593				1259	18,31,388			
1225	18,69,569		...	7	1260	19,72,760		...	2
1226	23,69,512				1261	20,24,525			
1227	23,42,326	22,84,515			1262	20,17,450	22,09,769		
1228	23,42,043				1263	24,65,863			
1229	22,49,126				1264	25,68,251			
1230	21,47,641		2½	...	1265	25,93,040		34	...
1231	22,87,446				1266	26,66,956			
1232	22,46,941	22,88,845			1267	27,36,870	29,67,689		
1233	21,85,221				1268	32,12,180			
1234	25,76,970				1269	36,29,399			
1235	23,41,323		5¼	...	1270	41,45,901		40	..
1236	25,09,210				1271	39,46,499			
1237	23,62,184	24,08,050			1272	41,43,598	41,58,070		
1238	24,86,468				1273	41,88,215			
1239	23,11,036				1274	43,66,153			
1240	23,57,544		..	3	1275	48,06,804		15	..
1241	20,77,801				1276	46,07,785			
1242	19,08,883	23,31,507			1277	47,76,315	47,79,254		
1243	26,73,884				1278	46,36,289			
1244	26,39,465				1279	50,69,079			
1245	19,58,892		...	20	1280	50,42,684			
1246	21,54,815				1281	53,84,395			
1247	21,41,490	19,40,865							
1248	17,26,809								
1249	17,22,318								

* Commencement of the Delta Project

DOWLAISHWARAM, *January* 1873.

J F FISCHER, *Lieut-Col, R E, District Engineer, Godavery District*

Statement showing the number, tonnage and fees collected on account of boats in the Godavery District.

Years	Cargo boats No	Cargo boats Tonnage	Passengers boats No	Passengers boats Passengers	Pleasure boats No	Rafts No	Total fees collected in Godavery District. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks
1867 ...	1,201	24,823½	85	3,964	69	Details of Central and Eastern Deltas not known in this Office.	34,215	10	10	Average tonnage of cargo boats 27 8 tons.
1868 .	1,176	25,493½	97	5,119	79		36,588	15	2	
1869 ...	1,269	27,222½	113	6,508	72		39,325	12	1	Average number of passengers 5 77 licensed per boat is 57
1870 ..	1,181	25,641	90	5,896	68		36,638	6	9	
1871 ...	1,221	24,794½	82	5,333	50		34,486	9	3	
Total .	6,048	127,974	467	26,820	338		1,81,255	6	1	
Average ..	1,210	25,595	93	5,364	68		36,251	1	2	

DOWLAISHWARAM, No 1 OR EASTERN DISTRICT RANGE OFFICE, *The 6th January* 1873

F. MEAD, *Captain, R E, Exec. Engr, Godavery District.*

Statement showing the number of boats passing through Head Locks.

YEARS.	DOWLAISHWARAM LOCK, EASTERN DELTA. Boats. Up from Cocanada. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	Down to Cocanada. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	BOBBERLUNKA LOCK, CENTRAL DELT. Boats. Up from Coast. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	Down to Coast. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	VIZIASWARUM LOCK, WESTERN DELTA. Boats. Inland towards Coast. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	From Coast to Inland. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	GRAND TOTAL. Boats. Up. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.	Down. No.	Tonnage.	Empty No.
1866-67 ...	3,266	55,089	547	892	15,107	2,777	445	7,698	166	263	4,424	341	2,565	47,589	630	846	15,710	2,236	6,286	110,376	1,343	2,001	35,241	5,357
1867-68 ...	2,821	54,854	2,144	3,622	62,116	1,605	831	17,267	513	580	12,516	642	1,966	44,209	1,260	2,181	50,862	1,007	5,618	116,330	3,917	6,383	125,494	3,254
1868-69 ...	4,205	119,695	1,922	3,461	69,231	2,717	1,038	68,239½	363	477	11,099½	576	3,363	79,494½	537	1,850	42,801	2,016	8,606	267,429	2,822	5,788	123,131½	5,309
1869-70 ...	4,477	151,174	823	2,141	55,994	3,068	906	34,735½	354	309	7,603	512	3,344	76,426½	572	1,574	36,900½	2,343	8,727	262,336	1,749	4,024	100,497½	5,923
1870-71 ...	2,729	83,919	2,764	1,662	51,153	3,979	540	10,314	2,044	735	14,708	1,768	2,524	83,403	3,950	1,672	54,522	4,969	5,793	177,636	8,758	4,069	120,378	10,716
1871-72 ...	2,581	62,601	1,541	2,875	78,087	1,427	1,027	22,196	2,045	892	19,865	2,031	3,485	93,116	3,787	2,253	61,252	5,021	7,093	177,913	7,373	6,020	159,204	8,479

DOWLAISHWARAM; *January* 1872.

J. F. FISCHER, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
District Engineer, Godavery District.

Memorandum showing the quantity of Salt sold, and the amount of revenue realized therefrom, in the Godavery District, from 1846 *to* 1872.

Number of Years.	Year.	Quantity.			Amount.		
		Mds.	S.	T.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	1846-47	204,208	20	0	1,90,840	8	0
2	1847-48	233,429	0	0	1,86,786	0	0
3	1849-50	252,844	0	0	2,00,134	0	0
4	1850-51	201,268	0	0	1,78,480	0	0
5	1851-52	292,161	2	0	2,20,171	11	4
6	1852-53	267,990	6	0	2,48,422	12	8
7	1853-54	317,700	31	8	2,25,163	12	9
8	1854-55	545,195	31	0	2,47,973	14	0
9	1855-56	398,187	0	12	2,57,767	12	4
10	1856-57	274,468	38	3	2,31,007	6	8
11	1857-58	285,439	20	10	2,10,330	7	7
12	1858-59	252,424	10	4	2,22,048	15	0
13	1859-60	390,469	21	8	2,78,789	1	9
14	1860-61	398,385	34	2	3,23,915	11	2
15	1861-62	271,308	33	0	2,76,851	7	0
16	1862-63	262,683	4	8	3,79,132	9	11
17	1863-64	291,638	32	0	3,14,765	4	8
18	1864-65	284,972	5	0	4,16,060	4	5
19	1865-66	285,810	0	0	3,58,413	8	0
20	1866-67	304,715	13	0	4,61,037	12	0
21	1867-68	261,879	35	0	4,37,884	2	6
22	1868-69	268,688	20	0	4,52,263	1	6
23	1869-70	286,921	0	0	5,34,496	2	8
24	1870-71	283,719	2	8	5,65,210	9	9
25	1871-72	271,834	0	8	5,42,294	4	5

PRUGOODOOR;
20th January 1873.

G. VENKATAPPIAH,
Salt Deputy Collector.

Discharge of the Godavery in cubic yards per hour on the 6th January 1872.

	Cubic yards.
Dowlaishwaram Branch	421,768
Main Canal	130,060
Rally River	291,412
Muddoor „	336,600
Vigaishwaram River	266,404
„ Main Canal	166,944
Bobalunka Canal	99,389
Cubic yards per hour	1,719,577
Or cubic feet per second	12,896

J. W. MARTIN,
Asst. Engineer, Godavery District.

Abstract of the Conservancy Establishment employed on the Godavery Delta Canals.

NAVIGATION.

Particulars.	Number.	Rate per each. Rs. A. P	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Lock Superintendents, 1st class	2	15 0 0	30 0 0
„ „ 2nd „	12	12 10 0	144 0 0
„ „ 3rd „	17	10 0 0	170 0 0
„ „ 4th „	10	8 0 0	80 0 0
„ Lascars 1st „	127	6 0 0	762 0 0
„ „ 2nd „	49	5 0 0	245 0 0
			1,431 0 0
Calingula „ 1st „	2	6 0 0	12 0 0
„ „ 2nd „	14	5 0 0	70 0 0
Irrigation Writer	1	15 0 0	15 0 0
Anicut „	1	15 0 0	15 0 0
„ Gomasta	1	15 0 0	15 0 0
„ Sharab	1	10 0 0	10 0 0
„ Maistry	1	18 0 0	18 0 0
„ „	1	15 0 0	15 0 0
„ „	1	12 0 0	12 0 0
„ Lascars, 1st class	25	6 0 0	150 0 0
„ „ 2nd „	15	5 0 0	75 0 0
Superintendent	1	20 0 0	20 0 0
„	3	10 0 0	30 0 0
Peons	4	5 0 0	20 0 0
			577 0 0
			1,908 0 0
Deduct ...	...	...	577 0 0
Total for Navigation ...	...	...	1,331 0 0

IRRIGATION.

Particulars.	Number.	Rate. Rs. A. P.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Delta Superintendents, 1st grade	3	70 0 0	210 0 0
„ „ 2nd „	7	50 0 0	350 0 0
„ „ 3rd „	12	40 0 0	480 0 0
„ „ 4th „	5	30 0 0	150 0 0
„ Lascars, 1st class	48	5 0 0	240 0 0
Channel Lascar	1	6 0 0	6 0 0
	2	5 0 0	10 0 0
			1,446 0 0
			577 0 0
Total for Irrigation ...	...	...	2,023 0 0

Statement showing the value of Imports and Exports by sea in the Godavery District for 28 years, from 1844 to 1872.

Official years.	Coringa.			Coconada.			Narsapur.			Total.			Particulars.				
	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Paddy, Rice, and other grains &c.	Pulses.	Gingelly and Lamp oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Gruff goods.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-45...	4,08,481	...	4,08,481	2,26,076	...	2,26,076	95,941	...	95,941	7,30,498	...	7,30,498	1,99,502	2,66,368	3,001	7,280	2,54,347
1845-46...	4,27,475	2,728	4,30,203	3,85,178	...	3,85,178	92,393	...	92,393	9,05,046	2,728	9,07,774	3,78,969	2,01,739	22,940	16,414	2,87,712
1846-47 .	7,54,295	...	7,54,295	4,66,345	...	4,66,345	1,35,696	...	1,35,696	13,56,336	...	13,56,336	4,21,481	2,86,492	37,985	26,281	5,84,097
1847-48...	6,99,679	...	6,99,679	3,05,819	360	3,06,179	91,380	...	91,380	10,96,878	363	10,97,238	2,59,705	2,22,885	1,71,754	721	4,42,173
1848-49...	6,51,914	3,852	6,55,766	3,12,050	110	3,12,160	84,130	...	84,130	10,48,094	3,962	10,52,056	2,23,004	3,12,353	1,23,867	46,295	3,46,537
1849-50...	6,27,939	4,129	6,32,068	2,59,630	54	2,59,684	76,965	...	76,965	9,64,534	4,183	9,68,717	1,07,503	2,74,414	1,59,417	74,273	3,53,110
1850-51...	7,52,872	2,086	7,54,958	5,40,556	136	5,40,692	1,03,417	...	1,03,417	13,96,845	2,222	13,99,067	2,85,073	2,90,851	2,58,338	2,17,695	3,47,110
1851-52...	6,30,972	405	6,31,377	5,64,497	100	5,64,597	1,10,640	...	1,10,640	13,06,109	505	13,06,614	4,36,266	3,04,538	1,28,870	1,35,289	3,01,651
1852-53...	5,78,941	288	5,79,229	9,04,729	18	9,04,747	1,49,003	...	1,49,003	16,32,673	306	16,32,979	4,61,244	2,18,390	2,00,963	2,98,734	4,53,648
1853-54...	6,98,891	...	6,98,891	9,53,300	3,511	9,56,811	1,77,831	...	1,77,831	18,30,022	3,511	18,33,533	3,75,248	4,53,749	1,99,999	2,85,652	4,18,885
1854-55...	6,00,345	93	6,00,438	8,55,800	...	8,55,800	1,70,662	...	1,70,662	16,26,807	93	16,26,900	2,80,743	2,79,339	2,29,941	3,98,071	4,38,806
1855-56...	7,99,900	...	7,99,900	9,64,212	...	9,64,212	1,50,229	...	1,50,229	19,14,341	...	19,14,341	5,79,770	1,04,666	6,26,105	1,30,165	4,73,635
1856-57 .	8,19,726	...	8,19,726	8,51,694	...	8,51,694	73,816	...	73,816	17,45,236	...	17,15,236	2,46,277	3,15,944	4,56,674	1,98,245	5,28,096

Export.	1857-58...	11,63,548	...	11,63,548	15,54,893	...	15,54,893	2,11,566	...	2,11,566	29,30,007	...	29,30,007	5,64,221	4,59,794	7,60,853	3,95,877	7,49,262
	1858-59..	13,39,679	...	13,39,679	19,93,353	...	19,93,353	4,59,327	...	4,59,327	37,92,359	...	37,92,359	18,13,254	7,18,511	4,87,897	1,80,823	5,91,874
	1859-60..	7,70,486	..	7,70,486	18,17,746	...	18,17,746	2,59,677	...	2,59,677	28,47,909	...	28,47,909	13,45,115	3,19,032	2,42,732	2,93,320	6,47,710
	1860-61...	12,73,075	...	12,73,075	26,65,451	...	26,65,451	2,76,219	...	2,76,219	42,14,745	...	42,14,745	15,71,510	9,08,086	7,46,762	3,64,842	6,23,545
	1861-62...	10,43,018	...	10,43,018	19,27,296	...	19,27,296	1,58,918	...	1,58,918	31,29,232	...	31,29,232	5,37,816	6,11,084	5,51,709	5,52,466	8,76,157
	1862-63...	8,27,697	...	8,27,697	23,82,159	...	23,82,159	1,41,168	...	1,41,168	33,51,024	...	33,51,024	81,639	2,57,330	11,38,769	5,74,855	12,98,431
	1863-64 .	5,78,243	...	5,78,243	40,74,051	...	40,74,051	1,26,486	...	1,26,486	47,78,780	...	47,78,780	99,712	3,33,065	4,40,090	8,46,955	30,58,958
	1864-65...	6,55,695	...	6,55,695	49,10,478	...	49,10,478	1,02,071	...	1,02,071	56,68,244	...	56,68,244	84,647	2,76,091	5,11,783	10,11,635	37,81,088
	1865-66...	5,57,853	...	5,57,853	80,13,377	...	80,13,377	3,03,091	...	3,03,091	88,74,321	...	88,74,321	10,34,024	3,24,314	5,51,542	4,35,394	65,29,047
	1866-67 ..	8,30,188	...	8,30,188	54,34,050	...	54,34,050	1,47,803	...	1,47,803	64,12,041	...	64,12,041	26,86,593	2,12,380	1,63,722	8,65,514	24,83,832
	1867-68 .	4,78,543	...	4,78,543	41,51,830	...	41,51,830	1,94,230	..	1,94,230	48,24,603	...	48,24,603	11,36,976	2,14,856	12,05,691	58,326	22,08,754
	1868-69...	8,24,012	788	8,24,800	69,36,386	...	69,36,386	2,95,720	200	2,95,920	80,56,118	988	80,57,106	18,40,621	3,55,647	12,59,400	5,67,771	40,33,667
	1869-70...	4,61,276	30	4,61,306	81,70,024	5,926	81,75,950	3,18,786	36	3,18,822	89,50,086	5,992	89,56,078	9,63,188	1,99,392	22,95,010	3,29,352	51,69,136
	1870-71...	3,79,522	554	3,80,076	52,93,174	13,765	53,06,939	2,34,531	12	2,34,543	59,07,227	14,331	59,21,558	12,11,403	32,227	15,17,487	2,01,373	29,59,068
	1871-72...	3,49,785	. .	3,49,785	82,49,741	3,135	82,52,876	63,665	...	63,665	86,63,191	3,135	86,66,326	7,86,620	1,56,852	17,22,035	1,17,823	58,82,996
Import.	1844-45...	2,91,079	605	2,91,684	11,868	316	12,184	27,774	...	27,774	3,30,721	921	3,31,642	1,87,661	841	696	...	1,42,444
	1845-46...	3,55,943	439	3,56,382	9,865	2,097	11,962	20,405	...	20,405	3,86,213	2,536	3,88,749	2,48,384	4,764	...	...	1,35,601
	1846-47...	3,05,849	211	3,06,060	55,422	212	55,634	49,671	...	49,671	4,10,942	423	4,11,365	1,86,916	1,735	1,933	881	2,19,900

Statement showing the value of Imports and Exports by sea in the Godavery District, &c.—continued.

IMPORT—*continued.*

Official years.	Coringa.			Coconada.			Narsapur.			Total.			Particulars.				
	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Value of British goods.	Value of Foreign goods.	Total.	Paddy, Rice and other grains, &c.	Pulses.	Gingelly and Lamp oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Gruff goods.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48...	5,62,263	665	5,62,928	32,836	688	33,524	40,133	...	40,133	6,35,232	1,353	6,36,585	3,37,656	2,261	...	692	2,95,976
1848-49...	3,89,491	60	3,89,551	14,513	1,586	16,099	38,252	...	38,252	4,42,256	1,646	4,43,902	2,34,362	...	...	...	2,09,540
1849-50...	2,80,583	4,549	2,85,132	27,939	2,378	30,317	15,678	...	15,678	3,24,200	6,927	3,31,127	1,74,085	...	...	...	1,57,042
1850-51...	2,24,773	...	2,24,773	21,463	4,457	25,920	51,101	...	51,101	2,97,337	4,457	3,01,794	1,20,445	56	...	139	1,81,154
1851-52...	2,58,931	883	2,59,814	35,124	2,212	37,336	51,253	...	51,253	3,45,308	3,095	3,48,403	91,583	8,975	23,064	1,939	2,22,842
1852-53...	1,53,395	...	1,53,395	34,611	1,628	36,239	48,332	...	48,332	2,36,338	1,628	2,37,966	33,473	3,290	5,726	1,483	1,93,994
1853-54...	1,68,172	557	1,68,729	50,374	6,672	57,046	38,771	...	38,771	2,57,317	7,229	2,64,546	43,193	2,038	3,073	1,397	2,14,845
1854-55...	3,39,043	1,459	3,40,502	39,912	1,790	41,702	64,384	...	64,384	4,43,339	3,249	4,46,588	81,411	20,499	1,158	1,060	3,42,460
1855-56...	3,75,711	1,418	3,77,129	1,02,381	2,803	1,05,184	84,832	...	84,832	5,62,924	4,221	5,67,145	16,760	467	1,850	516	5,47,552
1856-57...	4,67,067	1,560	4,68,627	1,63,561	7,767	1,71,328	1,07,901	...	1,07,901	7,38,529	9,327	7,47,856	98,066	22,909	812	3,350	6,22,719
1857-58...	1,70,300	6,106	1,76,406	2,28,966	10,290	2,39,256	95,237	...	95,237	4,94,503	16,396	5,10,899	19,021	1,229	23,788	28,697	4,38,164
1858-59...	3,10,130	770	3,10,900	2,13,961	29,781	2,43,742	2,14,876	1,902	2,16,778	7,38,467	32,453	7,71,420	30,252	22,301	2,533	382	7,15,952
1859-60...	1,80,838	644	1,81,482	1,82,179	6,536	1,88,715	97,692	...	97,692	4,60,709	7,180	4,67,889	3,849	2,003	7,321	223	4,54,493
1860-61...	1,58,271	368	1,58,639	3,88,360	8,010	3,96,370	86,500	...	86,500	6,33,131	8,378	6,41,509	33,781	19,562	7,405	380	5,80,381

1861-62...	2,83,605	2,206	2,85,811	2,79,780	10,325	2,90,105	1,31,657	...	1,31,657	6,95,042	12,531	7,07,573	94,599	41,563	11,210	676	5,59,525
1862-63...	4,00,877	415	4,01,292	5,03,383	23,900	5,27,283	72,183	...	72,183	9,76,443	24,315	10,00,758	3,43,435	1,397	57,249	7,742	5,90,935
1863-64...	4,79,197	2,313	4,81,510	3,71,727	29,689	4,01,416	51,100	...	51,100	9,02,024	32,002	9,34,026	4,31,105	3,854	16,463	1,014	4,81,590
1864-65...	5,75,810	678	5,76,488	3,92,982	52,423	4,45,405	68,153	...	68,153	10,36,945	53,101	10,90,046	5,50,590	5,276	19,996	2,192	5,11,992
1865-66 ..	3,55,084	214	3,55,298	6,45,857	53,865	6,99,722	1,12,605	...	1,12,605	11,13,546	54,079	11,67,625	1,34,077	27,932	17,310	1,497	9,86,800
1866-67...	1,44,377	1,054	1,45,431	15,51,724	35,109	15,86,833	82,083	...	82,803	17,78,184	36,163	18,14,347	1,13,443	3,615	1,152	3,299	16,92,838
1867-68...	3,34,686	2,641	3,37,327	9,43,783	80,956	10,24,739	10,206	73,606	83,812	12,88,675	1,57,203	14,45,878	18,460	9,080	27,966	5,492	13,84,880
1868-69...	1,42,466	57,707	2,00,173	10,98,087	3,84,087	14,82,174	10,165	1,66,876	1,77,041	12,50,718	6,08,670	18,59,388	59,093	6,094	...	5,946	17,88,255
1869-70...	76,501	79,951	1,56,452	3,13,322	15,44,637	18,57,959	8,768	47,307	56,075	3,98,591	16,71,896	20,70,487	18,453	2,025	11,605	15,116	20,23,288
1870-71...	1,50,768	23,179	1,73,947	4,90,536	11,94,625	16,85,161	16,266	25,744	42,010	6,57,570	12,43,548	19,01,118	1,66,046	7,154	1,192	43,490	16,83,236
1871-72...	28,021	9,289	37,310	2,11,979	12,74,602	14,86,581	14,294	24,207	38,501	2,54,294	13,08,098	15,62,392	18,455	1,112	18,702	12,813	15,16,311

Memorandum of Sea Customs Duty and the value of Exports and Imports.

Official years.	Sea Customs duty						Total amount of Export and Import duty.			Value of		Port Dues.		
	On Exports.			On Imports.						Exports.	Imports.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1859-60	79,099	10	5	2,748	3	0	81,847	13	5	28,47,909	4,67,889	5,544	13	4
1860-61	1,23,095	1	5	2,796	2	11	1,25,891	4	4	42,14,745	6,41,509	7,976	11	11
1861-62	67,298	11	7	8,559	3	6	75,857	15	1	31,29,232	7,07,573	8,570	7	11
1862-63	40,729	10	8	3,931	9	6	44,661	4	2	33,51,024	10,00,758	8,673	14	6
1863-64	27,129	2	2	6,415	6	7	33,544	8	9	47,78,780	9,34,026	8,427	10	9
1864-65	26,210	5	0	6,874	8	9	33,084	13	9	56,68,244	10,90,046	11,122	7	0
1865-66	34,522	7	11	9,310	2	0	43,832	9	11	88,74,321	11,67,625	13,517	13	1
1866-67	39,470	9	0	7,361	14	11	46,832	7	11	64,12,041	18,14,348	11,311	10	7
1867-68	68,081	9	6	10,070	3	8	78,151	13	2	48,24,602	14,45,878	11,667	4	4
1868-69	87,155	9	7	9,811	3	11	69,966	13	6	80,57,106	18,59,388	13,267	15	1
1869-70	93,588	7	10	16,753	9	4	1,10,342	1	2	89,56,078	20,70,487	13,257	3	1
1870-71	1,13,870	10	9	13,923	1	8	1,27,793	12	5	59,21,558	19,01,118	12,772	1	9
1871-72	81,546	10	1	12,119	2	2	93,665	12	3	86,66,326	15,62,392	10,330	6	6

Particulars of the trade of the Ports in the Godavery District for the official year 1870-71 *ending* 31*st March* 1871.

Names of the Ports.	British.									Foreign.					
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 4 annas 6 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 3 annas per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 1 anna 6 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 3 annas per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 1 anna 6 pie per ton.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Coringa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	1	1,007	283 3 6	39	28,939	5,426 1 0	6	2,505	234 13 6	37	16,050	3,009 6 0	8	3,857	361 9 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	74,711	...	...		...	2	1,181	...
Narsapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	1,007	283 3 6	39	28,939	5,426 1 0	19	77,216	234 13 6	37	16,050	3,009 6 0	10	5,038	361 9 6

Particulars of the trade of the Ports in the Godavery District for the official year 1870-71, *ending* 31*st March* 1871.

Names of the Ports.	Country or Native Craft.									Total.			Value of		Duty on		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 3 annas per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 1 anna 6 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 9 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coringa ...	...	...	...	105	20,773	1,947 7 6	2	304	14 4 6	107	21,077	1,961 12 0	3,80,076	1,73,947	...	12,606 6 0	12,606 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	.	16	3,019	.	16	3,019	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	1	375	70 5 0	85	15,199½	1,424 15 3	...	...	...	177	67,932½	10,810 5 9	53,06,939	16,85,161	13,923 1 8	1,01,264 4 9	1,15,187 6 5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,073	...	95	76,965	...		...	...	...	...
Narsapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	7,701	...	168	7,701	...	2,34,543	42,010	...	...	...
Total ...	1	375	70 5 0	190	35,972½	3,372 6 9	194	12,097	14 4 6	563	176,694½	12,772 1 9	59,21,558	19,01,118	13,923 1 8	1,13,870 10 9	1,27,793 12 5

Statement showing the value of goods exported by Sea from the District of Godavery from the official years 1835-36 *to* 1871-72.

Items.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.	1839-40.	1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods ...	4,91,502	4,37,451	4,08,819	2,26,768	1,94,515	2,11,353	1,67,212	1,59,312	1,08,119	1,01,100	1,35,456	3,89,006	1,75,135
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,280	16,414	26,281	721
Rice ...	40,604	6,094	46,599	27,706	27,278	1,374	17,237	87,112	1,19,440	1,90,518	3,55,950	3,78,422	2,53,825
Gingelly seeds ...	...	...	1,018	12,156	4,533	2,459	7,593	1,509	9,500	796	8,215	27,035	1,54,959
Lamp oil-seeds ...	1,318	...	1,656	2,319	1,390	...	3,067	4,725	5,942	2,205	14,725	10,950	16,795
Bengal gram ...	10,777	14,809	30,650	33,250	3,393	1,181	7,596	53,476	58,001	1,47,131	99,166	69,664	1,47,677
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	1,59,133	2,28,014	1,57,372	1,19,942	1,33,730	90,279	2,56,657	2,58,241	3,32,989	2,81,468	2,77,848	4,54,978	3,48,126
Total ...	7,03,334	6,86,368	6,46,114	4,22,141	3,64,839	3,06,646	4,59,362	5,64,375	6,33,991	7,30,498	9,07,774	13,56,336	10,97,238

Statement showing the value of goods exported by Sea from the District of Godavery from the official years 1848-49 *to* 1859-60.

ITEMS.	1848-49.	1849-50	1850-51.	1851-52	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods	1,22,059	1,53,703	1,65,884	1,31,459	1,11,461	1,58,265	1,27,349	1,14,753	1,26,745	1,27,575	1,07,034	72,271
Sugar	46,295	74,273	2,17,695	1,35,289	2,98,734	2,85,652	3,98,071	1,30,165	1,98,245	3,95,877	2,38,215	2,93,321
Rice	2,14,655	1,02,041	2,50,410	3,33,747	1,20,711	3,33,809	2,10,441	4,62,247	2,24,561	3,94,636	8,26,552	8,14,493
Gingelly seeds	97,944	1,48,676	2,52,390	1,21,047	1,48,811	2,92,036	2,05,160	5,74,602	3,42,705	6,94,008	3,96,482	2,30,655
Lamp oil-seeds	25,923	10,741	4,711	4,038	38,511	6,365	24,781	51,503	1,13,969	66,845	91,415	12,077
Bengal gram	2,34,964	2,25,246	1,66,587	2,23,802	1,07,056	3,02,627	1,15,551	62,868	2,09,725	3,53,161	5,38,087	3,82,865
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,21,058	4,68,404
Cotton	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	3,10,216	2,54,037	3,41,390	3,57,232	5,07,695	4,54,779	5,45,547	5,18,203	5,29,286	8,97,905	6,73,516	5,73,823
TOTAL ...	10,52,056	9,68,717	13,99,067	13,06,614	10,17,9	18,33,533	16,26,900	19,14 341	17,45,236	29,30,007	37,92,359	28,47,909

Statement showing the value of goods exported by Sea from the District of Godavery from the official years 1860-61 *to* 1871-72.

Items.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods	1,60,024	2,90,526	1,74,605	45,233	1,00,932	2,88,826	3,61,545	2,32,466	2,16,240	3,04,751	2,64,109	2,32,608
Sugar	3,64,842	5,52,466	5,74,856	8,46,955	10,11,635	4,35,394	8,65,514	58,326	5,67,771	3,29,352	2,01,373	1,17,823
Rice	11,13,677	4,10,898	46,371	71,504	78,363	5,10,265	14,90,131	4,99,886	8,66,466	2,39,432	9,09,109	6,33,934
Gingelly seeds	6,16,172	3,83,316	8,60,702	3,43,457	5,07,012	5,29,036	70,830	10,66,976	9,26,809	22,56,133	14,69,015	8,43,593
Lamp oil seeds	1,30,590	1,68,393	2,78,067	96,633	34,771	22,506	92,892	1,38,715	3,32,590	38,877	48,472	8,78,442
Bengal gram	7,87,099	4,54,018	1,35,654	2,12,327	1,25,899	1,73,351	79,431	1,01,123	1,93,327	1,74,870	10,125	1,09,289
Paddy	4,14,199	93,150	31,695	25,740	5,802	3,25,528	5,46,266	3,65,395	9,15,123	6,78,912	2,86,580	1,28,169
Cotton	...	...	4,87,888	23,79,967	29,18,516	55,83,139	13,64,934	12,06,692	28,26,426	35,80,924	16,45,454	42,02,107
Other articles	6,28,142	7,76,465	7,61,186	7,56,964	8,85,314	10,06,276	15,40,498	11,55,023	12,12,354	13,52,827	10,87,321	15,20,361
Total ...	42,14,745	31,29,232	33,51,024	47,78,780	56,68,244	88,74,321	64,12,041	48,24,602	80,57,106	89,56,078	59,21,558	86,66,326

Particulars of the trade of the Ports in the Godavery District for the official year 1871-72, *ending* 31*st March* 1872.

Names of the Ports.	British.									Foreign.					
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 4 annas 6 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 3 annas per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 1 anna 6 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 3 annas per ton.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Dues at 1 anna 6 pie per ton.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs.
Coringa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	1	912	256 8 0	30	25,304	4,744 8 0	5	2,114	198 3 0	32	14,745	2,764 11 0	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...		...	82	71,624	...	...	...	...	1	550	...
Narsapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	912	256 8 0	30	25,304	4,744 8 0	87	73,738	198 3 0	32	14,745	2,764 11 0	1	550	...

Particulars of the trade of the Ports in the Godavery District for the official year 1871-72, *ending* 31*st March* 1872.

Names of the Ports.	Country or Native Craft.									Total.			Value of		Duty on		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 3 annas per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 1 anna 6 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues at 9 pie per ton.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coringa ...	...	...	...	71	11,830	1,109 5 0	2	390	18 4 3	73	12,220	1,127 9 3	3,49,785	37,310	...	12,279 1 8	12,279 1 8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	415	...	3	415	...	...	...	...	.	..
Coconada ...	1	257	48 3 0	86	12,609	1,182 1 6	1	185	8 10 9	156	56,126	9,202 13 3	82,52,876	14,86,581	12,119 2 2	69,267 8 5	81,386 10 7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,576	...	98	73,750	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,503	...	28	1,503	...	63,665	38,501	...	...	...
Total ...	1	257	48 3 0	157	24,439	2,291 6 6	49	4,069	26 15 0	358	144,014	10,330 6 6	86,66,326	15,62,392	12,119 2 2	81,546 10 1	93,665 12 3

Register showing the total area irrigated by the several

Names of Taluqs.	Canals.	Area of Government land irrigated under the Anicut.								Inam and Zemindary der the Anicut, sub			
		Cultivated with wet crops.				Dry crops irrigated.		Total.		Cultivated with wet crops.			
		1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.						1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.	
		Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Ramachundrapur.	1.—Samalcotta Canal ...	11,759	46,966	333	1,342	45	163	12,137	48,471	1,506	5,963	101	416
	2.—Coconada „ ...	16,807	66,997	72	283	60	233	16,939	67,513	9,466	37,848	56	225
	3.—Mundapetah „ ...	13,144	52,693	109	436	663	2,017	13,916	35,146	10,939	43,730	54	211
	4.—Yanam „ ...	2,684	10,652	5	18	3,051	6,969	5,740	17,639	2,909	11,633	40	162
	5.—Injeram „ ...	3,749	14,978	17	70	194	475	3,960	15,523	7,838	31,257	6	22
	6.—Coringa „ ...	11,748	47,046	31	127	116	315	11,895	47,488	6,377	25,494	7	29
	Total ...	59,891	2,39,332	567	2,276	4,129	10,172	64,587	2,51,780	39,035	1,55,925	264	1,065
2. Amalapur ...	1.—Amalapur Canal ...	8,107	32,415	...	...	251	1,153	8,358	33,568	7,956	31,847	58	231
	2.—Gannavaram „ ...	437	1,763	...	...	427	1,652	864	3,415	1,709	6,875	11	33
	3.—Raly „ ...	...	...	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...
	4.—Bendamurlunka Canal	5,465	21,833	...	...	32	98	5,497	21,931	1,639	6,570	...	...
	5.—East Bank Canal ...	10,060	40,240	...	...	140	359	10,200	40,599	5,912	23,627	...	...
	Total ...	24,069	96,251	...	...	855	3,269	24,924	99,520	17,216	68,919	69	264
3. Narasapur ...	1.—Narasapur Canal ...	16,395	65,859	249	1,000	136	385	16,780	67,244	5,046	20,364	106	432
	2.—Mukkamala „ ...	6,046	24,870	761	3,064	633	1,539	7,440	29,473	3,905	16,119	449	1,803
	3.—Gostanady ...	749	2,998	14	53	...	...	763	3,051	115	460	3	10
	4.—Nagaram Main Canal	17,712	73,377	292	1,367	111	286	18,115	75,030	11,740	48,169	108	478
	Total ...	40,902	1,67,104	1,316	5,484	880	2,210	43,098	1,74,798	20,806	85,112	666	2,723
4. Breemavaram	1.—Venkiah and Vaiyeru Canal ...	8,802	35,208	...	...	...	...	8,802	35,208	14,289	5,405	...	...
	2.—Gostanady ...	11,989	47,975	24	75	1	3	12,014	48,053	1,158	4,632	...	..
	3.—Narasapur Canal ...	4,453	17,815	60	237	11	22	4,524	18,074	603	2,417	3	12
	4.—Velpur „ ...	1,874	7,425	15	63	...	...	1,889	7,488	530	212	..	...
	5.—Attili „ ...	1,533	6,121	4	16	...	...	1,537	6,137	841	1,051	..	..
	6.—Ellore „ ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,094	320	..	...
	7.—Gostanady Drainage Channel ...	1,216	4,716	...	...	...	...	1,216	4,716	28	113	..	...
	8.—Undi High Level Channel ...	15,471	61,797	...	...	...	...	15,471	61,797	13,239	13,684	9	34
	Total ...	45,339	1,81,058	103	391	12	25	45,454	1,81,474	32,782	27,834	12	46
								Add cess compounded by the Niddavolu and Ba					
5. Ellore ...	1.—Ellore Canal ...	13,355	53,616	...	...	...	...	13,355	53,616	50	200	..	...
	2.—Kistna „ ...	9,358	37,461	...	...	2	3	9360	37,464	192	755	...	...
	Total ...	22,713	91,077	...	...	2	3	22,715	91,080	242	955	...	...

Delta Canals in the Godavery District, in the year 1870-71.

LANDS IRRIGATED UNJECT TO WATER TAX.				INAM AND ZEMINDARY LANDS IRRIGATED UNDER THE ANICUT FREE OF WATER TAX.								TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED.							
DRY CROPS IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.		CULTIVATED WITH WET CROP.				DRY CROPS IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.		CULTIVATED WITH WET CROP.				DRY CROPS IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.	
				1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.						1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.					
Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
24	97	1,631	6,476	2,841	11,366	...	...	...	...	2,841	11,366	16,106	64,295	434	1,758	69	260	16,609	66,313
38	144	9,560	38,217	5,423	21,690	...	...	2	9	5,425	21,699	31,696	1,26,535	128	508	100	386	31,924	1,27,429
1,006	2,840	11,999	46,781	293	1,171	...	...	...	...	293	1,171	24,376	97,594	163	647	1,669	4,857	26,208	1,03,098
3,043	7,285	5,992	19,080	449	1,798	...	...	...	...	449	1,798	6,042	24,083	45	180	6,094	14,254	12,181	38,517
297	558	8,141	31,837	1,920	7,680	...	...	2	7	1,922	7,687	13,507	53,915	23	92	493	1,040	14,023	55,047
29	73	6,413	25,596	2,913	11,656	...	...	3	12	2,916	11,668	21,038	84,196	38	156	148	400	21,224	84,752
4,437	10,997	43,736	1,67,987	13,839	55,361	...	...	7	28	13,846	55,389	1,12,765	4,50,618	831	3,341	8,573	21,197	1,22,169	4,75,156
630	2,318	8,644	34,396	5,334	21,273	...	...	...	...	5,334	21,273	21,397	85,535	58	23	881	3,471	22,336	89,237
942	4,329	2,662	11,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,146	8,638	11	33	1,369	5,981	3,526	14,652
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	8
19	75	1,658	6,645	2,304	9,198	...	...	...	...	2,304	9,198	9,408	37,601	...	...	51	173	9,459	37,774
262	601	6,174	24,228	3,924	15,696	...	...	...	...	3,924	15,696	19,896	79,563	...	...	402	960	20,298	8,523
1,854	7,324	19,139	76,507	11,562	46,167	...	...	...	...	11,562	46,167	52,847	2,11,337	69	264	2,709	10,593	55,625	2,22,194
58	157	5,210	20,953	4,179	16,702	...	...	15	63	4,194	16,765	25,620	1,02,925	355	1,432	209	605	26,184	1,04,962
453	1,007	4,807	18,929	88	383	...	...	...	...	88	383	10,039	41,372	1,210	4,867	1,086	2,546	12,335	48,785
...	...	118	470	1,358	5,430	...	...	...	...	1,358	5,430	2,222	8,888	17	63	...	...	2,239	8,951
53	121	11,901	48,768	3,345	13,385	...	...	2	3	3,347	13,388	32,797	1,34,931	400	1,845	166	410	33,363	1,37,186
564	1,285	22,036	89,120	8,970	35,900	...	...	17	66	8,987	35,966	70,678	2,88,116	1,982	8,207	1,461	3,561	74,121	2,99,884
...	...	14,289	5,405	7,485	29,940	...	...	...	...	7,485	29,943	30,576	70,553	...	...	...	...	30,576	70,553
4	8	1,162	4,640	5,448	21,790	12	47	...	...	5,460	21,837	18,595	74,397	36	122	5	11	18,636	74,530
...	...	606	2,429	836	3,346	6	25	...	...	842	3,371	5,892	23,578	69	274	11	22	5,972	23,874
...	...	530	212	796	3,184	...	...	...	...	796	3,184	3,200	10,821	15	63	...	...	3,215	10,884
1	2	842	1,053	568	2,274	...	...	...	...	568	2,274	2,942	9,446	4	16	1	2	2,947	9,464
...	...	2,094	320	953	3,811	...	...	...	...	953	3,811	3,048	4,132	...	...	...	...	3,048	4,132
...	...	28	113	731	2,923	...	...	...	...	731	2,923	1,975	7,752	...	...	...	...	1,975	7,752
11	21	13,259	13,739	9,005	36,022	...	...	...	...	9,005	36,022	37,715	1,11,503	9	34	11	2	37,735	1,11,558
16	31	32,810	27,911	25,822	1,03,290	18	72	...	...	25,840	1,03,362	1,03,943	3,12,182	133	509	28	56	1,04,104	3,12,747
nghally Zemindarees			28,488																28,488
			56,399																3,41,235
...	...	50	200	1,730	6,921	...	...	...	...	1,730	6,921	15,135	60,737	...	...	...	...	15,135	60,757
...	...	192	755	3,060	12,240	...	...	...	...	3,060	12,240	12,610	50,456	...	...	2	3	12,612	50,459
...	...	242	955	4,790	19,161	...	...	...	...	4,790	19,161	27,745	1,11,193	...	...	2	3	27,747	1,11,196

Register showing the total area irrigated by the several

Names of Taluqs.	Canals.	Area of Government land irrigated under the anicut.								Inam and zemindary der the anicut, sub			
		Cultivated with wet crops.				Dry crops irrigated.		Total.		Cultivated with wet crop.			
		1st crops.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.						1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.	
		Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Tanuku ...	1.—Narasapur Canal ...	14,248	57,291	129	528	272	538	14,649	58,357	21,298	85,267	121	484
	2.—Ellore ...	24,679	98,749	43	171	89	178	24,811	99,098	18,335	73,383	2	7
	3.—Niddavolu Madugu ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	439	1,756	269	1,078
	Total ...	38,927	1,56,040	172	699	361	716	39,460	1,57,455	40,072	1,60,406	392	1,569
7. Rajahmundry.	1.—Coconada Canal ...	7	28	...	...	3	7	10	35	358	1,432	8	33
	2.—Samalcotta „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	227	...	...
	3.—Mundapetta „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	2,194	2	5
	4.—Coringa „ ...	...	...	...	...	34	68	34	68	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	28	...	...	37	75	44	103	963	3,853	10	38
8. Yernagudem .	1.—Ellore Canal ...	534	1,978	.	...	1	2	535	1,980	535	2,137	...	...
	2.—Singaram „ ..	...	..	10	39	...	...	10	39	...	...	...	...
	3.—Vemulu „ dug from the Niddavolu Madugu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	534	1,978	10	39	1	2	545	2,019	534	2,137	...	...
9. Coconada ...	1.—Coconada Canal ...	28	110	...	...	...	...	28	110	814	3,257	84	335
	2.—Samalcotta „ ...	6	25	...	...	...	...	6	25	277	1,112	178	711
	3.—Coringa „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096	8,379	9	36
	Total ...	34	135	...	...	...	...	34	135	3,187	12,748	271	1,082
10. Coringa ...	1.—Yanam Canal	1	2	..	...	...	...	1	2	1,081	4,325	4	15
	2.—Coringa „ ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	229	841	...	...
	3.—Ponuguduru „ ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	265	...	...
	Total ...	7	2	...	..	...	...	7	2	1,376	5,431	4	15
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,32,423	9,33,005	2,168	8,889	6,277	16,472	2,40,868	9,58,366	1,56,213	5,23,320	1,688	6,802

Water cess compounded by the Zemindarees of Niddavolu

Godavery Dist., Colle.'s Office, Coconada; *14th August* 1872. (Sd.) W. S. FOSTER, *Acting Collector.*

Dowlaishwaram; *2nd January*, 1872. J. F. FISCHER, *Lieut.-Col., R. E. District Engineer, Godavery.*

Anicut Canals in the Godavery District, Fusli 1280.

LANDS IRRIGATED UNJECT TO WATER TAX.				INAM AND ZEMINDARY LANDS IRRIGATED UNDER THE ANICUT FREE OF WATER TAX.								TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED.							
DRY CROPS IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.		CULTIVATED WITH WET CROP.				DRY CROPS IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.		CULTIVATED WITH WET CROP.				DRY CROPS IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.	
				1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.						1st crop.		Dalwa and 2nd crop.					
Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.	Extent.	Net amount of water tax.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
242	482	21,661	86,233	6	26	...	...	...	...	6	26	35,552	1,42,584	250	1,012	514	1,020	36,316	1,44,616
73	136	18,410	73,526	4,495	17,980	...	...	...	...	4,495	17,980	47,509	1,90,112	45	178	162	314	47,716	1,90,604
34	68	742	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	1,756	269	1,078	34	68	742	2,902
349	686	40,813	1,62,661	4,501	18,006	...	...	...	...	4,501	18,006	83,500	3,34,452	564	2,268	710	1,402	84,774	3,38,122
3	6	369	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1,460	8	33	6	13	379	1,506
...	...	57	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	227	...	...	...	...	57	227
6	19	556	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	2,194	2	5	6	19	556	2,218
48	96	48	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	82	164	82	164
57	121	1,030	4,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	3,881	10	38	94	196	1,074	4,115
1	3	535	2,140	304	1,213	...	...	...	...	304	1,213	1,372	5,328	...	...	2	5	1,374	5,333
...	...	...	...	103	414	134	538	...	...	237	952	103	414	144	577	...	...	247	991
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	535	2,140	407	1,627	134	538	...	...	541	2,165	1,475	5,742	144	577	2	5	1,621	6,324
1	2	899	3,594	5,540	22,164	...	...	...	...	5,540	22,164	6,382	25,531	84	335	1	2	6,467	25,868
...	...	455	1,823	6,907	27,627	...	...	...	...	6,907	27,627	7,190	28,764	178	711	...	...	7,368	29,475
...	...	2,105	8,415	571	2,283	...	...	...	...	571	2,283	2,667	10,662	9	36	...	...	2,676	10,698
1	2	3,459	13,832	13,018	52,074	...	...	...	...	13,018	52,074	16,239	64,957	271	1,082	1	2	16,511	66,041
...	...	1,085	4,340	767	3,069	...	...	...	...	767	3,069	1,849	7,396	4	15	...	...	1,853	7,411
...	...	229	841	2	9	...	...	...	...	2	9	237	850	...	...	...	...	237	850
...	...	66	265	173	691	...	...	...	...	173	691	239	956	...	...	...	...	239	956
...	...	1,380	5,446	942	3,769	...	...	...	...	942	3,769	2,325	9,202	4	15	...	...	2,329	9,217
7,279	20,449	1,65,180	5,50,571	83,851	3,35,355	152	610	24	94	84,027	3,36,059	4,72,487	17,91,680	4,008	16,301	13,580	37,015	4,90,075	18,44,996
and Baharzhally		...	28,488																28,488
			5,79,059																18,73,484

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd November 1872.

(Signed) R. F. OAKES, *Major, R. E.*,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

G

Statement showing the outlay incurred on the

	Total expenditure from 1847 to 1866-67 as per Statement No. 1 embodied in G. O. No. 93 of 13th January 1869.		Expenditure in 1867-68.		Expenditure in 1868-69.	
	Main and distribution channels.		Main and distribution channels.		Main and distribution channels	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Delta	84,661	36,989	...	...	21	...
Coconada Canal	1,08,631	95,339	6,532	1,429	6,890	2,787
Bank „	37,253	25,116	1,993	6,066	...	740
Coringa „	26,021	47,425	864	9,192	107	2,448
Injerum „	26,385	10,598	...	140	...	101
Samulcottah „	3,03,747	72,676	26,947	1,478	60,362	1,189
Mundapetta „	47,385	14,352	8,175	449	3,209	1,489
Drainage	12,297	34,064	2,847	3,088	1,141	4,148
	6,46,380	3,36,559	47,358	21,842	71,730	12,902
Central Delta	2,22,114	72,425	...	...	...	...
Ralli Canal	2,08,153	77,662	1,761	8,110	...	5,933
Gunnavarum Canal	3,63,910	37,856	13,424	2,564	...	4,167
Nagarum „	22,763	17,165	...	5,955	5,563	6,915
East Bank „	14,853	28,126	1,570	477	1,149	1,457
Inapoor Channel	...	2,022	...	130	...	155
Drainages	7,865	12,214	...	1,467	..	1,190
	8,39,658	2,47,470	16,755	18,702	6,712	19,817
Western Delta	25,209	54,736	377	187	271	81
Main Canal	26,807	47,108	5,632	3,316	...	484
Ellore „	6,21,063	1,30,971	28,488	5,060	37,794	6,045
Wyaru	1,39,657	58,382	272	2,842	..	1,437
Oondee Channel	15,534	8,200	1,454	3,510	656	3,662
Akeed Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnacapavarum Channel ...	...	362	...	619	...	7
Rudriah Codu	31	1,412	17,046	210	52,116	47
Attili Canal	6,147	30,640	368	2,403	249	- 1,651
Nursapur Canal	2,51,061	76,068	2,227	5,165	4,727	4,766
Boopeah Channel	6,684	7,432	335	2,260	119	1,011
Rapaka „	6,495	1,002	...	2,097	...	876
Chinchinada Channel	9,949	4,257	...	...	...	201
Junnoor „	...	3,239	275	...	...	682
Gostanuddy	12,287	4,170	...	1,661	3,600	229
Bank Canal	12,588	16,239	2	9,751	1,616	6,116
Drainage	91,492	38,392	1,219	7,875	13,502	2,713
Muccamala	...	...	...	426	...	638
Junction Canal	...	..	...	...	..	...
	12,25,004	4,82,610	57,688	47,082	1,14,650	30,646
Compensation for land taken up by channels	...	...	15,201	...	..	
Anicut	11,95,492	7,76,084	25,379	16,784	6,532	29,377
Tools and Plant, Establishment, and sundry minor improvements ...	3,39,144	15,74,306	57	29,864	...	21,249
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dowlaishwarum.
January 1873

Delta Works from the year 1847 *up to* 1871-72.

Expenditure in 1869-70.		Expenditure in 1870-71.		Expenditure in 1871-72.		Total.		Grand Total.
Main and distribution channels.		Main and distribution channels.		Main and distribution channels.		Main and distribution channels.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	3,269	242	21,085	...	9,700	84,931	71,043	
4,264	3,733	20,448	4,526	61,852	3,511	2,08,617	1,11,325	
...	1,566	390	4,005	321	1,856	39,957	39,349	
2,156	2,091	2,146	3,451	...	7,148	31,294	71,755	
...	194	...	602	795	220	27,180	11,855	
26,146	1,387	21,411	8,775	8,173	3,026	4,30,440	88,531	
1,102	1,309	539	1,100	30	2,852	60,440	21,551	
6	2,675	183	522	41,774	1,487	58,248	45,984	
33,681	16,224	45,359	44,066	96,599	29,800	9,41,107	4,61,393	14,02,500
...	...	497	5,421	...	18,440	2,22,611	96,286	
48	19,844	...	4,975	34	5,925	2,09,996	1,22,449	
...	1,214	23	1,555	172	4,573	3,77,529	51,929	
4,280	2,148	70	5,285	245	6,857	32,921	44,325	
...	468	...	1,042	66	4,933	17,638	36,502	
...	98	...	1,533	...	55	...	3,993	
...	437	580	413	...	1,938	8,445	17,659	
4,328	24,209	1,170	20,224	517	42,721	8,69,140	3,73,143	12,42,283
256	103	...	2,055	...	15,497	26,113	72,660	
...	2,396	...	960	...	106	32,439	54,370	
27,979	5,772	4,771	2,676	24,943	3,508	7,45,038	1,54,032	
1,389	677	185	926	...	3,439	1,41,495	67,703	
...	569	744	1,453	111	833	18,499	18,227	
...	...	446	..	...	...	446	...	
203	302	...	403	...	...	203	1,693	
7,735	511	...	81	...	...	76,928	226	
1,443	1,072	84	926	348	451	8,639	37,143	
14,220	13,082	20,071	5,123	19,320	5,395	3,11,626	1,09,599	
1,056	1,189	...	247	...	76	8,194	12,215	
...	339	132	79	...	1,260	6,627	5,653	
...	327	...	387	...	7	9,949	5,179	
...	55	...	...	...	346	272	4,322	
50	1,167	340	1,046	...	65	16,277	8,338	
1,266	4,126	348	2,178	...	619	15,124	39,029	
28,380	2,385	2,558	6,663	4,158	2,404	1,42,297	60,132	
...	877	144	439	...	...	144	2,380	
...	...	14,517	...	14,684	...	29,201	...	
83,969	34,949	43,639	25,643	64,564	34,006	15,89,514	6,54,936	22,44,450
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,201	...	15,201
								49,04,434
...	30,169	...	26,001	...	23,909	12,27,403	9,02,324	41,60,875
...	17,486	3,936	18,746	6,932	19,458	3,50,039	16,81,109	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,65,306

J. F. FISCHER, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

District Engineer, Godaverg District.

MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF IRRIGATION WORKS ON THE MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY'S WORKS.

Though almost every individual work along the whole line of this canal was inspected by me, it is not necessary for me to enter into a detailed description of their condition, as this was done by the responsible Officers of the Madras Government in July 1871 at the time when the expiry of the contract was at hand. The object of my inspection was rather to ascertain the general condition of the canal at the present time, its capability, or otherwise, of performing the duty originally contemplated for it, the extent to which it is being utilized, the reasons why irrigation has made so little progress, and whether any, and what, measures are necessary for securing a better pecuniary result at an earlier date than has as yet seemed possible.

I was accompanied in my tour by Colonel Mullins, Chief Engineer of Irrigation in Madras, and by Mr. Latham, the Chief Engineer of the Company. Having also the Report made by Captain Scott in July 1871, I was able to compare the present state of the works with the description given of them therein.

The canal was divided by the Company into ten sections as follows:—

Section	1,	from the	1st	to the	17th	mile,	or from the head-works to Kurnool.
„	2	„	18th	„	32nd	„	
„	3	„	33rd	„	45th	„	
„	4	„	46th	„	60th	„	
„	5	„	61st	„	74th	„	or to the end of the deep cutting through the water-shed.
„	6	„	75th	„	93rd	„	to the head-works on the Caulee.
„	7	„	94th	„	115th	„	
„	8	„	116th	„	143rd	„	to the head-works on the Kundar.
„	9	„	144th	„	178th	„	to near the River Pennair.
„	10	„	179th	„	189th	„	to the Town of Cuddapah.

It will, therefore, be most convenient to describe the works generally under these sections, specifying only such as call for any particular notice. As, however, we marched *up* the canal, that is, we commenced from Cuddapah, it is necessary to take the sections in reverse order.

The main source from which the Company's canal is fed is the River Toombuddra, but there are four* others from which intermediately a considerable supply is contributed during the rainy season, and which, as cultivation extends, will prove a valuable addition; at present they are only useful in sometimes affording a small supply before the 1st of June, the date on which the Company are permitted to draw off the Toombuddra water, and after the 31st December, when, by present rules, they are obliged to shut off that supply. Next to the Toombuddra the most important source is the Pennair, across which the Crmpany have built a weir at the village of Adamapully, from whence the canal, at present carried only as far as Cuddapah, is fed, but which, in the original projects, was intended to be continued down the valley of the Pennair to near Nellore, and from thence to meet the East Coast Canal from Madras. When, however, it became evident that the capital raised by the Company would be insufficient to complete the project that far, the short line only to Cuddapah was constructed with the view of giving the canal a kind of definite terminus, and enabling the traffic conveyed by it to take advantage of the Railway into Madras. Besides being navigable, this short line conveys about 75 cubic feet per second sufficient for 5,000 acres of rice, of which abount 1,500 acres are said to have been irrigated during the past season.

With the exception of one large aqueduct comprising seven 30 feet arches, there are no masonry works of importance between Cuddapah and the head-works on the Pennair. These last consist of the usual weir and sluices. The weir is about 1,900 feet long, pierced with one set of under-sluices on the right flank, close to which are placed the regulating sluices, while the lock by which boats enter the canal is situated a few hundred feet higher up. These head-works are decidedly well built, and the quality of the masonry merits the description given of it by Captain Scott as "very good," but not so that of the aqueduct previously mentioned, in which there had been considerable leakage. The banks of the canal in this 10th section are now fairly consolidated, a depth of nearly 4 feet, out of a maximum of 6 feet having been maintained uninterruptedly throughout the season. I think, however, there will be some difficulty experienced in keeping the navigation across the Pennair clear, for, from there being only one set of under-sluices in the weir, the tendency of the river is to maintain a channel only towards those sluices, and to throw up sand in front of the tail-lock on the left bank. It will be easy enough to excavate a channel across the sand as soon as the freshets are over, and when water is available in the canal to keep up a supply across the river during the dry months; but unless a portion of the stream can be permanently diverted to the left bank, and a scour kept up by another set of under-sluices, there will be difficulty in maintaining a passage

* *Viz*:—The Tangadavaucha Drainage—
River Caulee.
„ Kundar.
„ Pennair.

for boats across the river during the monsoon months. Something, however, may perhaps be done at that time by dredging.

In the next section there is a flight of locks by which the fall in the country between the 171st mile and the River Pennair is overcome. The masonry of these locks appears outwardly, on the whole, to be fair, but from there being no water in this portion of the canal, there was no opportunity of testing the way in which the valves and gates worked, or whether the masonry in the chamber walls is sound. The quality of the mortar evidently varied very much. In some of the works it was good, but in others very inferior, and it will, in many cases, be necessary to take measures for rendering the masonry in this section more water-tight than it now is. The banks as far as the 171st mile are in fair order; much of the soil with which they had unavoidably to be formed is of an unfavorable quality, but when once thoroughly consolidated, there need be no fear of their ultimate stability, for every year there will be more or less deposit of strong clay silt which will effectually puddle both bed and slopes. There had been no accidents along this portion of the canal during the past season.

Between the 171st and the beginning of the 9th section at the 145th mile, the only important masonry works are three large aqueducts, two over drainage streams, and the third and the principal work over the Vaikalair, a tributary of the River Kundar. The masonry of the two first, though rough, was outwardly substantial, but sufficient care had not been taken with the mortar, for although the filtration had evidently considerably lessened, both works still showed sign of leakage through the face walls as well as through the arches. The aqueduct over the Vaikalair, comprising eleven 30 feet arches, is a fine structure and well built. More care had evidently been bestowed in the preparation of the mortar, but there was still greater leakage through the arches than there ought to be in works of this description. The banks throughout this portion of the 9th section are in good order. In some places the towing-path wants clearing of stones, and in others will require to be covered with sand or gravel before it can be thoroughly practicable during the rains.

At the commencement of the 9th section are situated the head-works on the River Kundar, from which the canal draws that portion of the Toombuddra water which is thrown into it 27 miles higher up its course. The Kundar is comparatively a small river, supplied spasmodically by local rains, and could not, therefore, be relied upon as an independent source. It, however, carries a considerable volume during the monsoon months, and when the local rains are uncertain, or fail altogether, it is supplemented by the water from the Toombuddra. By making use of the upper portion of its bed, the expense of excavating a channel of sufficient capacity to convey the Toombuddra volume was avoided, while the navigation for that portion is provided for by a separate still-water canal between the 145th and 118th mile, the intermediate fall being overcome by a series of 16 locks. The head-works across the River Kundar are situated at the village of Rajoli, where its bed consists of continuous slabs of lime-stone rock. The weir is a simple stone wall over which the water falls on the rock below. Owing, however, to its extremely laminated character, the shock of the fallen water has shaken these rocks and lifted the upper layer of slabs to a distance of between 20 and 40 feet from the wall. Though holes from 2 to 3 feet deep have thus been made, it is a matter of no consequence, as the water now plunges into the pool which overlies the rock, instead of, as before, on to the bare rock itself. The head-works are substantially built.

In the next section, comprised between the 143rd and 116th miles, are situated another flight of locks which overcome the difference of level between the head-works on the River Caulee and those on the Kundar. The masonry in this section is of decidedly better quality than those previously described. The walls are mostly founded on the laminated lime-stone rock. The weak points in these works appeared to me to be the sills, especially those on which the lower gates abut. The flat slabs of which they are composed are, I am told, let into the rock more or less according to the thickness of the bed on which the lock is built. If such is the case, the sills may possibly resist the pressure to which they will be subjected; but from the laminated character of the rock I should not be surprised if it is eventually found necessary to further secure the sills with iron cramps. The gates are well made and hung, and move easily on their pivots, but it is a pity that the bolt-heads were not countersunk instead of being allowed to project as they now do. This, however, can be remedied by nailing a batten over them. The banks throughout this section are well consolidated and in capital order, and have been well tested, as a depth of 5 feet has been maintained against them throughout the past season. Notwithstanding the heavy monsoon of the past season, there is little or no guttering of the slopes. The masonry of the bridges is also superior to that of the bridges in the previous section.

In the next or 7th section, the masonry works are likewise good, and the mortar is of better quality. In the upper portion, from which several irrigation channels are taken off, the requisite volume of water is passed round the locks by weirs. The latter require some slight repairs. Between the 109th and 93rd mile there are no locks, but there are several works for passing the drainage, both through and under the canal. The principal of these are the two aqueducts, the larger of which is that which spans the supply-stream to the large Nundial Tank, one of the principal irrigating reservoirs in the district. It consists of 22 vents of 10 feet, and is specified in Captain Scott's Report as very leaky. There were less signs here than in other similar works noticed above, and, therefore, probably the leakage has, meanwhile, been remedied. The two surplus escapes which consist of a weir wall, with sluices attached, are the next works. The masonry is rough, but sufficiently substantial, for it sustained a considerable

trial during the past season. Near this spot the bank had to be breached to afford additional escape to the very heavy floods; so, to obviate this in future, two more weirs are to be added in these miles, and materials for their commencement were being collected. The banks in this section are in fair order, but the towing-path along that portion of the canal which is in cutting requires levelling.

At the head of the 7th section are the head-works across the River Caulee, a tributary of the Kundar. They consist of the usual weir and regulating sluices and lock. The bed on which the weir is founded is a loose and friable shale, and so a deep-water cushion has been provided for receiving the overfall which is considerable. The coping of the cushoin wall has been more or less torn off, as also a few feet of the coping of the weir wall itself, owing to defective setting. The stone used in the coping consists of very fine slabs, and the mortar is better than in most of the other works; but the masonry, though substantial, is not so well finished as on other works of this section. The loose apron of the weir requires to be re-laid, and probably a second wall built for its retention. A good deal of silt had accumulated owing to the under-sluices having been closed during the season. Some injury which the flooring had received, and which had not been repaired, necessitated their closure.

From this point the 6th section is entered. In it are situated 14 locks which overcome a fall of 190·5 feet, and connect the Toombuddra with the commencement of the Pennair tributaries at the River Caulee. Several of the locks are double, and, as far as can be judged of outwardly, they appear to have been carefully built. In Captain Scott's "general remarks" he observes "that the masonry work on this section generally cannot be said to be anything but inferior." This description was apparently not intended to apply to the locks, for, in the detailed mileage remarks, he terms *their* masonry to be of "fair quality," "apparently sound," &c. There is the same fault as to the lightness of the sills, some of which, however, have been recently replaced by heavier stone. The gates, too, are very roughly put together as regards the planking, which in the majority of the locks consists of ordinary timber. The framing, however, is of teak, but the balance beams, being the ordinary country timber, have, in many instances, already decayed.

For a length of about two miles from the River Caulee, the only soil available for the formation of the bank is of very bad quality, and before any considerable pressure can be applied to them, they must be further strengthened and protected both inside and outside the canal. For the rest of the distance the soil is better, and the banks have consolidated and are in good order, but the lower portion of this reach of the canal has not yet been filled and tested. Being intended simply for navigation purposes below the 2nd lock, the canal from that point has been kept purposely low to allow the banks to get thoroughly consolidated, the water for irrigation being passed down into the Caulee and Kundar beds higher up, and picked up again at the respective weirs across those rivers. At the commencement, or for about 5 miles of this section, the canal runs over a tract of country which consists of a rotten description of clay shale covered with a thin layer of soil. It was, therefore, impossible to make banks as in the other sections, and, therefore, the form of embankments adopted was a core of earth with slopes of shale. These banks at first gave a great deal of trouble, but this year they have been tested with a continuous presure of 4 feet, and have stood very well. As the maximum height they will ever require to carry is 6 feet, their present condition is so far satisfactory. Immediately above the head of this section is the cutting through the water-shed which separates the Toombuddra and Pennair basins. The canal through the deep cutting is 64 feet wide, capable of passing 300,000 cubic yards per hour, or 2,250 cubic feet per second, the greater part of which is passed off through regulating sluices to the nearest point on the River Caulee. Below the cutting the width is reduced to 50 feet, and the canal conveys 45,000 cubic yards per hour, or 337 cubic feet per second, as far as the 80th mile, where the water for irrigation is turned off and carried on by a separate channel, while the navigation is provided for in the locked still-water canal. The head-work of this section consists of two sets of regulating sluices and a lock.

The cutting which terminates the next or 5th section is about 1½ miles in length through rock, the greatest depth being 25 feet. The excavation cost on the average 9 annas per cubic yard, or at the rate of Rs. 20-13 per 1,000 cubic feet. The rock consisted of a very hard clay shale which required to be removed almost entirely by blasting, but the same rock when exposed to the action of the air rapidly disintegrates, and, therefore, but little of the out-turn proved useful for the masonry works. In this section the first work of any importance is the aqueduct which carries the canal over the drainage stream near the village of Terogopilly. It is 90 feet wide in the clear between the parapets, and the embankments by which it is approached are 25 to 30 feet high. These embankments have given great trouble from the first; and they are still not thoroughly consolidated, but they have this year borne a pressure of nearly 20 feet of water out of a maximum of 24 feet, so that their stability may be considered so far secure. The aqueduct, however, still leaks very badly, and some immediate measures should be taken to make it water-tight.

At the 61st mile, near the village of Tangadavancha, the canal runs across a deep hollow with a single bank, thereby forming a large tank over 2 square miles in area, containing, when full, about 20 millions of cubic yards. The maximum height of this embankment is 34 feet, its crest is 6 feet above highest water-mark, and it was this year filled to within 5 feet of that mark, so that the bank sustained a pressure of 23 feet. It is in very good order, and is supplying irrigation to villages which are growing a small area of second crop. The waste-weir of this tank is about 250 yards long, and is a well-built work.

At the 56th mile, at the village of Lutchmipooram, there is another of these tanks with a high embankment, but enclosing a smaller area. This also is in good order, and is similarly supplying irrigation for a second crop. Between these two tanks there is a large waste-weir for carrying off the storm waters which are allowed to drain into this portion of the canal.

The remainder of the 4th section, or from the 54th mile to the 45th mile, no special remarks are called for. From hence the canal runs for the most part with a single bank, the country being sidelying with a steep slope. At intervals there are flatter portions over which the water spreads, forming tanks similar to those just described. One of these is at the village of Nagatore. The banks at these places, when first thrown up, were more or less a source of anxiety, but each year they become more consolidated, and now their stability need no longer be considered doubtful, specially as it will only be by degrees that the maximum water-level in the canal will be required for irrigation.

In the 3rd section, or that which is contained between the 33rd and 45th miles, the high banks which had been in an unsatisfactory state are becoming consolidated, and I did not see any cause for doubting their stability, such as seems to have occurred to Captain Scott. Probably they have, meanwhile, been well saturated and so settled more firmly than they had done at the time of his inspection. At the 42nd mile, in lieu of an earthen bank there is a wall about 1,500 feet long; it consists of two masonry walls containing a dry rubble core. In the outside wall weep-holes are left by which any leakage from the top of the bank, or through the inside wall, is carried off. This particular design was, I was given to understand, adopted with the idea that it would prove more economical than an earthen bund, but I believe it has not proved so, for, either from defective design, mortar, or workmanship, the walls have proved a source of anxiety for some years. The leakage through them has, however, stopped, and their stability seems further secured by the subsequent addition of a heavy rubble backing.. There are three of these walls between the 45th and 37th miles, also two long surplus weirs with a set of sluices attached. The banks in this portion seem to have fairly consolidated, and have carried during the past season half of a full supply. A bridge near the village of Mulligola requires attention; there has been an unequal settlement in the arches. Additional surplus works are being constructed in this length of the canal in consequence of the unusually heavy rains during the past year, but, as far as I could learn, the existing weirs have never yet been called into action. At the same time, it has, however, to be remembered that the canal itself was only running at half-supply level. At the 37th mile the canal has been carried round a long contour past the village of Alloor, whereby its course is lengthened upwards of 2 miles. The Madras Government objected to the submersion of the land which would have been caused by carrying a bund straight across the hollow; but I think it was a mistake, as the land itself is by no means valuable, and it is doubtful whether the result has not been an expenditure on which the Government has to pay a larger amount of interest than it would have otherwise done. From the village of Alloor as far as Kurnool, the canal runs almost the whole distance with a single bank, the height of which for some miles is excessive, varying from 25 to 40 feet, and which might probably have been obviated to a considerable extent had greater judgment been used at the time of setting out the line. In the 2nd section, which is entered at the 32nd mile, occurs the long and high masonry retaining walls which have been a source of much anxiety. The country through which the line passes is unquestionably very difficult. In many places there was but a very thin layer of earth overlying rock of exceedingly hard texture, and the question was how the bank could be most economically made. One of the expedients was to raise a core-wall of puddle supported on both sides by slopes of loose rubble, or gravelly soil revetted with rubble stone. Had the soil for these puddle cores been carefully worked up, I do not see why this mode of construction should not have answered thoroughly, but good soil was difficult to procure; consequently, it has been necessary subsequently to substitute a masonry face-wall to most of the embankments, as it was only in this way that they could be rendered water-tight. Silt has been already deposited, and every year that the canal is filled an additional quantity will be brought in from the Toombuddra, so that in time there is no doubt but that all those portions where the canal runs over a laminated rock on beds of coarse gravel will become thoroughly water-tight and secured. Additional escapes for storm-water are being provided, but, as far as I could judge, the error appeared to be rather in excess than deficiency in this respect.

One of the principal works which was a source of anxiety on this section is the aqueduct at Kadrabagh in the 24th mile. The banks approaching it are very high, and though of large section, were a long time before they became consolidated. They appear to be in fair order now, and the aqueduct itself to be nearly water-tight. From this aqueduct, as far as Kurnool, the canal runs partly in bank, and partly in cutting, until the Hindry Aqueduct is reached. This last is a fine work, but the banks by which it is approached had to be protected by a masonry retaining wall before they could be made water-tight. They now seem secure and have, during the past season, carried the requisite volume of water without any accident. It is the 2nd section of the canal which proved so much more costly than was originally comtemplated. The masonry itself was executed at a reasonable rate, Rs. 4 per cubic yard, or Rs. 14 per 100 cubic feet, but so great a length and mass of it has been required as to make the total cost of these miles of the canal excessive.

As the Town of Kurnool is reached, the water is ponded up in the canal and serves to furnish a supply for a good deal of second crop cultivation, besides the supply to the Muni-

cipality. Almost the whole of the cultivable ground commanded by the canal in the adjacent villages appears to have been irrigated for the first crop, and were more water available at this time, probably the whole would be laid under a second crop also, for the cultivators appear to thoroughly understand the value of manuring their land. The soil in this neighbourhood is essentially the black cotton soil of the Deccan, the benefit of irrigating of which has been, and is still, by many considered doubtful, but there can be no better practical illustration of it than the neighbourhood of Kurnool where two crops are raised annually off the same ground, and a water-rate of Rs. 6 for *each* crop is readily paid. Between Kurnool and the head-works at Sunkasala, the canal is carried with a single bank, which has become well consolidated and is now in excellent order. Several escapes have been constructed, the aggregate length of which it was calculated would be sufficient to discharge the surplus of any rainfall of which there was a record, but in the extraordinary storm of 1870 the canal was filled to overflowing and the banks were breached in one or two spots. It has, therefore, been considered expedient to increase the water-way by lowering the crest of some of these works, and this is now being completed. Water is permitted to be drawn off by this section of the canal all the year round for the supply of the Town of Kurnool and irrigation of the second crop, of which there are about 600 acres. The surplus is returned to the Toombuddra over a waste-weir just above the town. Considerable silt has been deposited in the tank portions, and in some of the miles weeds have grown extensively. About 50,000 cubic yards per hour were passing through the head-sluices.

The weir across the Toombuddra is a simple vertical wall raised on the bed of trap rock which runs across the river, which at Sunkasala is divided into two branches. The weir, which is a fine massive work, is not built in one straight line, but follows the direction of the rock. An earthen embankment connects the wings of the two branches. The coping of the weir consists of fine large slabs of limestone laid in Portland cement. All the head-works were in good order. On the right flank of the weir is a set of under-sluices, but their action in keeping the channel to the head-sluices clear has not been successful, for the approach to the latter is much silted. The bed of the Toombuddra has also silted up almost the whole way across to the level of the crest of the weir. On a rough calculation there were about 150,000 cubic yards per hour, or 1,125 cubic feet per second, passing down the river, one-third of which was taken off by the canal; but as noticed above, returned again to the river just above Kurnool. If the whole of this stream were allowed to pass along the canal, it would be sufficient to have maintained a depth of 4 feet throughout it, sufficient for the navigation by boats drawing 3½ feet of water. I would here take the opportunity of alluding to the order issued by the Madras Government at the outset of the Company's operations, fixing the dates on which the Company were to open and shut the head-sluices on the canal, and so restricting the period during which the Toombuddra water might be used. Those dates were the 1st June and 1st January, respectively. These orders were issued in the interests of the Kistna Delta works which, of course, required to be secured of their full supply; but I think it was a mistake in arbitrarily fixing dates without reference to the volume of water which happened to be in the river at the time. It may so happen that in some years there is not more than enough passing Bezwada on the 1st January than the two Main Canals can carry off; but I suspect this *very* seldom occurs. This year, it is true, there was an exceptionally high volume flowing. According to measurements which I desired to be taken, there was no less than 5,000 cubic feet per second flowing uselessly to the sea, and in the majority of years there is a large quantity thus unutilized. As long as there is any surplus running to absolute waste, there can be no reason why it should not be turned to account in the Kurnool Canal, for whatever might not be utilized there by the second crop, would pass into the Pennair and be picked up by the Nellore Anicut for Government tanks in that District, while at the same time the time of navigation on the Kurnool Canal would be proportionately prolonged. Instead, therefore, of fixed absolute dates on which the water of the Toombuddra should be shut off from the Company's Canal, I would suggest that the Madras Government be invited to modify its former order, and allow the Kurnool works to utilize the water in the Toombuddra to the extent of the unutilized surplus at Bezwada. This is a matter which might easily be arranged by telegraph, and I may add that Colonel Mullins agreed with me in the expediency of such an arrangement.

Reservoirs.

One of the points in connection with these works on which I was instructed especially to confer with Colonel Mullins was that of reservoirs on the Rivers Toonga and Buddra, great exception to the sites on which had been taken by the Mysore Administration, who preferred a request that all further proceedings regarding the contemplated reservoirs might be stopped. The Government of India, however, considered that as reservoirs had always been acknowledged to be important accessories of this project, those sites which had been investigated should not be given up without further examination. Colonel Mullins and myself, therefore, discussed this subject with Mr. Latham, the Company's Chief Engineer.

Three sites had been investigated more or less in detail, *viz.* :—

At Luchowuly on the Buddra.
At Moodaba on the Toonga.
At Masoor on the Choardy.

The last presented the most favorable conditions, being, indeed, an ancient Native work which had been breached very many years ago, and remained unrepaired until restored lately

on a very small scale by the Bombay Government. To re-construct this work to its original dimensions was the project proposed by the Irrigation Company, but as in order to do so large existing interests would suffer, great exception has been taken to it by the Mysore Administration.

Mr. Latham now produced plans and estimates for a reservoir on a reduced scale at the Masoor site, which seem to remove a great many of the objections which had been urged against the reservoir on its original scale. The particulars of this project on the reduced scale are—

The capacity of the reservoir			644 millions of cubic yards.
Deduct—			
Loss by evaporation, &c. ...	90		" "
To Bombay	100		" "
		190	
Balance available for Kurnool Canal			454 millions of cubic yards.

This quantity would afford a volume of 150,000 cubic yards per hour for 130 days, or from the 1st December to the 10th May. The six weeks intervening between that date and the rising of the Toombuddra would probably, under any circumstances, be required for silt clearances, and, therefore, supposing the reservoir to be emptied by that date, the volume of 150,000 cubic yards, or 1,125 cubic feet per second, would preserve a minimum depth of 4 feet in the canal and admit of navigation, while for some years to come it would be sufficient to meet all the requirements of irrigation for a second crop. The cost of the reduced reservoir, exclusive of land compensation, is estimated at 5½ lakhs, which, after deducting the loss by evaporation, would make the cost of storage 1,000 cubic yards per rupee.

As far as can be judged from the detailed surveys, about one-half of the submerged area would still be cultivated land, the value of which can, of course, be easily ascertained from the Mysore Authorities:* but as the Masoor site, owing to a great portion of the old Native work being available, offers the most favorable conditions for the construction of a reservoir as regards economy of storage, I think it should be approved, and the Mysore Government instructed to report definitely the amount of compensation involved, and the extent to which waste lands could be given in exchange for those taken up. The number of villages involved in the reduced scheme is also less, and probably it will be found that many of them are individually very small.

As regards the Toonga site, it also seems that a lower bund would probably suffice for all the purposes required, and that, therefore, most of the serious objections urged against the larger project would be obviated. The town of Teerthully would not be interfered with, and, of course, a much smaller area would be submerged. Before, therefore, abandonment of this site, it would be well, at all events, to estimate roughly the cost in compensation which a smaller reservoir would involve.

The Madras Government having already represented that the objections against the Luckwuly site were in its opinion not insuperable, the Mysore Government might be finally asked to determine the matter of compensation connected therewith.

In a previous Note on the subject of these reservoirs, I expressed a doubt as to the necessity for providing so large a storage as that contemplated by the Company, *viz.*, 2,600 millions of cubic yards. It appears that that quantity included what would be necessary if the upper or Bellary portion of the Toombuddra project were carried out. For the Kurnool Canal only, however, half that quantity would probably abundantly suffice for even all eventual wants, while for the present the quantity which the Masoor reservoir would provide will afford all that can be needed for some years to come. The cost is estimated at 5½ lakhs on the data which the works already executed afford, but supposing it should reach 7 lakhs, it would add less than 5 per cent. to the total cost of the scheme thus far constructed, while it would enormously extend its usefulness, not only furnishing irrigation for a second crop, but making navigation feasible throughout ten, instead of now only six, months of the year. The desirability of adding this reservoir to the projects seems unquestionable, and from what I have said regarding the navigation, it would in itself help to provide a not inconsiderable revenue from that source in addition to clearing a stimulus for production by providing cheap carriage to markets which are at present inaccessible owing to the badness and costliness of the existing means of communication.

Navigation.

When the Toombuddra Project was originally designed, it was considered that it would be incomplete if provision for a first-class navigation were omitted. At the time it was also thought that the works for this purpose would not entail any great proportional increase of expenditure, as from the large volume of water to be conveyed, the sectional area of the canal would be sufficient for purposes of the navigation, while from the presence of first-rate building material throughout the line the expense of the necessary masonry structures would be comparatively small. Had the item of navigation, however, been omitted, and irrigation alone been provided for, a good deal of expense in the formation of embankments, and in the width

* As regards the mode of compensation, it is probable that present waste lands might to a great extent be given in exchange for those taken up, and prove more acceptable even than a cash payment.

of aqueducts and other masonry drainage works, would probably have been saved. The current also in the canal could have been increased, and so its sectional area might have been diminished, and the cost of excavation lessened; but had the canal been laid out on such a principle, it could never afterwards have been adapted for navigation, and the opportunity of establishing a line of cheap water carriage for this tract of country would have been lost for ever. Taking all the above points into calculation, the total additional cost entailed by the navigation works is estimated by the Chief Engineer at Rs. 36,80,584, as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sections I to V.—At 10 per cent. of whole cost	6,10,058		
„ VI.—Made entirely for navigation ...	5,44,144		
„ VII.—At 10 per cent. of whole cost ...	79,731		
„ VIII.—Made entirely for navigation ...	8,06,895		
„ IX.—Proportion of ditto	3,12,465		
„ X.—Ditto of ditto	1,00,430		
TOTAL ...		24,53,723	
Add proportion of Establishment and general charges at 50 per cent.		12,26,861	
			36,80,584*

Without criticising too closely whether the whole of the above sum is absolutely debitable to the navigation works alone, it is certain that, up to this time, nothing whatever has been done in the way of obtaining a return for this portion of the expenditure. The irrigation has this year shown a promise of extension, many villages having taken water for small areas, thus indicating a desire on the part of cultivators generally to test its advantages. The canal having carried a considerable volume of water continuously, will have shown the cultivator that confidence may be reposed in the supply, and hence there is encouragement to expect that these experiments, which, so far as I could ascertain, had been generally successful, will lead gradually, if not rapidly, to a general adoption of a system of wet cultivation. If by the construction of a reservoir, the canal is made perennial, there can be little doubt of the irrigation spreading faster, but when to this is added a continuous navigation, a great additional stimulus to cultivation will be conferred by raising the value of almost every description of produce, especially of those grains which are at present unable to be transported, or to bear the high cost of transit entailed by the existing means of communication. The main line of road down the valley from Kurnool to Cuddapah is even now for miles and miles in such a state, that during the dry weather even carts take to the fields in preference, while in the wet weather it becomes so impassable that, after heavy rain, carts are detained for days before they can move. The country is thus virtually shut up. A good line of communication, available at all times and seasons, is, therefore, an essential requisite, and if at the same time the cost of transit on it be kept low, there can be little question as to the effect it will have in stimulating production.

It will be seen that the interest, amounting, at 5 per cent. on Rs. 36,80,584, to Rs. 1,84,000 on the sum expended for the navigation works, is a large sum, and that it is, therefore, essential that some endeavours should be made as soon as possible to obtain a revenue from that source. Under the peculiar circumstances of this canal, which, though nearly 190 miles long, has no terminus as yet in a navigable river, there is no opportunity of transferring any of the ordinary boats of the country on it such as would have been the case had it been connected as originally proposed with the East Coast Canal. As its terminus is close to the Madras Railway, which affords a cheaper continuation of the communication than the common roads of the country, there can be no question as to the desirability of working the canal that far by the Company's own boats exclusively at first. As half the distance between Kurnool and Madras would be performed by water, the present cost of conveying goods to that port would be considerably lessened.

The nearest point of the Railway is 60 miles from Kurnool, the cost of cartage is about 3 annas per ton mile, or Rs. 11-4 per ton, exclusive of the rail charges on 96 miles to Cuddapah. If a charge of even half an anna be made on the canal, it would be one-sixth of the rate by the road, and only Rs. 5-5 for the entire distance of 170 canal miles from Kurnool to Cuddapah. Judging by the cost of water-carriage in other parts of India, this charge, with proper arrangements on a perennial canal, should eventually be reduced to one-half the above, or to at least quarter of an anna per ton-mile. This result, I think, could be obtained even under the present disadvantages of the canal not having a terminus at the sea-board, but it is obvious that, if that could be secured by its extension to the East Coast Canal, and its connection with Madras itself, both the prosperity of the tract of country affected, and the interests of the project itself, would be greatly enhanced. The Madras Government has, I believe, decided to prosecute the East Coast Canal till it meets the Godavery and Kistna systems. If, therefore, the intermediate link between Cuddapah and the Coast were also completed, the Kurnool Canal would be placed in communication with those systems and form part of a connected series of Canal steam navigation 1,100 miles in length. A commencement of navigation between Kurnool and Cuddapah should, however, be made at once.

* This sum gives a rate of under £1,300 per mile for works, and £645 for general charges, or somewhat less than £2,000 per mile for combining with the irrigation project a first class canal adapted for steam navigation.

F. H. R.

To cover the interest now debitable for the works under this head would require a traffic of about Rs. 1,000 per mile per annum. Supposing the charge made was half an anna per ton-mile for goods, and 1 pie per mile for passengers, and that the proceeds were obtained two-thirds from goods, and one-third from passengers, a through traffic of 24,000 tons, and of 64,128 passengers per annum, equal to 66 tons of goods, and 175 passengers per day, or of half this both ways, would suffice. Of course, a good deal of both would probably not be through, but intermediate traffic. Reduced to ton and passenger mileage, the above traffic would be equivalent to 4,320,000 tons, and 11,543,000 passengers per mile. That this amount of traffic is within reasonable limits will be seen by comparing it with that which is carried on the Godavery and Kistna Canals, where, as shown before, the goods amount to 22,495,000 tons, and the passengers to 30,889,500, and where the *charges* for carriage are the same as those assumed here.

To convey the above quantity of traffic it would be necessary, as regards the passenger portion, to start a boat from each terminus every day, capable of holding 100 third class passengers, and for the goods one boat of 50 tons also each way. Allowing the passenger boats to perform the through journey in three days, and the goods boats in six days, a fleet of 7 passenger and 14 cargo boats would suffice. The probable cost of them would be at the following rate:—

		Rs.	Rs.
14 Cargo boats,	at Rs. 100 per ton	70,000	
7 Passenger boats	„ 3,000 „ boat	21,000	
			91,000
Add for sundries	... ...		9,000
			1,00,000

The working expenses would probably amount to about Rs. 150 per day, or for six months to Rs. 27,000. This would include the establishments necessary for working the locks, at each of which at present only one man is entertained. The Company have not, I believe, the necessary capital to start the navigation, but I think it would be to the advantage of the Government if it were to work the canal itself, or to advance the funds for so doing on the clear understanding that all receipts therefrom should be credited to it towards meeting the guaranteed interest.

In this way it appears to me that additional receipts may be obtained which would help to lessen the amount of interest now annually paid for the works. The most economical way of working this canal would unquestionably be by steam-power for the conveyance of both passengers and goods; but as long as its practicability is confined to six months of the year, the economy of employing steam-power is somewhat doubtful, inasmuch as the outlay would necessarily involve a larger expenditure of capital which would be unproductive, and on which a corresponding amount of interest would accumulate during the six months in which the canal is closed.

Irrigation.

Out of a length of 382 miles of distribution channels, 313 miles commanding an area of 156,570 acres have been executed, but of this area, only about $\frac{1}{13}$ is as yet under irrigation.

I think the present season, however, holds out prospects of the progress being sure, though it will probably be very gradual.

According to a statement given me by Mr. Latham, water has been taken more or less in 132 villages. Those in the upper section of the canal, especially within the first 35 miles, have irrigated a considerable portion of the culturable area; while more in the lower section are apparently as yet only feeling their way by experimenting on small areas. The following shows the area irrigated in the last three years:—

	Regular irrigation area at Rs. 6.	Flooding areas at Re. 1.	Total areas	Increase.
				Rs.
Season, 1870-71	1,456	62	1,478	8,978
„ 1871-72	5,286	3,694	9,980	35,410
„ 1872-73	8,140	1,365	9,505	50,205

Though the total area is small, yet the increase in the regular irrigation seems to show that its value is beginning to be appreciated. Its further extension will, doubtless, still be gradual, for where the country is undulating, or has a steep fall, such as that through which the canal passes, the conversion of large uneven fields into small and level plots fit for rice cultivation is an operation which not only requires time, but entails considerable labor and some outlay on the part of the cultivators. Hence they are chary of effecting so great a change in the mode of husbandry which they have practised for generations until they have become thoroughly

assured and feel that they can safely rely on the source from whence the irrigation necessary for wet crops is to be obtained. Moreover, under the system of dry cultivation hitherto practised, a succession of crops is obtainable throughout the year, whereas land once prepared for rice cultivation does not admit of the growth of what are termed dry crops, and, therefore, so long as the canal runs only for six months of the year, there will be hesitation on the part of the cultivators to adopt quickly a radical change on any extensive scale. Were there water available for a second crop, I was informed by the Native Deputy Collector that the conversions of dry into wet lands would, in all probability, proceed more rapidly. The readiness with which the cultivators in the first 30 miles have so converted their lands, on which about one-third are now laid also under a second crop, seems to confirm this view, and, therefore, if, as appears to be the case, reservoirs could be constructed at a comparatively small additional outlay, it would be politic not to delay their construction. It may, however, be said that this is but the second year that the cultivators in the lower sections have had an opportunity of seeing a continuous flow in the canal; and, perhaps, the fact that, in the second year, in 90 villages experimental patches of rice cultivation have been carried on, may be taken as an indication of a desire on the part of the cultivators to avail themselves of the water as soon as they become fully satisfied of its profitableness. So far as I could learn, the experiments have proved satisfactory.

One point, moreover, seemed clear, and that was that the majority of the villages commanded by the canal and its branches were really not aware of what the canal could do for them. No notices seemed to have been issued containing information as to the quantity of water available in each branch channel, the time during which it might run, the date on which cultivators might depend on commencing their seed-beds, and the date to which they might be sure of irrigation for their crop. I do not think that they are either aware of the rules under which, or of the rates at which, water would be supplied, or the mode in which, and the dates on which, applications for rice irrigation must be forwarded. The villages bordering immediately on the canal have probably learnt some of these particulars, but it seems very doubtful whether those at a distance are acquainted with them, and therefore one of the first things required seems to be the issue of authorized notices attested by Government Officers containing detailed information on the above points.

The present authorized method of obtaining water appears to be for the ryot to apply to the Kurnum (the Head Village Revenue Officer), stating the extent of land which he wants to irrigate. The Kurnum forwards the application to the Deputy Collector, who, in his turn, sends it to the Collector, from which it goes to the Company's Officers. This circuitous mode of proceeding must, under any circumstances, occupy considerable time, but the actual working hitherto has been so unsatisfactory, that the applications do not reach the Company's Officers until long after the lands have been supplied with water, for the cultivators have, meanwhile, been obliged to go direct to the Company's Officers, otherwise their fields would have been dried up, or their crops lost. It often happens also that the Kurnum of the village is absent miles away, having been summoned on other duties, and there is then no one to whom the cultivator can apply, hence the application for water often remains a month or more before it leaves the Kurnum's hands. If this happens when the applications are numbered by tens, how much will it be aggravated when they amount to thousands. The intention of the rules is, I believe, that the application for rice irrigation shall be made *before* a certain date, the 1st of May, but I doubt if, at the commencement of the new system of cultivation, it is possible to secure this, though when once any extent of rice cultivation is thoroughly established, the punctual irrigation of it from a given date becomes a necessity. When, however, the existing agriculture is principally confined to dry-crop irrigation to which is only occasionally required by floodings, applications for water to be of any use at all must be made in all cases direct to the Irrigation Officer. Some change, therefore, in the management of the irrigation seems called for. The best arrangement that occurs to me is the appointment of a special Revenue Officer, whose sole duty it should be to attend to all matters connected with the irrigation from the canal. Under the Contract this duty rests with the Government, the Company's Officers not being allowed to have any direct dealings with the cultivators. It might, therefore, possibly lead to a more rapid use of the water if the people knew that a Government Officer were on the spot to whom all applications and references could be made and disposed of without delay.

I understand from Colonel Mullins that some such arrangement was already under the consideration of the Madras Government. Again, the verification of irrigated lands ought to be conducted by Government Officers; whereas now it appears the Company's Officers have to measure every acre, notwithstanding that a Revenue and Field survey has been carried out in both the Districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah. It is true that, owing to the cultivation being almost exclusively confined to dry crops, the fields are very large, and, therefore, the identification of portions of fields may, in many cases, be impossible, but it would not entail much trouble to lay down roughly such a sub-division of the large fields as will be necessary for rice cultivation, and then their identification would be easy. This is a point which the Government of Madras might be invited to consider.

The water-rates at present in force are Rs. 6 per acre for regular irrigation of one crop, or Re. 1 for each flooding. Were not this rate now readily paid by the cultivators in the upper section, I should have been disposed to look on it as too high for a commencement, and even now it might be worth considering whether this rate should not rather be gradually worked up to than imposed all at once; but I think there can be little doubt of the expediency

of substituting differential rates for the present uniform rate, as there are many crops for which water would be readily taken, but which cannot at the same time afford the maximum rate. For instance, Raggi crop, a very extensively grown and always irrigated crop, though an inferior grain to rice, is, I believe, considered a good introductory crop when land is first converted from dry into wet; and again, on the other hand, it is often grown as a second crop on land which has borne a first crop of rice. For this a water-rate of Rs. 4 would, I am told, be readily paid. In many villages Indigo is extensively grown, and has been advantageously irrigated in a few places by occasional floodings, but were it known that a lower rate would be charged, there is little doubt but that it would soon become one of the regularly irrigated crops.

It might, therefore, be expedient to consider whether there should not be a classification of crops and rates such as obtain in Upper India. This point would, however, have to be discussed with the Board of Directors, and the sanction of the Secretary of State would have to be obtained before any alteration could be made.

The maintenance of the canal is now being kept up principally by an establishment of men called "Bankers," one of whom is stationed at every mile. At present there are only two Officers, besides the Chief Engineer, to attend to the canal, as well as to carry out the minor distribution channels, and to regulate the irrigation. So small a staff is certainly inadequate, and it will be quite impossible for two Officers under the Chief Engineer to look after the maintenance of the works properly. Now that the works have been carried out, and are beginning to be availed of, there can be no question as to the necessity of maintaining them in the best possible state of efficiency.

The general conclusions, then, which my inspection led me to form on the points adverted to at the commencement of this Memorandum, are as follows :—

First.—That the condition of the canal at the present time is, on the whole, such as to enable it to fulfil all the duty likely to be required of it as regards irrigation for some years to come. That, before it will be necessary to pass down a full supply for that purpose, the few weak places in the embankments which I have noticed will have become consolidated. Also that, as far as I could judge outwardly in the absence of an opportunity of testing the locks, the canal is fit to fulfil its purpose for navigation as soon as the one weak length in the embankment near the River Caulee has been strengthened, and the decayed balance beams in the gates been replaced.

Secondly.—The extent to which the canal is being utilised for irrigation is, though at present still small, *viz.*, 9,500 acres, yet from the fact of water having been taken in 130 villages, and the way in which those in the upper section of the canal have used it, there is little doubt of its gradual extension to the full extent of the supply of water conveyed by it.

Thirdly.—The reason why so little progress has as yet been made is, doubtless, primarily owing to the uncertainty which has prevailed hitherto that the supply of water would be constant; but I have little doubt that it is likewise owing to the majority of the villagers being ignorant of the terms, and the dates on which, water can be supplied, and of the absence of a proper system of Revenue management. I do not, however, expect that the adoption of irrigated crops will be rapid, for the conversion of a large tract of country from the usual dry crops into rice cultivation must necessarily be gradual, inasmuch as it requires both time, labor and outlay to accomplish it, but with greater facilities and a better system of Revenue management, the transition would be more rapid than it can possibly be without them.

Lastly.—The measures which are necessary for securing a better pecuniary result at an earlier date—

I.—A revision of the water-rates, substituting *differential for the present fixed rates, and* their gradual imposition until the maximum is reached.

II.—The opening of the navigation by the establishment of a regular system of transit.

III.—The construction of at least one reservoir capable of affording a supply of 1,125 cubic feet per second for four months of the year.

IV.—The completion of the canal to the Nellore District, and its connexion with the East Coast Canal, and so with the great Delta system of the Godavery and Kistna.

F. H. RUNDALL, *Col. R. E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Irrign. Works.

The 18*th March* 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

AS TO THE EXISTENCE OF CANKER IN THE CINCHONA PLANTS ORIGINALLY SENT FROM THE NILGIRIS TO SIKKIM.

No. 1054, dated 2nd October 1873.

From—R. A. DALYELL, ESQ., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Your letter, dated 1st October 1872, No. 418, gave cover to certain papers from the Government of Bengal, which, it was observed, left little doubt, in the opinion of the Government of India, of the correctness of the assertion as to the existence of canker in the cinchona plants originally sent up from the Nilgiris as stock for the Sikkim plantations.

2. I am now directed to forward the enclosed Proceedings* of this Government, embodying letters from the Commissioner of the Nilgiris and from Mr. McIvor, containing remarks on the subject, and to request that these papers may be published in the *Gazette of India* in continuation of provious correspondence.

* 12th September 1873, Nos. 90-91.

3. It appears to this Government that Mr. McIvor has shown that it is extremely improbable that canker existed in the plants in question when originally sent up from the Nilgiris, though it is possible that the disease may have been generated on the journey to Sikkim.

No. 978, dated 12th September 1873.

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

Read the following—

No. 32, dated 19th July 1873.

From—J. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., Commissioner of the Nilgiris,

To—The Acting Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. McIvor in reply to G. O., dated 14th October 1872, No. 1418.

2. Mr. McIvor submits that the Nilgiri plantations have proved themselves so singularly free from canker that it is unlikely 327 cinchona plants, exported for the Sikkim plantations, were on exportation affected with the disease; more especially as every precaution was taken to send away healthy plants, and the plants were chosen by skilled persons despatched from Bengal to select them.

3. From the same circumstances of the healthiness of the Nilgiri plantations, Mr. McIvor submits that other plants despatched must, in all probability, have been equally free from disease.

4. Mr. McIvor further submits that the written evidence recorded at the time shows all the Nilgiri plants to which it refers were healthy, and that it is only ten years afterwards that their freedom from disease on quitting the Nilgiris is called in question, and, then, upon the *recollection* of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the plants in Bengal.

5. Finally, Mr. McIvor defends himself against the imputations of inaccuracy brought against him by the witnesses on whom Dr. King relies, and submits that the witnesses have fallen into error in every instance they cite.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 33, dated 12th July 1873.

From—W. G. MCIVOR, ESQ., Superintendent to Government Cinchona Plantations,

To—The Commissioner of the Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acknowledge Government Official Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 97, dated 7th of May last, desiring to know whether I have any remarks to make on a letter of the Government of India, recorded in G. O., dated 14th October 1872, No. 1418, in which the Government of India arrive at the conclusion that "canker is shown to have existed in the plants originally sent up from the Nilgiris as stock for the Sikkim plantations."

2. The Government of India form this decision upon an enquiry conducted by Dr. King, Superintendent of the Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal. Dr. King encloses in his report the evidence upon which he bases his judgment.

3. I shall venture first to remark upon Dr. King's arguments and summing up, and will then cursorily meet the adverse statements in the evidence he adduces.

4. Dr. King remarks in paragraph 4 of his letter: "It appears Mr. McIvor is not inclined to admit that any plants sent by him from the Nilgiri plantations to Sikkim, for either the Government plantation or that of the Cinchona Association, could, on arrival in Sikkim, have been affected with the disease which he calls canker." I beg to submit that my position as thus described by Dr. King is not the position I have adopted, and which I maintain. My position is not that the plants when received at Sikkim were not tainted with canker, but that there was no taint on the plants when they quitted the Nilgiris. I can only argue on the condition of the plants as they left my hands. Obviously I can know nothing of the condition in which they reached the Himalaya mountains. The distinction is of the utmost importance. My argument is that the plants left the Nilgiris free from disease, and that, if they reached the Himalayas as it is now stated they did with canker, they contracted the malady on the road.

5. I will proceed to show how probable it is that such a state of things occurred. I must first, however, meet the argument of Dr. King in paragraph 5 of his letter to the effect that argument from probability is negative argument. I oppose to this objection that Dr. King, while condemning a negative argument in me, is driven to a negative argument himself. In paragraph 4 of his letter, he admits that Dr. Anderson did not, as a matter of fact, mention in any of his reports the existence of canker in the Nilgiri plants; and he accounts for his silence by the negative argument that Dr. Anderson probably "did not think it (canker) worth mentioning." This argument of Dr. King even goes beyond the point of mere negation; for Dr. Anderson does not merely pass over the existence of canker in the Nilgiri plants, and so leave it to be inferred the possibility of the existence of canker, but he states at paragraph 6 of his letter, dated 11th February 1862, which was written from Calcutta after the arrival of the Nilgiri plants there, that the plants were "as healthy as they were at Ootacamund." At paragraph 2 of the same communication, speaking of the plants on the Nilgiris, he says: "Under such favourable circumstances the plants receive at once every condition necessary to their perfect health." In fact, all Dr. Anderson's reports of the Nilgiri plants not only make no mention of canker, but positively say the plants come from a healthy source, and are healthy. The matter stands thus: speaking of circumstances ten years after the event, which cannot be decided on evidence recorded at the time, Dr. King and I are both driven to negative arguments. I submit that, from the nature of the case, only negative arguments are possible.

6. Following this train of argument I shall, as I hope, demonstrate—

1st.—That it is extremely unlikely the plants from the Nilgiris were affected with canker when they left the Nilgiris.

2nd.—That it is, on the other hand, highly probable that the plants spontaneously generated canker on their journey to Sikkim.

7. Upon the first point it is only necessary to say that Dr. King, in his letter under discussion, admits, at paragraph 11, the infrequency of canker on the Nilgiris. He says: "I saw examples of both forms of disease in the Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris during my recent visit to them, although neither is common there;" and to add that on the Nilgiri the Government plantations cover 1,200 acres, and only 600 cankered trees have been discovered since the commencement. I refer also to paragraph 2 of Dr. Anderson's letter quoted above, and to the fact well known to physiologists, from the late eminent Mr. Knight downwards, that canker, even if introduced to a climate unfavourable to its diffusion, is arrested. The fact of canker never having gained a footing on the Nilgiris shows the Nilgiris possesses such a climate, and the inevitable inference appears to be that the plants did not leave the Nilgiris cankered.

8. The next point requires me, in the first instance, to demonstrate the nature of canker, and the conclusion that it might probably have been spontaneously generated between the date the plants left the Nilgiris and their arrival at Sikkim.

9. Upon the nature of canker it is stated in Loudon's Suburban Horticulturist, Chapter VI., page 123, and Lindley's Gardeners' Chronicle, page 283, 2nd May 1846, canker is a disease caused by "unsuitableness of soil, unpropitiousness of climate, and want of access of air." The disease disappears when these conditions are changed. Mr. Scott, in his evidence before the Cinchona Commission, allows this; for he says, in reply to a question,—"Would you willingly propagate from a cankered stock-plant?" "As readily as from a healthy plant, provided I could find a healthy shoot to make a cutting of." The answer shows that, in his opinion, Mr. Scott could get rid of canker by judicious treatment; for it is clear that if the healthy shoot from a cankered plant was placed in unfavourable conditions, it would continue to develop disease.

10. But hypothesis is not needed in the matter, as we have positive proof that canker arises from damp in wardian cases. The whole of the plants conveyed to Java from South America in twenty wardian cases by Dr. Hasskarl were so affected with disease that, as stated

by Dr. McPherson to the Madras Government, dated 19th December 1860, paragraph 8, "most of the young trees on being planted out speedily died, and of all the trees imported only two survived." With some of the consignments sent to India from South America the loss was even more complete. The whole stock of Calisaya collected by Mr. Markham perished from confinement in wardian cases. The entire collection of Mr. Pritchett similary perished before arrival in Bombay, and the only plants which survived long confinement in cases were those brought by Mr. Cross to Madras. These plants survived, because Mr. Cross kept the cases open, and daily forked up the earth about the roots. From these latter plants the Nilgiri stock was raised.

11. The opinion of Mr. Scott accords with these facts. Mr. Scott says in the correspondence under reference: "Even supposing, however, that the plants were perfectly free from the disease when lifted out and despatched in wardian cases from the Nilgiris for Sikkim, I am quite of opinion that it might have originated during the journey, if the plants were kept in a wet soil and a close, hot, and moist atmosphere."

12. Thus it is shown positively that canker appears in wardian cases. And what was the treatment the Nilgiri plants received on the journey to Sikkim? Upon this point Dr. Anderson, in his report from the 1st April 1862 to 30th April 1863, writes: "That owing to the highly unfavourable circumstances in which the plants were placed after their arrival in Darjeeling, I was obliged to keep the Cinchona plants confined for two months in wardian cases, some of them having been already subjected to five months of this confinement." Further Dr. Anderson writes: "No packages of any kind ever reached Darjeeling from Calcutta in less than six weeks, the usual time occupied in the transit being two months." In fine, Dr. Anderson proves to demonstration that the time all plants passed in wardian cases in their journey from the Nilgiris to the Himalayas was invariably sufficient to generate canker.

13. I have, in my report on the Sikkim plantations, stated my opinion that the climate of Sikkim is favourable to the development of canker. Even, therefore, if the extreme supposition was adopted that the Nilgiri plants escaped the peril of the journey to Sikkim, on their arrival they would have been placed in conditions adverse to health. The climate of Sikkim is condemned for cinchona by Mr. Gammie, who writes in paragraph 1 of his letter, enclosure 4 in the letter of the Government of India: "I have every reason to believe that canker showed itself in the plants immediately after their arrival from Madras, but, at the same time, I think had even quite healthy plants been received, there would have been more or less canker in the Sikkim plantations."

14. The climate of Rungbee is much like the climate of the Travancore States, and is, I believe, too moist for Cinchona. I had the honour to report on the Travancore Government Cinchona Plantations in September 1872. I found the trees there permeated with canker. I am informed that they have now actually died out, and it is the intention to plant coffee on the sites. It will be seen in this report, and I beg to draw attention to the fact that I show there, that canker is a disease not only of the bark of Cinchona, but which attacks the roots also. From the correspondence now under reference, it seems that the Bengal authorities are under a misapprehension, and refer canker only to bark-disease.

15. I have thus endeavoured to show—

1st.—That it is not probable the plants should have had canker when they left the Nilgiris, as they were forwarded from a pure source.

2nd.—That nothing was easier than from them to contract the disease during their journey to Sikkim; and,

3rd.—That, in the extreme supposition that they escaped the peril of the journey, Sikkim has a climate and soil, described by the most eminent physiologists, as presenting conditions favourable to the origination of canker.

16. I will now address myself to minor points and to the inaccuracies ascribed to me by the witnesses cited by Dr. King.

17. Stress is laid by Dr. King on the evidence of Mr. Jaffrey, who, Dr. King states, has been on the Government plantation since its commencement. This is an error. Mr. Stubbs was originally in charge. Mr. Jaffrey took charge on the 13th of September 1862, or nine months afterwards. The statement is made at paragraph 2 of Dr. Anderson's report, 1862-63. Thus Mr. Jaffrey had no means of knowing the state of the original stock of plants until nine months after they had been submitted to the adverse climate of Sikkim.

18. In his evidence referred to by Dr. King, it is stated by Mr. Jaffrey: "I received, during April 1863, 327 plants from the Nilgiris, amongst which canker was fully developed." It is worthy of remark that Mr. Jaffrey made no mention of so important a fact until 1872, and withheld it in his evidence before the Cinchona Commission in 1871. The following are the facts with regard to these 327 plants:—Dr. Anderson sent down a European gardener and a Mallee from Calcutta to select and pack them; he writes, on the 9th March 1863, to the late Sir W. Denison, then Governor of Madras: "You will probably like to hear that the Cinchona plants supplied to me from Ootacamund arrived here in excellent condition, and are still in this garden (Botanic, Calcutta), and have grown much, most of them having made three pairs of

leaves since their arrival here." Referring to these plants after their arrival in Darjeeling, he writes: "Of the original No. 350 received from Madras, only twenty-three had been lost between Calcutta and Darjeeling."

19. Referring to plants subsequently received by the Darjeeling Cinchona Association, Mr. Jaffrey, at paragraph 3 of his present letter, attributes their destruction "to their weakness and the wretched soil in which they had been transmitted." It may be permitted me to remark on the singularity of the circumstance, that taking the 327 plants received in April 1863 to have been affected with canker immediately recognizable by Mr. Jaffrey, and not to have been, as Mr. Anderson stated, quite healthy. Mr. Jaffrey could not detect the disease in plants received months afterwards, and was driven to attribute their decay to weakness and soil.

20. With regard to the evidence of Mr. Munro, referred to in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of Dr. King's letter, I observe that it shows the plants it refers to were received from a third party; that they were not ordered by Mr. Munro or for him; and he did not pay for them. This is the reason his name does not appear in my books.

21. With regard to the evidence of Mr. Munro before the Cinchona Commission, to which I took exception at the time, I wish to remark that, whether Mr. Munro refers in it to the first plants sent to Government or to the Darjeeling Cinchona Association, he was not qualified to give an opinion, as he was not in India when the plants were received. Mr. Munro, in paragraph 4 of his present letter, says: "Of the first consignment I know nothing." Dr. Simpson also states that the first instalment of plants was received long before the arrival of Mr. Munro. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Munro, in his evidence, said: "We received our first cuttings from the Nilgiris, and they were extensively affected with canker." The only plants upon the condition of which Mr. Munro was in a position to pronounce on their arrival on the Himalayas formed the *last batch*. With regard to these plants, Mr. Munro is silent in his evidence.

22. In his present letter, he speaks of the plants thus: He writes: "They showed symptoms of the disease we have since learned to call canker, as soon as it could be distinguished from injuries received during the journey." Mr. Munro does not state how long this interval was. The records would indicate it as an interval of many years after the arrival of the last instalment of plants in Sikkim.

23. Mr. Munro accuses me of inaccuracy with regard to some seeds I supplied the Association. He writes in his present letter: "Mr. McIvor takes care not to mention the quantity of seeds sent. I will do so for him. It was of *C. Succirubra* ¼ ounce." The letters noted in the margin, taken from my records, show that the quantity sent was 7½ ounces. I sent also about 2 ounces by pattern-post. My copy of the covering letter to this last consignment is mislaid, but no doubt the letter will be found on the records of the Association.

Date of Letters advising despatch of Seeds.		Oz.	Date of Application for, and acknowledgment of, Seeds sent.	
23rd August 1866.	C. Succirubra	...1	W. Bourne, Esq.	Calcutta, 30th June 1866.
	C. Officinalis	...1		Calcutta, 4th April 1867.
May 1867, copy of covering letter mislaid.	(Estimated)	...2		
18th March 1868	C. Succirubra	...1	Col. J. A. Angus	Darjeeling, 29th February 1868.
	C. Officinalis	... ½		1st April 1868.
	C. Micrantha	...1		
19th May 1868 ...	C. Succirubra	...1	W. Lloyd, Esq...	4th May 1868.
	C. Officinalis	...2		
	Total...	9½		

24. Dr. King, at paragraph 9 of his communication, calls in question my statement that the "Sikkim stock of Pahudiana, raised solely from Java plants, has also been destroyed by canker." He further expresses his surprise that I should be ignorant that the Pahudiana produces no quinine, and was on that account abandoned. In reply, I observe that it was I who brought the fact of the unproductiveness of the species in question to notice in my letter to Government of August 1861. I was aware the cultivation of the species has been stopped by the Secretary of State. But all this has nothing to do with the fact to which I alluded, namely, that of the 5,092 Pahudiana plants put out at Sikkim in 1865, all were affected with canker, and many had died out at the date of my visit in 1871.

25. Dr. King states, in paragraph 10 of his letter: "A third mistake into which Mr. McIvor has fallen in this same paragraph 7 is that of saying that the Java variety of *C. Calisaya* (*C. Josephiana*) has been so affected by canker that only one plant existed on the Sikkim plantations at the date of my visit in February 1871, out of all the seeds and plants received of this variety; whereas Mr. Gammie, in the concluding paragraph of his memorandum, estimates the number at 8,000." It is Dr. King who has here fallen into error; he confounds *C. Calisaya* and *C. Josephiana Calisaya*. Mr. Gammie does not speak in the memorandum at all of *C. Josephiana*.

26. Mr. Gammie apparently implies, at paragraph 5 of his letter, that all the varieties of tree Calisaya on the Sikkim plantation were raised from Java seeds. This is erroneous: all the varieties but one were raised from Mr. Ledger's collection of seeds purchased and imported to India by Mr. Money. The Dutch obtained the varieties in question also from Mr. Ledger's collection, having previously had only one variety of tree Calisaya.

27. I have omitted to notice that, at paragraph 4 of his letter, Mr. Gammie states that I am mistaken in my impression that the cultivation of *C. Officinalis* was abandoned on account of canker; but adds: "*C. Officinalis* certainly died out but from the roots, and not from what I understand to be canker which affects the bark and not the root. On the 31st of March 1870 there were 930,704 plants of *C. Officinalis* in the Government plantations in British Sikkim, of which 406,899 were in permanent plantations. On the 5th July 1872, Mr. Gammie informs us that these plants had certainly died out. I should remark here that these plants were raised from stock received from Ceylon, and not from the Nilgiris, and that they were raised principally from seeds. Their disappearance is attributable to nothing but canker, which, as I have shown above, attacks roots as well as bark.

Report on the Bengal Cinchona Plantations, dated Calcutta, 29th April 1870.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The foregoing papers will be communicated to the Government of India, with reference to their Agricultural Secretary's letter, dated 1st October 1872, No. 418, and with the request that they may be published in the *Gazette of India* in continuation of previous correspondence.

2. It appears to the Governor in Council that Mr. McIvor has shown that it is extremely improbable that canker existed in the plants originally sent up from the Nilgiris as stock for the Sikkim plantations, though it is possible that the disease may have been generated on the journey.

No. 451, dated 28th October 1873.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,
To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1054 (Miscellaneous), dated the 2nd instant, and enclosures, on the question as to the existence of canker in the Cinchona plants originally sent from the Nilgiris as stock for the Sikkim plantations, and to state in reply that, while the Governor General in Council considers it needless to prolong the controversy, he is not prepared to accept the conclusions arrived at by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council.

2. As requested, however, by the Government of Madras, the papers together with this letter will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st AUGUST 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. Ft. per Second. Estimated full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·30	3073·60	839·85	...	...	Goordaspoor	15,222	7·47	3·80	Cotton ...	24,774	209·28 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes on the Bari Doab Canal. The increase in area irrigated, as compared with last year is 10,332 acres, most of which is situated in 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·94		461·05	...	...	Umritsur ...	28,600	6·64	6·9	Rice ...	25,711	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·08		506·38	...	...	Lahore ...	36,236	...	...	Sugarcane ...	9,621	
											Others ...	19,952	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	1807·28	*Nil.*	*Nil*	...	80,058	...	...	...	80,058	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1796·29	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	69,726	...	...	...	69,726	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnal Division ...	4·33	2·40	2546·00	345·68	*Nil.*	3,09,273 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 51,170 maunds of fire wood in rafts.	Umballa ...	1,768	13·62	5·30	Cotton ...	47,623	The decrease in area irrigated of 13,265 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is entirely under the head cotton, all the other crops showing an increase.
Delhi " ...	4·40	2·10		263·09			Kurnal ...	31,679	5·84	4·88	Rice ...	33,438	
Hansi " ...	8·80	4·30		298·00			Delhi ...	31,860	...	...	Sugarcane ...	39,869	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·20		207·00			Rohtuck ...	31,977	...	...	Others ...	15,575	
							Hissar ...	23,115	...	...			
							Jheend ...	14,786	...	...			
							Bikaneer ...	41	...	...			
							Kulsea State	1,282	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	1113·77	*Nil.*	3,09.273	...	136,508	...	...	...	136,508	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	2142·25	*Nil.*	2,46,656	...	149,773	...	...	...	149,773	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	6,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab		...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	34,000	2·32	1·49			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	183,120	1·20	2·20			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ...	183,894	...	1·50			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	407,014	...	...	...	407,014	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367,972	...	...	...	367.972	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goorgaon ...	280	...	...	...	...	
							Delhi ...	81	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	...	...	...	361	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1,558	...	...	...	1,558	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	216,566	...	...	...	216,566	Showing a total decrease in area irrigated of 2,933 acres as compared with last year.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219,499	...	...	...	219,499	

Lahore,
The 18th October 1873.

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th Sept. 1873.	For week ending 21st Sept. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 20th Sept. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 21st Sept. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
11th October 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,30,228	3,74,851	1,87,34,624	1,87,44,511	...	9,887
11th ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	20,578	22,112	13,25,511	15,54,272	...	2,28,761
11th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	93,633	46,443	21,50,756	18,51,968	2,98,788	...
27th September 1873	Oudh and Rohilkhund	16,969	6,985	7,16,123	2,54,728	4,61,395	...
11th October 1873 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	86,000	81,376	39,22,070	37,43,763	1,78,307	...
27th September 1873	Madras	1,17,339	1,08,824	49,93,825	43,41,158	6,52,667	...
4th October 1873 ...	Great Southern of India	15,066	12,841	8,21,451	5,89,282	2,32,169	...
27th September 1873	Carnatic	562	728	30,389	27,340	3,049	...
11th October 1873 ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	2,32,510	1,97,343	1,35,74,945	1,35,63,465	11,480	...
11th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	74,440	24,164	39,73,981	42,93,863	...	3,19,882
	TOTAL ...	10,87,325	8,75,667	5,02,43,675	4,89,64,350	12,79,325	...
	State.						
11th October 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,392	902	75,333	58,053	17,280	...
4th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,518	1,624	61,429	34,001 *a*	27,428	...
4th ditto ...	Rajpootana	2,479	...	23,290 *b*	...	23,290	...
	TOTAL ...	5,389	2,526	1,60,052	92,054	67,998	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,92,714	8,78,193	5,04,03,727	4,90,56,404	13,47,323	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) From 1st April to 21st September 1872.
(*b*) From 1st July to 20th September 1873.

No. XXXVIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th Sept. 1873.	For week ending 28th Sept. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 27th Sept. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 28th Sept. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th October 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,88,474	4,20,201	1,92,23,098	1,91,64,712	58,386	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	24,703	23,192	13,50,214	15,77,465	...	2,27,251
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	92,008	57,878	22,42,824	19,09,846	3,32,978	...
27th Sept. 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	20,530	6,999	7,36,654	2,61,727	4,74,927	...
11th October 1873 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	9,000	69,676	40,12,070	38,13,439	1,98,631	...
27th Sept. 1873 ...	Madras	1,11,463	1,06,662	51,05,288	44,47,820	6,57,468	...
4th October 1873 ...	Great Southern of India	14,290	14,585	8,35,741	6,03,867	2,31,874	...
27th Sept. 1873 ...	Carnatic	596	530	30,985	27,870	3,115	...
11th October 1873 ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	2,40,787	2,00,248	1,38,15,732	1,37,63,713	52,019	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	90,903	27,351	40,64,884	43,21,214	...	2,56,330
	TOTAL ...	11,73,814	9,27,322	5,14,17,490	4,98,91,673	15,25,817	...
	State.						
11th October 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,232	1,155	76,565	59,208	17,357	...
4th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,685	1,652	63,114	35,653*a*	27,461	...
Ditto ...	Rajpootana	3,300	...	26,590*b*	...	26,590	...
	TOTAL ...	6,217	2,807	1,66,269	94,861	71,408	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,80,031	9,30,129	5,15,83,759	4,99,86,534	15,97,225	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

a. From 1st April to 28th September 1872.

b. From 1st July to 27th September 1873.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	6·9	11·0	...	...	...	...	22·7	21·2	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	10·3	11·3	10·3	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	12·6	17·0	17·0	13·8
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	10·6	...	...	...	17·7	17·7	14·9	18·8	18·8	15·5
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·7	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	7·8	6·7	6·7	...	...	...	14·4	14·4	15·3	17·4	16·9	18·8
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	6·9	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	12·4
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	7·9	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	10·5	12·1	11·6	12·1
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	8·3	9·4	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	13·7	13·7	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·2	14·8	15·5	12·9
	North Arcot	8·7	8·7	10·6	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	16·6	16·7	16·7	17·9
	South Arcot	6·6	6·9	8·4	...	...	...	13·8	14·7	14·3	14·8	...	14·8
	Tanjore	7·0	7·0	9·4	...	...	...	14·0	14·1	12·2	...	...	12·7
	Trichinopoly	7·4	7·1	9·9	...	...	...	13·5	13·5	12·8	14·3	14·3	13·6
	Madura	8·8	8·8	8·2	...	...	...	13·3	13·7	11·3	14·6	15·0	11·9
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	7·5	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	14·1	14·1	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	12·3	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	12·9	12·6	12·6	13·4
	Nilgiris	...	...	12·1	...	...	...	8·2	9·0	9·0	9·0	9·7	9·7
	Salem	7·6	8·3	11·8	...	...	...	13·1	13·9	5·4	13·9	14·7	19·4
	South Canara	8·9	9·7	...	...	...	...	9·5	10·9	...	13·8	12·9	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	12·9	12·5	...	13·7	13·3	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	21·8	23·6	...	8·3	7·5	...	13·3	13·3	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	10·7	24·3	22·4	23·4	6·1	6·1	4·6	10·3	10·3	9·3
	Kaira	11·0	11·4	11·1	...	21·3	27·2	7·4	7·4	7·5	11·4	11·4	9·8
	Surat	13·2	12·6	8·7	6·9	6·9	5·7	8·	8·	5·4	11·2	11·2	6·3
	Broach	13·9	13·9	10·6	13·	13·	12·5	8·8	8·8	7·4	12·1	12·1	9·7
	Tanna	10·2	8·8	8·	12·1	12·1	11·	7·9	6·5	7·	12·1	11·4	11·
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	7·9	...	...	...	7·	7·	...	12·1	12·1	8·5
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14·7	13·2	10·7	...	...	...	7·7	7·	7·	9·2	9·2	10·
	Nasik	12·7	11·6	9·2	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	10·6	10·6	8·
	Ahmadnagar	16·8	16·4	11·9	30·8	23·8	19·6	8·4	7·7	6·6	9·1	8·4	7·3
	Poona	11·2	11·2	8·2	...	...	9·9	8·4	8·4	6·3	9·5	9·5	7·4
	Sholapur	18·7	17·5	9·8	19·7	19·7	9·8	9·5	9·5	6·4	12·1	10·4	9·8
	Kaladgi	11·7	11·7	8·6	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	5·4	7·4	7·4	5·8
	Satara	12·7	12·7	8·2	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	5·8	10·2	10·2	6·4
	Belgaum	9·3	9·7	8·1	...	...	12·1	9·7	9·7	7·	10·2	10·2	7·4
	Dharwar	10·4	10·2	9·0	...	...	...	6·5	6·9	5·5	9·7	10·1	7·8
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	11·2	8·3	6·5	...	...	...	11·2	9·8	7·5	14.	13·6	10·3
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9·	9·	9·4	...	...	...	10·	8·	5·8	12·	10·	7·1
	Aden	8·7	8·7	6·5	...	...	...	5·8	5·8	5·6	6·5	6·5	6·5
	Asirgarh	14·4	13·9	...	...	...	...	9·7	10·2	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·4	9·6	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	10·8	10·8	...
	Deesa	15·1	15·2	11·7	22·8	23·7	15·3	6·9	6·9	5·5	8·6	8·4	6·7
	Neemuch	12·8	12·8	13·2	18·6	18·6	15·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5
	Nasirabad	13·9	13·5	15·3	18·2	17·7	25·7	6·5	6·5	5·6	7·5	7·5	6·5
	Rajkot	15·9	16·8	11·7	...	...	3·7	5·1	5·6	9·3	9·8	9·8	11·7
	Upper Sind	16·7	15·8	13·9	24·2	24·2	21·4	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	14·9	11·1
	Karachi	12·1	11·6	12·1	20·9	15·1	18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	8·8
	Haidarabad	11·1	11·1	12·6	23·3	20·5	24·32	6·5	6·5	6·08	8·3	9·3	8·4
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	13·9	21·3	21·0	24·1	9·3	9·3	9·3	14·8	14·8	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	13·7	13·7	7·5	23·5	23·0	...	11·2	11·2	8·0	12·0	12·0	11·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	11·13	12·06	12·06	22·27	22·27	20·06	14·84	18·55	17·16	16·23	19·48	19·94
	Bancoorah	11·36	12·35	12·99	20·41	20·87	18·55	12·29	14·37	12·76	14·84	16·23	14·37
	Beerbhoom	12·06	12·52	8·30	...	...	...	13·91	15·30	15·30	15·30	16·70	19·48
	Midnapore	10·21	10·21	9·74	...	...	...	16·70	17·63	15·30	22·27	23·20	20·41
	Hooghly	11·13	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	12·06	16·70	17·63	16·70
	Howrah	11·13	11·36	12·06	18·55	18·55	18·55	14·37	14·84	14·84	17·63	18·55	16·70
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	11·59	12·35	13·45	22·04	22·86	22·74	7·43	7·43	7·43	18·55	17·45	15·54
	Nuddea	11·86	12·06	13·45	24·71	24·74	29·69	13·48	14·14	14·84	15·25	16·47	16·47
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	12·06	12·99	18·55	...	...	...	12·06	11·59	16·70	13·91	13·91	17·63

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of October 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	32·9	...	34·2	37·3	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	
...	28·3	27·3	35·3	35·3	29·8	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·4	26·4	13·2	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	28·9	27·2	23·5	23·5	23·5	...	...	...	17·5	17·0	17·0	
16·1	16·1	21·2	...	...	..	16·6	17·9	25·5	20·1	20·1	19·2	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	
18·9	18·9	31·5	...	...	27·9	21·2	23·8	34·0	15·7	15·2	19·6	...	...	...	15·5	15·5	15·5	
18·5	19·2	23·7	23·1	23·1	27·2	22·4	22·4	28·0	19·3	19·3	23·3	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	
22·3	22·3	22·3	20·2	20·2	19·4	27·3	28·2	37·3	25·7	25·2	27·3	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·0	
20·5	21·8	21·8	22·2	21·1	18·7	19·4	19·4	19·4	21·0	19·6	22·4	...	...	...	16·2	16·2	16·2	
18·3	18·3	...	19·2	19·2	...	23·4	24·1	...	17·4	17·4	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
...	20·2	...	...	19·8	23·3	23·0	23·0	27·2	16·8	16·8	19·0	...	...	...	16·2	16·9	15·2	
24·6	23·8	28·9	23·9	23·1	28·5	36·0	32·0	36·0	17·8	17·5	23·9	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·4	
...	...	31·4	23·8	20·9	25·9	23·1	22·3	29·0	15·4	16·7	17·5	...	...	...	16·8	16·4	17·6	
...	18·7	...	21·0	20·6	38·7	24·1	23·4	34·8	16·3	17·0	21·7	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·1	
...	...	27·5	23·8	21·4	30·9	24·6	24·6	32·0	19·4	19·4	25·9	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	17·4	
25·1	25·8	32·7	27·6	27·6	33·1	30·4	31·9	34·8	18·4	19·2	24·2	...	...	...	15·0	15·5	14·1	
...	...	...	14·8	14·8	16·0	17·9	17·9	19·2	13·1	14·6	16·1	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	17·0	
22·0	20·6	19·8	22·1	21·4	28·1	22·8	22·8	26·9	19·9	19·9	29·4	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	14·6	
20·2	20·2	21·6	13·2	26·4	22·4	19·0	19·0	25·8	12·5	14·0	19·5	...	...	...	8·9	10·7	10·7	
19·4	19·4	37·2	20·4	21·8	37·1	25·2	25·2	38·2	20·9	20·1	29·5	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	21·6	...	14·7	11·4	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	24·8	..	18·2	18·2	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	
18·6	18·6	...	15·7	15·6	...	...	8·7	...	12·4	12·7	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	14·6	...	
18·7	18·7	16·3	19·2	16·8	16·7	...	...	...	16·3	15·6	12·6	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	15·4	14·4	
...	...	16·6	17·3	15·3	16·1	...	...	...	12·4	12·4	11·5	74·6	...	...	14·2	13·5	12·5	
15·2	14·7	13·1	13·2	13·2	12·0	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	11·5	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·4	
18·6	18·6	18·6	16·8	16·8	14·9	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·5	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·7	
15·9	14·9	11·0	15·9	14·9	11·0	14·9	...	...	11·2	10·2	10·0	49·8	49·8	96·0	14·0	13·0	11·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	9·4	106·5	...	...	10·6	10·6	12·1	
32·7	27·5	21·7	26·7	19·7	14·5	...	...	...	12·5	12·0	10·5	165·0	165·0	240·0	11·7	11·2	9·5	
...	...	12·6	20·1	18·9	11·3	24·4	...	...	12·7	13·8	11·9	94·2	94·2	94·2	13·6	12·9	12·9	
32·2	28·0	19·3	26·1	23·8	14·0	...	...	...	15·7	15·6	14·3	93·3	93·3	83·0	11·9	11·5	11·2	
24·6	24·6	13·4	17·8	17·4	10·2	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	11·5	80·0	80·0	64·0	13·8	13·8	12·6	
31·2	28·0	16·8	29·6	26·3	16·8	...	...	...	15·3	14·2	9·8	90·9	90·9	74·2	12·7	12·7	12·4	
20·8	19·0	13·6	19·0	19·0	13·6	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	6·3	102·0	102·0	102·0	10·8	10·8	9·9	
22·7	22·7	12·0	22·7	22·7	13·9	21·8	...	...	12·3	12·3	9·7	118·0	118·0	157·2	11·8	13·2	14·0	
16·3	14·9	14·0	14·9	15·3	10·7	16·7	...	...	9·7	9·3	8·1	139·9	139·9	37·7	13·9	13·9	11·1	
16·4	16·4	15·8	14·5	14·4	10·7	...	...	...	6·8	7·8	6·8	86·4	86·4	86·4	9·8	10·3	8·7	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·8	12·1	...	16·8	16·8	10·3	2·2	...	...	11·2	10·3	8·8	189·9	...	...	13·6	14·9	10·3	
20·0	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·7	30·0	...	...	18·0	18·0	17·8	16·0	...	...	11·0	11·0	8·3	
15·5	16·2	11·7	11·7	11·7	11·6	...	...	...	...	8·7	8·7	61·4	61·4	46·3	30·1	30·1	37·7	
25·6	24·2	...	25·6	24·2	...	...	...	...	14·4	14·9	...	149·2	149·2	...	7·9	7·9	...	
15·5	15·0	...	15·3	14·4	...	...	...	...	11·7	11·7	...	75·2	75·2	...	13·6	13·6	...	
21·4	19·1	16·3	19·7	16·3	13·5	...	...	...	18·1	15·7	13·4	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	
20·5	20·5	18·6	11·1	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	15·3	130·6	130·6	130·6	22·3	22·3	18·6	
17·3	16·9	28·2	15·7	15·1	20·7	...	...	...	17·2	16·3	18·2	94·1	94·1	75·3	41·7	39·5	37·6	
24·7	27·1	12·1	20·5	23·3	12·5	...	...	...	12·8	12·1	29·9	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	...	
29·[illegible]	29·8	26·1	29·8	29·8	25·1	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	14·8	92·7	92·7	92·7	29·8	29·8	29·8	
20·9	20·5	20·0	18·6	17·2	14·9	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	111·9	112·3	113·8	55·9	55·9	49·4	
24·2	24·2	24·32	20·5	20·5	17·7	...	...	...	13·9	16·7	16·8	131·15	121·3	121·6	27·9	27·9	42·1	
22·7	21·3	22·7	29·6	27·9	26·7	...	...	...	18·6	17·6	18·6	...	...	...	32·5	29·6	29·6	
23·0	23·0	...	17·3	17·2	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	25·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	15·77	20·41	74·22	74·22	92·77	8·35	8·35	8·35	
30·16	31·54	27·83	32·47	24·12	22·27	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	17·63	334·00	334·00	...	7·55	7·43	8·01	
...	...	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	20·41	185·55	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	16·47	296·88	296·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	194·83	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	18·55	...	...	...	...	13·91	16·47	18·55	92·77	92·77	...	8·13	8·13	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·62	18·55	22·86	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17·63	18·55	25·05	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	7·43	7·89	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD.											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	12·06	12·99	12·29	16·70	16·70	19·48	12·06	14·84	17·63	17·63	16·70	25·05
	Maldah ...	12·99	13·91	14·84	29·69	29·69	37·11	13·91	16·70	18·55	14·84	17·63	19·48
	Rajshahye ...	11·13	12·52	...	27·83	27·83	...	12·52	15·30	...	13·91	19·48	...
	Rungpore ...	12·99	13·91	13·05	...	...	...	10·96	12·47	14·49	14·49	15·65	24·01
	Bograh ...	11·13	12·52	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	13·91	19·48	16·70	22·27	27·83
	Pubna ...	13·91	13·91	17·40	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	17·40	17·40	25·52
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	11·59	11·59	13·91	29·69	18·55	26·44	19·48	19·48	19·48	23·20	24·12	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	22·27	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	7·43	16·70	20·41	22·27
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·29	17·63	23·20	24·12	2[illegible]
	Mymensing ...	11·13	11·59	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	18·55	18·55	16·70	21·34	25·05
	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9·28	9·28	13·91	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	22·27	20·41	20·41
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	15·77	16·70	20·41	21·34	22·27
	Tipperah ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	18·55	23·20	22·27	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	11·13	12·99	22·27	17·16	21·34	28·99	12·52	13·22	...	13·45	14·84	19·48
	Gya ...	9·28	9·98	13·91	13·91	15·77	27·83	8·35	8·81	11·13	10·21	10·67	16·70
	Shahabad ...	12·06	12·76	13·91	17·63	19·94	23·20	12·52	12·76	13·91	13·45	14·37	17·63
	Tirhoot ...	9·28	10·21	12·99	18·55	22·27	18·55	12·52	12·99	12·99	14·37	14·84	13·91
	Sarun ...	11·13	12·06	14·84	16·70	18·55	27·83	11·13	11·13	12·99	13·45	13·91	18·55
	Chumparun ...	12·06	12·99	16·70	22·27	29·69	25·05	9·28	10·21	9·28	18·55	18·55	17·63
	Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	14·96	26·14	25·22	29·99	10·50	11·48	12·41	12·41	14·32	15·30
	Bhaugulpore ...	11·71	12·87	12·23	20·82	21·05	22·27	11·71	14·03	15·19	15·77	16·18	17·57
	Purneah ...	11·13	10·21	14·84	...	24·12	27·83	12·06	12·35	16·70	12·99	13·28	18·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12·06	12·06	13·91	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	16·70	18·55	17·63
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	14·61	15·83	17·05	...	...	...	20·70	20·70	19·48	29·23	29·23	35·31
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	16·70	14·84	29·69	35·25	27·83
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	10·91	11·13	14·84	14·84	16·70	16·70	9·28	9·28	11·13	12·29	12·99	16·70
	Lohardugga ...	12·06	12·06	11·13	...	...	17·63	11·59	12·99	14·84	12·99	16·70	18·55
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	12·06	11·13	13·91	...	...	22·27	12·99	13·91	15·77	14·84	16·70	18·55
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Kamroop ...	No returns received.											
	Durrung ...												
	Nowgong ...												
	Seebsaugur ...												
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Doon ...	14·37	14·84	18·09	18·55	20·41	29·69	10·67	10·67	11·13	12·06	11·13	11·59
	Saharunpore ...	17·45	18·44	20·99	25·00	25·93	32·42	8·99	8·01	8·01	12·99	12·99	12·47
	Moozuffernuggur ...	18·09	17·98	20·93	25·52	25·52	36·19	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	11·25
	Meerut ...	17·92	17·80	20·64	24·24	24·83	33·28	6·27	6·03	6·50	11·83	11·59	10·67
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	18·55	20·87	25·05	25·05	32·47	6·50	6·50	7·43	11·13	10·21	12·06
	Allygurh ...	16·93	16·47	...	22·27	21·80	...	6·50	6·50	...	12·99	11·13	...

India for the 1st half of October 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kauaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	16·70	22·27	90·40	90·40	...	6·73	6·50	6·96	
2·47	37·11	27·83	27·83	41·75	30·61	14·84	19·48	18·55	14·84	17·63	19·48	148·44	148·44	129 88	6·96	6 96	7·43	
7·83	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·27	19·13	..	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·17	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 91	13·91	13·91	99·27	99·27	118·76	6·35	6·27	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	14·84	55·66	55·66	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	25 52	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									15·65	18·55	18 55	37·11	37·11	...	7·89	7·89	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	15·77	15·77	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	129·88	129·88	129·88	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	14 84	12·99	259·77	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 52	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·01	25·97	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	21·34	32·47	129·28	148 44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	Prices rising owing to scarcity of rain.
12·06	14·84	24·35	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	32·47	12·06	14·84	21·34	148·44	148 44	...	6·73	6·50	6·96	
17·63	20·41	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	20·87	24 12	148·44	148 44	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
23·20	24·12	...	...	...	...	23·20	24·12	...	15·77	15·77	21·34	129·28	129·28	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
21·34	21·57	27·83	...	...	...	25·05	25·05	...	17·63	19·48	23·20	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	22·27	21·34	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
[illegible]·40	24·78	32·88	...	...	...	15·30	19·48	...	17·22	21·40	28·06	135·78	135·78	...	6·79	6·96	7·78	
[illegible]9·89	25·76	35·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·30	20 82	24·59	163·98	163·98	...	7·60	7·60	7·60	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	.	...	5·86	5·86	6 79	
7·83	37·11	37·11	27·83	27·83	37·11	...	...	...	16·70	16 70	20·41	445·32	445·32	445·42	7·43	7·43	7·43	
									23·72	25·58	24·35	185 55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	59·38	59·38	...	6·50	6·50	8·41	
19·01	19·48	25·97	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	...	12·99	12·52	16·23	185·55	185·55	185·55	6·03	6·03	6·73	
...	22·27	29·69	...	...	...	26·90	29·69	...	13·91	12·06	12·99	148 44	148·44	...	6·03	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37·11	37 11	55·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	16·70	185·55	185 55	185·55	6·73	6 73	6·96	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces-*contd.*	Kumaon ...	9·05	8·81	11·13	11·13	12·06	13·91	7·43	7·43	8·35	8·35	8·35	8·81
	Gurhwal ...	13·91	13·91	14·84	12·99	12·99	18·55	7·43	7·43	7·43	13·45	12·52	9·28
	Bijnour ...	14·84	15·13	20·87	18·27	18·27	32·36	9·92	9·92	10·44	11·48	11·48	14·61
	Moradabad ...	15·65	15·65	20·87	20·29	21·80	32·47	8·13	8·13	8·13	14·49	13·63	13·34
	Budaon ...	15·86	15·86	...	22·27	22·04	...	10·01	8·90	...	15·57	13·91	...
	Bareilly ...	14·49	14·66	18·27	19·13	19·71	27·25	6·09	6·38	6·38	12·18	12·76	15·65
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·77	15·89	16·93	21·34	21·11	25·05	7·43	7·43	4·64	16·00	15·07	12·06
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	15·07	14·84	21·34	20·87	20·87	37·11	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·76	12·76	17·40
	Muttra ...	15·77	15·77	18·09	20·41	20·87	25·52	7·43	7·43	7·43	10·67	10·67	11·13
	Agra ...	14·32	14·17	15·77	18·99	18·21	23·20	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	11·13
	Furruckabad ...	14·32	14·20	16·59	17·86	17·16	21·92	9·63	9·57	8·70	13·11	12·41	14·72
	Mynpoorie ...	16·23	16·23	16·70	19·25	19·25	24·12	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Etawah ...	14·37	14·37	...	17·63	18·09	...	4·64	4·64	...	9·74	9·74	...
	Etah ...	17·40	16·70	17·63	22·27	22·27	24·12	9·28	9·28	9·28	13·91	14·84	12·99
	Jaloun ...	12·06	12·06	17·63	15·30	15·30	18·55	8·35	8·35	7·43	9·74	9·74	8·35
	Jhansie ...	11·65	12·15	14·84	15·42	15·57	21·92	9·74	9·74	7·43	11·13	11·83	10·21
	Lullutpore ...	11·36	11·13	13·91	14·84	13·91	21·34	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	10·21	11·13
	Cawnpore ...	13·91	14·84	13·91	17·63	19·48	21·80	9·28	9·74	8·35	12·06	12 52	11·13
	Futtehpore ...	13·45	13·45	13·91	16·70	16·23	21·34	8·81	8·81	9·28	13·91	12·52	15·30
	Banda ...	12·87	11·71	13·22	14·14	13·80	19·71	9·16	9·40	9·16	15·65	12·87	17·40
	Allahabad ...	12·76	12·76	13·22	16·00	16·00	18·55	9·74	9·28	9·28	13·91	12·06	15·07
	Humeerpore ...	12·76	12·52	14·37	14·84	14·84	18·55	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	9·51	12·52
	Jounpore ...	12·41	13·11	12·41	15·36	12·99	17·92	12·41	12·41	11·77	13·11	13·11	12·41
	Goruckpore ...	11·36	12·18	12·99	14·61	17·86	17·86	10·56	11·36	12 99	13·80	16·23	12·11
	Bustee ...	12·76	13·34	13·34	16·23	17·40	16·23	9·28	11·02	15·07	10·44	13·05	...
	Azimgurh ...	10·96	12·99	12·35	15·01	17·80	17·80	9·57	11·65	9·92	12·35	13·69	11·65
	Mirzapore ...	11·59	11·59	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	10·67	12·06	11·59	12·99	12·99	14·61	6·50	9·74	8·81	10·21	11·83	10·91
	Ghazeepore ...	10·03	11·52	11·34	14·33	15·54	16·70	8·35	8·35	8·35	13·14	13·14	12·53
Panjáb ...	Dehlí ...	17·72	17·72	19·59	24·26	24·26	30·79	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	16·32	16·03	18·25	22·86	21·63	28·16	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·57
	Karnál ...	19·77	19·3	19·77	30·5	30·5	26·76	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·73
	Hissár ...	17·43	16·5	17·72	27·06	26·36	23·09	...	...	...	9·09	9·33	9·33
	Rohtak ...	17·26	16·79	19·36	24·26	25·88	25·89	...	...	...	10·26	10·49	10·03
	Sirsá ...	20·41	18·54	17·78	36·04	33·24	20·35	...	...	...	9·91	9·91	8·98
	Ambálah ...	20·17	19·88	19·18	24·55	235·36	26·41	...	...	...	12·07	11·72	10·97
	Ludiánah ...	22·39	22·86	20·52	34·52	4·52	25·66	...	...	...	14·92	12·59	13·06
	Simla ...	14·28	14·92	13·99	18·19	18·66	18·48	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·98
	Jálandhar ...	24·79	25·42	21·98	30·09	29·16	30·32	...	...	...	10·49	10·49	10·03
	Hoshiárpúr ...	23·32	22·86	22·39	27·99	27·99	29·85	...	...	...	11·19	10·26	10·26
	Kángra ...	17·32	17·37	17·32	22·91	22·91	32·47	...	...	...	11·8	11·95	11·54
	Amritsar ...	24·08	24·26	21·28	34·17	34·52	27·35	...	...	...	14·92	14·92	13·99
	Siálkot ...	20·34	21·46	22·39	29·5	29·39	31·25	...	...	...	13·53	13·99	14·92
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·16	22·16	23·32	30·79	31·02	33·35	...	...	...	13·76	13·29	12·59
	Lahore ...	22·62	22·39	20·52	33·12	32·42	29·62	...	...	...	13·99	13·99	11·78
	Fírozpúr ...	25·89	25·77	20·52	40·58	38·93	25·42	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	10·26
	Gujránwála ...	19·3	19·3	20·93	29·21	29·51	32·01	...	...	...	12·42	12·13	10·26
	Ráwalpindi ...	16·5	16·5	15·04	22·16	22·04	19·65	...	...	...	8·57	8·33	7·52
	Jhelam ...	18·31	18·42	17·32	24·02	24·26	25·95	...	...	...	9·5	9·56	8·68
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháhpúr ...	18·31	18·25	18·37	26·65	27·46	27·58	...	...	...	10·61	10·6	8·98
	Multán ...	19·12	19·12	19·36	25·42	25·42	20·79	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·39
	Jhang ...	19·42	19·82	21·28	30·15	32·13	3 ·15	...	...	...	11·02	10·9	9·79
	Montgomery ...	20·29	20·17	19·36	28·92	24·02	27·06	...	...	...	11·89	12·13	9·79
	Muzaffargarh ...	16·15	19·59	19·88	25·77	25·77	26·12	...	...	...	12·71	12·13	11·19
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	20·7	20·29	20·12	31·49	31·49	28·45	...	...	...	7·87	7·87	7·[illegible]
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	19·01	19·36	19·82	26·06	26·06	25·48	...	...	...	18·19	18·48	17·32
	Bannú ...	26·12	24·96	31·32	50·79	48·8	42·04	...	...	...	6·99	6·99	6·24
	Pesháwar ...	17·61	18·07	15·68	34·05	35·98	26·18	...	...	...	9·68	9·15	7·23
	Kohát ...	17·84	24·26	14·87	38·08	40·46	28·57	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	11·89
	Hazára ...	16·09	16·44	14·46	25·19	28·86	21·46	...	...	...	6·06	6·18	6·29
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	13·9	14·4	14·4	18·6	18·6	19·9	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·6	10·2	8·4
	Unáo ...	14·5	13·6	14·0	18·1	18·1	19·1	9·1	9·1	7·2	14·5	14·5	14·5
	Bára Banki ...	12·7	12·7	12·4	16·1	16·1	16·5	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	10·8	18·5
	Sítápúr ...	16·8	16·8	15·5	20·7	21·6	22·4	7·5	7·5	7·1	17·1	12·2	12·9
	Hardui ...	14·2	14·0	14·2	19·2	19·5	24·2	5·7	5·7	4·6	12·2	9·6	15·7
	Kheri ...	16·2	16·2	16·7	25·1	25·1	25·1	9·3	9·3	6·5	14·9	16·7	13·0
	Faizabad ...	12·3	14·0	13·9	15·6	21·3	19·7	10·7	11·1	10·7	12·3	12·8	...
	Bharaich ...	14·9	13·9	12·1	18·8	20·5	18·6	11·2	11·1	10·2	14·9	13·0	12·0
	Gonda ...	13·4	13·6	12·4	15·3	17·0	14·0	7·8	7·2	11·2	13·1	12·7	18·2
	Raí Barelí ...	13·1	14·3	14·4	17·1	18·1	18·6	12·2	13·1	13·1	15·1	15·1	16·7
	Sultánpúr ...	12·4	13·3	12·4	16·0	17·7	16·8	10·6	10·6	9·0	14·6	11·5	14·2
	Pratábgarh ...	13·0	12·2	11·6	17·5	18·1	17·7	11·0	11·2	8·3	13·4	13·2	16·0

India for the 1st half of October 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	9·74	11·13	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	5·57	5·75	4·93	
22·98	20·87	27·13	13·57	13·57	20·87	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·23	13·91	30·16	13·91	13·91	22·04	...	...	...	20·29	19·42	23·20	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·84	
22·27	22·27	...	22·27	17·80	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·07	...	...	...	...	7·52	7·52	...	
14·37	14·37	18·55	16·82	17·40	19·71	...	...	...	20·29	19·71	24·94	...	...	...	7·84	7·84	7·84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	20·41	24·12	...	...	...	7·43	7·55	7·20	
25·52	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·40	20·87	...	...	...	7·89	8·13	7·66	
14·84	15·77	...	16·70	15·77	22·27	...	...	...	17·63	17·16	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·55	17·75	19·48	15·77	14·96	18·84	...	...	...	18·15	16·85	20·23	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	19·48	21·69	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·78	
...	...	...	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	19·01	22·74	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	14·84	11·13	...	...	...	...	17·16	16·70	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	19·94	25·05	...	...	...	8·81	9·28	8·35	
14·84	14·84	18·55	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·91	13·91	17·63	13·91	13·91	16·23	...	...	...	12·52	12·47	19·01	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
12·52	12·06	18·55	...	...	10·21	...	...	...	12·29	11·13	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·78	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	7·89	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	17·16	23·66	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
13·80	13·80	16·93	11·02	9·16	14·26	...	...	...	16·47	14·72	25·17	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	9·28	
15·77	16·23	18·55	14·84	15·30	14·84	...	...	...	15·77	16·59	21·34	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
13·91	13·91	16·70	13·91	13·91	16·23	...	...	...	16·93	16·47	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·92	20·93	18·33	13·11	13·11	11·77	...	...	...	16·70	16·99	20·29	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·67	
17·86	22·74	22·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	17·86	20·18	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	1·682	17·98	...	...	...	6·38	6·09	5·80	
15·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·01	18·50	17·80	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
14·84	15·77	16·70	12·99	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	14·84	15·77	14·84	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
12·99	...	19·25	10·21	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·30	18·78	...	...	...	6·50	5·57	5·57	
15·52	14·32	20·30	11·94	11·94	11·94	...	...	...	14·93	16·70	20·30	...	...	...	6·57	6·57	6·57	
24·26	21·46	23·32	20·52	19·59	22·39	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	20·52	74·64	74·64	74·64	6·53	6·53	6·53	
20·81	20·35	22·56	19·36	18·66	22·91	...	...	...	20·7	20·23	20·12	...	...	...	14·28	14·28	13·58	
28·28	27·99	20·81	28·63	24·9	20·52	...	...	...	28·16	28·16	21·46	...	...	...	7·34	7·23	7·87	
26·59	29·62	24·26	23·56	20·7	25·42	...	...	...	28·22	26·65	21·81	...	...	...	10·96	11·19	12·13	
26·12	26·36	25·42	23·56	26·82	24·26	...	...	...	26·59	26·01	19·59	158·62	158·62	167·95	7·23	7·11	7·4	
[illegible]·59	31·08	18·66	27·81	26·88	23·85	...	...	..	31·37	27·99	20·17	149·2	149·2	149·2	20·99	20·99	20·06	
[illegible]·43	24·66	25·19	23·96	23·03	21·98	...	...	...	26·65	25·95	20·58	124·1	121·3	124·1	8·04	8·04	7·81	
35·45	35·45	24·26	27·06	27·06	16·79	...	...	...	28·45	29·85	20·99	130·63	111·97	83·97	8·86	8·86	8·86	
18·66	18·66	...	13·53	14·46	13·99	...	...	...	19·42	19·59	14·75	130·63	...	...	6·76	6·76	6·76	
28·45	26·12	26·82	23·32	23·32	16·32	...	...	...	27·75	26·36	21·22	140·10	140·10	140·10	8·57	8·57	8·45	
29·85	29·85	27·99	26·12	25·19	26·12	...	...	...	24·26	24·26	18·66	111·97	111·97	111·97	8·39	8·33	8·39	
20·52	20·23	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·84	17·78	16·38	...	...	...	6·47	6·47	6·59	
29·85	32·95	27·35	28·92	28·92	22·39	...	...	...	27·52	27·35	19·59	116·63	116·63	108·29	8·86	8·86	8·86	
27·75	27·29	24·72	26·12	26·71	22·68	...	...	...	22·74	22·39	15·16	121·30	121·30	111·97	9·27	9·27	8·86	
27·06	25·66	29·39	23·32	23·32	27·06	...	...	...	25·89	25·89	14·92	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·51	
27·52	27·06	20·99	27·99	27·06	22·86	...	...	...	27·52	27·06	19·36	97·96	97·96	97·96	8·98	8·68	8·57	
39·41	38·25	27·29	34·52	34·52	26·36	...	...	...	31·49	31·02	21·11	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·22	
12·68	22·68	18·66	19·88	20·52	15·86	...	...	...	21·75	20·99	14·75	108·23	108·23	105·43	9·44	9·44	9·38	
24·08	23·5	20·35	21·98	21·46	18·02	...	...	...	22·91	22·37	15·04	136·23	139·96	138·56	9·5	9·44	9·44	
22·39	22·86	24·49	23·09	23·09	22·16	...	...	...	23·32	23·56	16·32	144·62	144·62	144·62	10·47	10·55	10·61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·84	25·25	28·4	24·61	23·79	26·41	...	...	...	22·91	21·46	16·27	223·94	...	...	10·9	10·9	10·78	
22·86	20·52	20·29	22·16	22·16	18·89	...	...	...	19·82	19·59	15·86	93·3	...	...	9·09	8·86	9·09	
25·48	25·48	21·46	23·32	26·32	22·39	...	...	...	23·03	22·1	18·66	211·52	211·52	211·52	9·56	9·85	9·62	
23·12	25·19	24·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·22	27·52	20·06	186·62	...	...	8·57	8·39	8·16	
37·52	21·1	23·91	19·59	20·17	23·61	...	...	...	20·81	20·52	19·24	149·29	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·15	
[illegible]·94	29·27	29·04	27·17	26·47	24·55	...	...	...	27·35	27·35	20·93	...	...	...	9·68	9·68	9·56	
[illegible]·94	33·06	29·16	29·74	30·32	25·07	...	...	...	21·86	22·45	19·53	...	...	...	25·66	25·66	28·86	
40·41	42·35	25·25	40·93	42·97	30·03	...	...	...	36·09	34·87	24·43	74·64	74·64	74·64	89·39	77·73	89·39	
24·31	23·9	18·6	23·15	20·99	15·74	...	...	...	21·05	20·52	12·48	...	...	...	43·15	43·96	46·06	
24·37	24·37	19·01	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	24·96	27·35	15·45	118·96	142·76	190·35	95·16	95·16	95·16	
20·99	20·87	19·65	19·94	17·72	19·94	...	...	...	19·65	20·29	16·44	121·3	130·63	139·96	8·39	8·39	8·51	
13·0	13·9	18·2	13·9	13·4	13·9	35·4	32·6	...	17·2	17·7	19·5	111·1	101·9	92·6	6·9	6·9	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	22·7	...	18·1	18·1	20·0	144·8	144·8	...	7·2	7·2	6·3	
22·1	19·4	28·5	10·8	10·8	...	12·0	9·6	...	15·1	15·1	18·5	113·1	113·1	...	6·9	6·9	6·2	
24·4	...	22·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·2	20·2	150·5	150·5	150·5	7·5	7·5	7·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	19·2	23·6	...	...	...	7·0	6·7	6·5	
33·5	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	33·5	26·1	19·9	19·9	24·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
21·9	28·9	26·1	...	...	...	20·0	23·6	27·4	15·3	17·8	19·0	130·6	130·6	111·9	7·2	7·2	6·7	
33·5	31·7	31·7	...	...	...	27·9	29·8	...	17·7	16·7	18·6	222·9	186·6	149·2	6·9	6·9	6·5	
23·8	30·6	18·3	15·7	13·6	13·6	28·2	27·6	...	16·0	16·5	16·7	...	61·2	...	6·3	6·0	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	22·6	27·1	17·4	17·4	22·3	186·9	186·9	186·9	6·1	6·1	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·4	23·1	...	15·1	16·0	16·4	142·2	142·2	142·2	6·8	6·8	6·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	22·0	...	16·4	16·2	16·7	166·0	165·0	...	7·0	7·0	6·0	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard — Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19·6	18·6	15·3	...	...	...	10·2	10·0	8·4	15·8	16·8	13·0
	Bhandara ...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	16·0	16·0	...
	Chanda ...	19·6	19·9	12·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	17·1	8·9
	Wardha ...	17·7	16·8	14·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·0	11·2	11·2	9·3
	Balaghat ...	18·6	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	16·8	14·0	18·6	23·3	23·3
	Jabalpur ...	16·8	15·8	23·3	14·9	14·9	14·9	11·2	11·2	12·1	13·0	12·1	13·0
	Sagar ...	13·5	13·0	16·8	...	...	17·7	6·1	6·1	7·4	9·3	9·1	11·2
	Damoh ...	13·1	13·1	16·8	...	...	...	11·6	12·1	11·6	13·0	13·0	14·9
	Seoni ...	23·3	23·3	24·2	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Mandla ...	20·5	23·3	19·6	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·1	17·7	16·8	13·0
	Betul ...	20·5	20·1	12·1	...	...	...	14·1	14·0	10·2	16·1	16·1	11·2
	Chindwara ...	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	14·9	11·2	14·9
	Hoshangabad ...	15·9	14·9	13·6	...	...	...	8·4	8·3	8·4	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Narsinghpur ...	17·2	16·8	14·0	...	...	...	11·2	12·1	8·4	14·0	14·0	10·2
	Nimar ...	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	...
	Raipur ...	37·3	37·3	37·3	...	11·2	...	22·4	22·4	22·4	29·9	35·5	39·2
	Sambalpur ...	18·6	22·4	25·2	...	...	...	26·1	29·4	26·1	33·6	35·9	35·4
	Bilaspur ...	29·8	33·6	41·0	...	...	...	24·2	26·1	37·3	29·8	41·0	67·2
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	12·1	12·1	7·4
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13·7	13·1	19·6	...	...	...	11·4	10·7	7·0	15·8	14·4	8·1
	Bolaram ...	13·0	12·8	10·0	...	...	...	12·2	11·9	7·5	14·1	12·7	8·1
	Chudderghat ...	13·0	12·5	8·2	...	...	...	7·0	7·5	6·0	12·0	13·0	10·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	14·9	13·9	13·0	12·1	9·3	9·3	8·3	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	14⅓	14½	13½	...	...	...	11·0	10½	9½	11½	11·0	10·0
	Woon ...	14·0	14·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	9·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	14·9	13·9	12·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	15·8	14·9	9·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	9·3	8·3
	Bassein ...	13·9	13·9	8·6	...	...	...	7·9	7·9	6·2	11·1	11·1	7·2
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·5	8·2	10·0	11·0	...	10·5	10·7	11·2	12·7	13·2	12·2
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·2	8·2	...	9·7	10·5	...	10·5	10·5	...	12·5	13·0	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·7	7·6	10·2	...	...	...	15·3	15·5	14·5	17·5	17·5	16·2
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·5	7·3	10·0	...	...	...	15·0	15·3	14·2	17·3	17·3	16·0
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	9·0	10·5	10·5	9·5	13·0	13·0	12·0	14·0	15·0	14·5
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·5	14·0	13·5
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	8·3	7·3	...	...	...	11·4	10·6	12·6	12·6	11·6	12·5
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·3	7·3	...	...	...	...	11·2	10·4	...	11·6	11·4	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	10·0	8·5	8·0	11·0	10·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	12·5	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	9·0	8·5	7·0	10·0	9·5	...	11·0	10·0	9·0	14·0	13·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	13·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Chituldroog ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog ... Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·7	8·5	7·6	8·1	7·8	...	9·8	10·9	9·7	15·4	14·9	15·4
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	11·13	10·44	...	15·54	15·77	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar ...	12·29	12·76	16·93	15·77	16·70	24·94	8·01	7·89	9·45	8·93	8·93	9·92
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13·91	12·99	...	16·70	16·23	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·35	7·89	...
	Ajmir ...	12·18	11·94	13·91	16·12	15·71	23·09	5·69	5·63	5·92	7·43	7·43	8·24
	Mt. Aboo ...	12·50	12·12	9·69	14·25	17·44	15·25	...	...	...	7·50	7·50	7·00
	Erinpoora ...	15·50	16·50	10·56	21·00	20·50	15·00	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	6·00
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	13·69	...	...	17·40	...	...	5·57	...	...	6·96	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	20·41	18·55	...	27·83	27·83	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	...
	Bickaneer ...	13·9	12·7	11·8	14·5	16·3	15·0	6·6	6·6	3·4	10·0	9·1	7·2
	Bundi ...	11·0	11·6	17·9	13·5	12·5	28·9	...	...	...	7·4	8·4	8·4
	Kota ...	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	...	...
	Tonk ...	10·9	11·7	13·5	13·8	13·8	27·5	...	...	...	8·0	6·8	10·2
	Jhalra Patan ...	13·0	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	7·4	...
	Shahpoora ...	11·6	14·0	17·4	18·1	18·5	29·8	...	...	...	7·7	8·4	8·8
Central India	Indore ...	12·76	12·52	12·70	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	9·28	9·28	...
	Gwalior ...	12·06	12·29	13·69	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	8·81	8·81	8·35
	Guna ...	12·76	12·76	...	13·91	13·91	...	9·28	9·28	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhand ...	13·69	13·45	15·30	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·99	12·52	14·37

India for the 1st half of October 1873 —concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
25·2	24·2	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·2	12·1	93·3	93·3	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	20·0	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	
25·6	24·5	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	18·7	7·8	261·2	250·5	240·0	6·5	6·5	6·5	
22·4	23·3	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	14·0	9·3	186·6	186·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	298·6	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
18·6	18·6	26·1	15·8	14·9	12·1	15·8	15·8	...	19·6	18·6	24·2	149·3	139·3	111·9	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	14·0	17·7	167·9	167·9	149·3	6·7	6·7	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	19·6	261·2	261·2	...	5·1	5·8	5·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	23·3	261·2	261·2	261·2	7·9	7·9	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	27·0	23·3	28·0	32·6	37·3	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	26·1	12·6	16·8	15·8	10·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	4·6	
22·4	23·3	21·4	...	...	...	20·5	19·6	18·6	22·4	21·4	18·6	261·2	261·2	...	7·0	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	14·9	14·0	112·0	111·9	112·0	6·1	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	...	...	19·6	19·6	16·8	112·0	112·0	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
39·4	32·6	...	29·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	111·9	111·9	...	7·7	7·7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	29·9	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	25·2	22·3	186·6	186·6	...	6·0	6·0	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	83·9	93·3	93·3	33·6	33·6	39·2	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·1	
32·6	32·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·2	1343·6	1343·6	1343·6	8·4	8·4	5·6	
22·7	20·7	15·5	26·6	24·8	16·4	36·0	32·0	21·0	14·2	13·8	9·4	100·0	100·0	50·0	10·3	10·2	9·6	
21·8	21·0	15·4	...	...	...	...	...		13·6	13·0	9·5	114·8	112·8	...	9·9	9·6	9·0	
24·0	22·0	11·2	25·0	25·0	17·0	...	...	...	14·5	14·0	8·0	130·0	122·0	...	11·0	10·5	9·0	
27·9	26·1	18·6	16·7	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	11·1	12 As. per cart.	Not known.	...	8·3	8·7	8·7	
28·0	25·0	22·0	18·0	17·0	16·0	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	13·0			...	8·0	8·0	7·0	
25·0	26·0	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	13·0	11·0			...	7·0	7·0	6·5	
29·6	27·9	19·8	18·6	19·5	13·2	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	13·2	...*	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	* Firewood is not sold by weight but by loads, at different rates.
26·1	24·2	13·9	20·5	23·3	12·1	...	...	...	18·6	49·9	8·3	...	...	...	6·0	6·5	5·1	
22·8	22·8	18·1	14·4	14·4	13·5	9·5	9·5	6·5	14·9	14·9	7·4	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	4·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	36·5	50·7	21·7	22·0	27·0	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	12·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	36·0	...	21·5	21·2	...	222·6	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	
...	...	28·5	...	...	28·5	49·1	42·5	42·7	25·4	23·1	30·5	...	...	...	14·4	13·8	12·7	
...	...	28·0	...	...	28·0	48·3	42·2	42·0	25·1	22·8	30·0	445·2	...	...	14·1	13·5	12·5	
21·0	21·0	24·0	20·0	...	20·0	58·5	56·0	67·5	25·0	25·0	30·0	593·7	593·7	593·7	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	24·0	19·0	...	19·0*	56·0	54·0	61·2	24·0	21·0	30·0	482·4	482·4	482·4	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	42·0	67·2	31·4	...	33·5	30·4	29·7	48·2	24·5	23·5	39·7	222·6	...	...	9·8	9·8	11·4	
...	39·7	...	29·3	...	...	29·7	28·7	...	24·1	23·5	...	204·1	...	...	9·6	9·6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·0	44·0	56·0	24·0	20·0	38·0	...	...	...	6·0	10·0	10·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·0	26·0	27·0	...	...	...	34·0	32·0	40·0	22·0	22·0	34·0	334·0	...	...	10·0	8·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	36·0	46·0	20·0	24·0	32·0	371·1	371·1	...	10·0	10·0	10·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·7	35·2	53·7	21·3	23·7	36·6	296·8	...	...	9·5	9·1	10·6	
...	16·70	...	14·37	14·37	...	...	...	...	14·14	12·06	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	
26·97	25·97	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
16·23	14·84	22·92	14·37	15·77	23·95	...	...	...	15·77	16·47	18·44	...	...	...	22·27	21·34	21·98	
15·77	15·77	...	14·37	14·84	...	...	...	...	16·23	15·30	...	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
15·48	15·54	22·86	13·51	13·45	20·00	...	...	...	14·14	14·61	15·42	...	...	...	33·28	32·12	35·66	
...	...	...	15·19	15·12	10·56	...	...	...	15·19	15·37	10·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·00	18·00	15·00	18·50	20·00	14·00	...	...	...	18·50	18·50	11·00	160·00	160·00	200·00	40·00	40·00	40·00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·54	...	...	13·22	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	...	...	64·94	...	...	46·39	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·5	17·3	10·9	15·5	13·6	16·1	...	...	...	14·5	13·2	12·2	...	...	...	72·7	68·2	68·2	
14·0	16·7	29·8	...	...	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	29·8	28·9	
17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	...	...	
15·1	13·7	31·2	...	...	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	34·5	35·4	
17·8	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9	19·5	...	
17·7	18·6	27·9	17·5	18·6	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	34·0	29·1	
27·83	25·97	19·48	23·20	22·27	12·06	...	...	...	12·29	12·29	10·56	74·22	...	24·59	7·43	7·43	6·96	
12·99	13·45	18·55	12·99	12·99	16·93	...	...	...	13·22	12·99	17·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·77	15·77	...	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	...	148·44	148·44	...	17·16	17·16	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									15·42	15·30	19·94	153·08	153·08	148·44	60·3	6·03	5·57	

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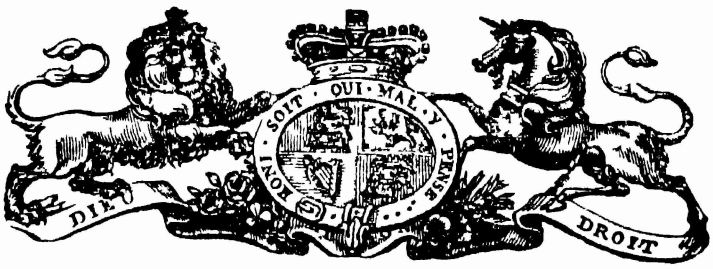

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th November 1873.

No. 13.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the services of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, under the Government of India in the Legislative Department, have been extended from the 1st instant up to 31st March next.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 4th November 1873.

No. 3451.—Mr. Liladhar, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

The 5th November 1873.

No. 3453.—Mr. C. A. Daniell, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained from Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlough for one month and four days.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 3479.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 708.—From Robert De Gasgoygne Naylor, of Dera Gazee Khan in the Punjab, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department of the Government of India, for an improved apparatus or scoop for subaqueous or other excavations of all kinds (including the foundations of bridge or other piers) in clay, rubble, set silt, sand, gravel, kunker, or other soils.

No. 725.—Mr. Joseph Armytage Wade, of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull and of Hornsea in the East Riding of the County of York, Timber-merchant, Ship-owner and Brick-manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for pressing clay and other plastic substances in order to form tiles and other articles therefrom.

No. 726.—The Hon'ble Ryktof Michael Cunningham Van Alphen, of Soerakartic, in the Island of Java, for improvements in the preparation for treatment of indigo.

No. 727.—Mr. Bernard Cregan, of Bombay, for a boiler-composition.

No. 728.—Mr. Edward Dunning Barker, of Weston Lodge, Putney Park Avenue, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in the means and apparatus for actuating railway-breaks.

No. 729.—Mr. George Henry Andrews, of New Brentford, in the County of Middlesex and Kingdom of England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for treating fibre-bearing plants.

No. 731.—Mr. William Malpas, of Athelstane near Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, gentleman, for preserving wood from the ravages of whiteants and other insects.

No. 3484.—Mr. J. F. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, in the Central Provinces, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The 4th November 1873.

No. 489.—The following alterations have been sanctioned in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd ultimo, the date on which Mr. Hankin rejoined his appointment on return from leave :—

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Class, to revert to his substantive grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th November 1873.

No. 373.—The Rev. D. B. Morris, M. A., appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th ultimo.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 377.—The services of the Rev. D. B. Morris, M. A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 7th November 1873.

No. 382.—The Reverend J. B. D'Aguilar, Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his Chaplaincy at Sealkote.

No. 384.—The Reverend E. Godfrey, M.A., Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service, with effect from the 20th October last.

SANITARY.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 83.—Surgeon Major J. M. Cunningham, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 24th instant, or such subsequent date, on which he may avail himself of it.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th November 1873.

No. 283.—Captain W. B. Birch, while Officiating as 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the local limits of the Settlement of Port Blair.

Captain Birch is also invested with the powers described in Section XXV of Act X of 1872.

No. 285.—Under the provisions of Section 319 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Penal Settlements at Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation in India may be sent.

MEDICAL.

The 7th November 1873.

No. 109.—The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Surgeon Major A. A. Mantell, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service, in joint medical charge of Simla, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Board at Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 5th November 1873.

No. 877.—Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Registrar, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 23rd instant.

FORESTS.

The 8th November 1873.

No 1310.—Mr. G. W. Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 27th September 1873.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 13th November 1873.

No. 3002.—The following Notification regarding the withdrawal of Berar surplus cash balance for the season 1874 is published for general information :—

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1874.

NOTICE TO BANKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Bills drawn against the Surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the Calendar year 1874, *on the conditions specified in the Rules noted below :—*

1. Bills will be available for issue on the Treasuries of Akolah and Oomrawuttee in the months and to the probable extent noted in Statement at foot.

2. Nothing, however, in this Notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender for the probable surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the surplus cash balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs. 1,40,50,000, or an average per annum of Rs. 46,83,000, and that the probable surplus for the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 40,00,000, as shown in Statement below.

3. The bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the Treasuries drawn upon. No bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but bills for sums in excess of this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers.

4. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of bills.

5. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca Currency. The tenders should also specify the month or months for which the tenders are made.

6. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole, or in part, will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance.

7. All tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows :—

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
Hyderabad, Deccan,

and superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES OF 1874."

8. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender.

9. The tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at noon, on Wednesday, the 7th of January 1874, and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents.

10. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders.

11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following.

12. Tenders may be for the whole or any portion of the amount advertised.

13. The deposit referred to in Rule 6 will be forfeited in whole, or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the tender.

14. No portion of the deposit will be returned till the full amount of tender finally accepted is received.

15. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith, which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned.

N. B.—If when the last instalment of land revenue has been paid up the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary notification will be issued stating whether any and what further limited amount will be avaliable for withdrawal.

Actual surplus available for withdrawal from Berar annually for the three years 1871 *to* 1873, *and that estimated to be available for the year* 1874.

MONTHS.	PRECEDING THREE YEARS.			Amount estimated for 1874, and for which tenders are now invited.
	1871.	1872.	1873.	
January	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....
February	5,60,000	.....	20,00,000	*20,00,000
March	36,00,000	27,50,000	20,00,000	†20,00,000
April	.....	2,00,000	.....	.....
May	11,40,000	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	17,00,000	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	‡54,00,000	‡29,50,000	‡57,00,000	40,00,000

* At Akolah 10 lacs. At Oomrawuttee 10 lacs.
† At do. 10 do. At do. 10 do.
‡ Average per annum from 1871 to 187 Rs. 46,83,000.

(By Order),
First Assistant Resident.

No. 3015.—Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. J. Westland is appointed Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle.

No. 3020.—Mr. G. Fitzgerald is re-appointed to Class II of the Financial Department and to the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 25th October 1873.

From the date of his arrival at Bombay, and until further orders, Mr. Fitzgerald is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General in Class I of the Financial Department.

The 14*th November* 1873.

No. 3023.—Mr. A. Anthony returned from privilege leave before noon on the 3rd November 1873.

No. 3022.—From the 3rd October 1873, Mr. D. Kishen Sing ceased to officiate in Class III of the Financial Department, and reverted to his officiating position in Class IV.

Mr. E. M. Palmer ceased to officiate in Class IV, and reverted to his officiating position in Class V.

From the 5th November 1873, Mr. R. A. Sterndale ceased to officiate in Class II.

Mr. T. G. Trevor ceased to officiate in Class III, and reverted to his officiating position in Class IV.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph ceased to officiate in Class IV, and reverted to his officiating position in Class V.

No. 3024.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council from the date of his promotion to Class V of the Financial Department.

EXPENDITURE.—ADMINISTRATION.

The 13*th November* 1873.

No.—3030.—Mr. D. M. Barbour received charge of the Office of the Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department from Mr. J. W. Gardiner on the forenoon of the 1st November 1873

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 14*th November* 1873.

No. 2997.—RESOLUTION.—In consequence of the failure of the autumn rice-crop throughout a large part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, there is reason to fear that there may be a large expenditure of money for the relief of distress and a serious loss of revenue.

2. The Viceroy and Governor General accordingly deems it necessary to invite the attention of local Governments and chiefs of departments to the imperative necessity that is laid upon the Government and its officers for the immediate curtailment of all expenditure that can

be reduced, postponed, or dispensed with. The scarcity in Bengal may cause a considerable strain on the general resources of the State, and expenditure that would be proper under ordinary circumstances would be out of place now.

3. His Excellency desires that each officer will take immediate steps to stop any expenditure in the present year that can be prevented, and that all estimates of charge for the coming year 1874-75 may be reconsidered and reduced to the utmost possible extent.

4. No increase of expense should for the present be suggested that can by any means be avoided.

5. The Viceroy and Governor General is confident that officers of the Government will recognise the necessity for these instructions, and he looks for their loyal co-operation in giving effect to them.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to each Department of the Government of India, to each Local Government, and to the Heads of Departments under the Government of India in this Department.

Copy is also to be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 3007.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 6 under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code :—

6. A Commissioned Military Officer in civil employ on privilege leave may draw presidency house-rent, provided that the Government is not thereby put to any extra expense.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 3031.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Oct. 1873	Calcutta .	4,91,61,425	1,54,765	4,90,06,660	2,27,27,135	15,91,488	72,495	2,15,24,402	4,59,15,520
Ditto	Madras .	1,64,56,530	51,01,965	1,13,54,565	96,25,811	1	...	58,28,463	1,54,54,275
Ditto	Bombay .	3,36,72,160	8,71,645	3,28,00,515	83,60,678	24,51,593		1,66,35,209	2,74,47,480
Ditto	Allahabad	98,75,340	5,89,425	92,85,915	52,61,654		...	46,03,291	98,64,945
Ditto .	Lahore	53,51,610	5,16,175	48,35,435	10,49,243			32,00,037	51,49,280
Ditto ...	Calicut ..	31,60,870	9,50,690	22,10,180	19,97,136	..		10,00,059	29,97,195
Ditto	Coconada	8,72,780	2,39,385	6,30,395	4,07,191	..	...	4,00,059	8,07,250
Ditto	Nagpur ..	51,88,060	7,62,235	44,25,825	31,69,838	.	..	12,47,902	44,17,740
Ditto	Kurrachee ...	38,91,700	14,96,255	23,95,445	18,74,904	...		20,00,106	38,75,010
Ditto .	Akola ..	46,42,925	10,33,100	36,09,825	41 35,065	..	...	5,00,000	46,35,065
	TOTAL	13,22,73,400	1,17,09,640	12,05,63,760	5,95,08,655	40,43,082	72,495	5,69,39,528	12,05,63,760

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 3006.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rules 1 and 2 under Section 24 of the Civil Pension Code :—

1. The service of process-servers, before the Court Fees Act 1870 was passed, qualifies in the following cases :—

   In Bengal—

   Service paid from the fund formed under Act V of 1863, Bengal Council.

   In the North-Western Provinces—

   (*a*). Service under the civil courts after 31st December 1863.

   (*b*). Service under the revenue courts after 31st December 1865.

   In the Punjab—

   Service rendered after 14th March 1859.

   In Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah —

   All service.

   In Bombay—

   Service paid from the Ameen's fee fund.

   [NOTE.—In Madras the service of process-servers previous to their appointment under the Court Fees Act, 1870, did not qualify.

2. Rule 1 applies also to naib nazirs, who were on the same footing in respect to the source of their pay as process-servers.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 2982.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke all rules and regulations heretofore prescribed for the re-delivery of letters and articles delivered into any Post Office to the sender thereof and to prescribe the following rules in that behalf:—

(1). No letters or other article delivered into any Post Office shall be redelivered except under the orders of—

(*a*). The chief postal authority in a province;

(*b*). The Director General of the Post Office;

(*c*). The local Government or Administration; or

(*d*). The Governor General in Council.

(2). A fee of one rupee shall be paid with any application for such redelivery.

(3). An application for the re-delivery of any such letter or article may be presented in writing to the said officers, Governments or Administrations, directly or through any officer in charge of a Post Office.

(4). Such application shall be received only from the writer of the letter or the sender of the article, or from some person duly authorised in this behalf by such writer or sender.

(5). The application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why redelivery of the letter or article is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the officer or by a Secretary to the Government or Administration to whom or to which the application is presented.

(6). Upon receipt of such application and statement, together with a fee of one rupee as aforesaid, by a Post Master or other officer in charge of a Post Office, he shall immediately send the application and statement to the nearest officer or authority having power under Rule (I) to dispose of such application.

(7). If the letter or article of which redelivery is sought is in his possession, the said Post Master or other officer, instead of forwarding it to its address, shall send it with the application to the said officer or authority.

(8). If the letter or article is not in the possession of the said Post Master or other officer, he shall require any other officer of the Post Office in whose possession it may be to abstain from sending it to its address, and to send it instead to the authority or officer to which or to whom the application will be or has been sent. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission must be borne by the applicant.

(9). When the application reaches the officer or authority named in Rule (I) to whom it is thus sent, he or it may order redelivery of the letter or article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the writer or sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the redelivery, otherwise he shall send it at once to its address.

(10). No letter delivered into the post shall be redelivered in any case to any one but the writer or to some person authorized by the writer in writing to receive it, and no article not being a letter delivered into the post shall be redelivered to any one but the sender or to some person authorized by the sender in writing to receive it.

(11). In the foregoing rules the word "writer" does not include a person who writes a letter which another dictates or directs to be written, or who copies a letter which has been written by another; but in each of such cases the author of the letter shall, for the purposes of these rules, be held to be the "writer."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th November 1873.

No. 1149 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1150 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Edward Christopher Codrington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

No. 1151 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1872, Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, will be considered to have availed himself of the terms of paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872 from the 15th August 1872 instead of from the 19th November 1872, as previously notified.

No. 1152 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Alfred Abercromby Dick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 27th October 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Venetia."

Captain Newton Robert Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1153 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Hill, of Infantry, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th November 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Irvine, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th November 1873.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. J. McL. Innes, V. C., of the Royal Engineers, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1873.

Major A. B. Cumberlege, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner, Chutteesgurh Division, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th October 1873.

Captain G. Mackenzie, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Revenue Survey Department, Hyderabad,—date of arrival at Bombay, 16th October 1873.

Captain W. L. N. Knyvett, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1873.

Captain A. England, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th November 1873.

Lieutenant S. D. Barrow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th November 1873.

The 11*th November* 1873.

No. 1154 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. A. Angus, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 907 of 1873,—"Indus," 13th October 1873, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Templer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1070 of 1873,—"Cathay," 20th October 1873, from Bombay.

Major R. J. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1093 of 1873,—"Behar," 6th October 1873, from Bombay.

Major W. R. Johnson, of the Madras Staff Corps, M. G. O. No. 248, dated 3rd October 1873,—"Venetia," 27th October 1873, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) H. G. Deedes, of the 60th Rifles, G. G. O. No. 1070 of 1873,—"Pera," 3rd November 1873, from Bombay.

Surgeon Major J. Elliot, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1003 of 1873,—"Behar," 6th October 1873, from Bombay.

Lieutenant *Sir* C. H. Leslie, *Bart.*, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1043 of 1873,—"Venetia," 7th October 1873, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant W. G. C. Halkett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 937 of 1873,—"Pera," 1st November 1873, from Bombay.

No. 1155 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names:—

Name.	Date of appointment to a permanent post.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Mahomed Hashain	May 27, 1873	
Kunjo Behary Sing	" 28, "	
Abdoolla Khan	June 3, "	Sept. 28, 1869.
Abdool Sumud	" 3, "	
Muzoorool Subhan	" 6, "	Apl. 14, 1870.
Futteh Sing	" 6, "	
Kurban Ally	" 11, "	Jan. 4, 1870.
Fuzool Huck	" 11, "	
Buddee Ozzoman	" 18, "	Feb. 1, 1870.
Baney Pershad	June 24, 1873	May 25, 1869
Buzloor Rohman	" 24, "	Dec. 6, 1869
Abdool Guffoor (1st)	July 1, "	
Moheeb Oolla	" 16, "	
Kripa Ram	" 22, "	
Shew Buddon	Sept. 19, "	
Mahomed Ahmed	" 29, "	
Saduth Hossain	Oct. 2, "	

No. 1156 *of* 1873.—Sowar Soondur Singh, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, declared unfit for further service on account of an injury sustained on duty, is granted an injury pension in the 4th degree of Rs. 2-7-0 per mensem.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of payment.

No. 1157 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 895, dated 20th August 1873, promoting certain Hospital Assistants to the next higher grade, in the column "Date of passing the professional examination," opposite the name "Peer Buksh (3rd)," for 15th April 1873, read 20*th April* 1873.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1158 of 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgeon James Kelly, M. D, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 27th October 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Venetia."

No. 1159 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned individuals, declared unfit for further service by special Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Rank	Name.	In what rank pensioned	Circle of payment.
24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
Havildar	Hakum Khan	Naick	Punjab.
Ditto	Mahtaba	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Naram Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Gopaul Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Shaick Chuckutta	Sepoy	Ditto
Ditto	Mahomed Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhoop Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Nehal Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kuntah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Achorn Sing	Ditto	Ditto
24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry—contd.			
Sepoy	Futtoo	Sepoy	Punjab.
Ditto	Gokul	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kuntah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Goburdhun	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Punjoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Nutter Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kessur Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry			
Sepoy	Lenoo	Sepoy	Punjab

No. 1160 *of* 1873.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY

No. 184.

INDIA OFFICE,

LONDON, *8th September* 1873.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 58 of the 14th March 1873, relative to the case of Captain ——— 92nd Highlanders, A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding the Rawul Pindee Division, who was granted in G. O. No. 438 of 1872 leave to Europe on urgent private affairs without pay under the rules of 1854.

2. I consider that Captain ——— should not have been granted leave under the Furlough Rules of 1854, which only apply to Officers of Her Majesty's British Army whose Regiments arrived in India before the date of the publication of the Passage Warrant of 1865.

3. As the 92nd Regiment was serving on the Indian Establishment, Captain ——— received the British pay of his Regimental rank from this Office. To this rate, he was entitled up to the date of his return to India.

I have, &c.,
ARGYLL.

No. 1161 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

No. 18 *of* 1873.—*List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave.*

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Macintyre, V. C.
Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Babbage.
Major J. Birney, R. E.
Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E.
Captain H. Woodhouse.
Captain D. Sampson.
Captain R. Eardley-Wilmot.
Lieutenant W. H. C. Wyllie.
Deputy Surgeon General H. M. Cannon.
Deputy Surgeon General D. MacDonald.
Sub-Conductor J. Curram.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Colonel J. W. Bristow, 6 months on sick certificate.
Major H. D. Battye, 6 months on sick certificate.
Major E. Thompson, 6 months on private affairs.
Captain G. W. C. Plowden, C. S. I., 1 month on private affairs.
Captain C. A. Dodd, 3 months on private affairs.
Captain J. H. Lassalle, 6 months on private affairs.
Captain A. F. Jones, 3 months on sick certificate.

INDIA OFFICE, MILY. DEPT., *The 17th October* 1873.

J. T. PEARS, *Major Genl.*, *Military Secretary.*

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 3rd November 1873.

No. 690.—Private F. J. Percy, Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, Military Works Branch, is remanded to Military duty.

The 5th November 1873.

No. 691.—Mr. E. Phillips, Apprentice Accountant, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and placed under the orders of the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 692.—Damodur Ramchunder, temporary Overseer of the 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st October 1873.

No. 693.—Mr. H. Baldwin, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is confirmed in that grade.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 695.—Baboo Ramgotty Mookerjee is appointed Manager of the Calcutta and South-Eastern and the Nulhatee (State) Railways, with effect from the 1st October 1873.

No. 696.—Mr. J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India three months' leave on sick certificate in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 597, dated 18th September 1873.

No. 697.—Mr. J. S. Brown is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 7th November 1873.

No. 698.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, resumed charge of the Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on the forenoon of the 27th October 1873.

No. 699.—Mr. G. De la Hoyde, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 8th July 1873.

The 8th November 1873.

No. 700.—Mr. E. S. Masson, Probationary Accountant, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 23rd October 1873.

No. 701.—The services of Mr. H. Graves, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are dispensed with, with effect from the 21st October 1873.

No. 702.—Mr. H. B. Ginger is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

No. 703.—Mr. H. Leonard, Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. G. J. H. Glinn on the forenoon of the 25th October 1873.

The 10th November 1873.

No. 704.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 684 of the 31st October 1873, for "Privates H.—— Her Majesty's 1-11th Regiment," &c., read "Privates H. McGraw, Her Majesty's 1-11th Regiment," &c.

No. 705.—Mr. A. J. W. Paczold, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, has passed the Departmental Examination in Hindustanee.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th November 1873.

No. 694.—Mr. E. Hoeltzer, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Persian Telegraph, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 511, dated 6th August 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 4th November 1873.

With reference to Notification No. 182, dated 27th October 1873, appointing Major Hill, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements :—

Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the date Major Hill assumed charge of the Nandidroog Division.

Major H. E. Mottet, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Cumming.

Captain E. P. Maltby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Major Mottet.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 4th November 1873.

No. 71.—The following promotion is made with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr. R. Scott, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be a Surveyor of the 3rd Grade.

No. 72.—Mr. L. Pocock, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, having returned to duty on the 22nd ultimo, the remaining portion of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 63, dated 1st October 1873, is cancelled.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1873.

No. 6.—PROMOTION.—Mr. Andrew John Gibson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1873.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November 1873.

No. 100.—Matapershaud, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Lucknow Division, is granted two months' privilege leave, from 28th September 1873.

No. 101.—Bhopal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, Puchmurree Division, is granted two months' privilege leave, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 102.—Captain E. Sanford, R. E., Executive Engineer, Lucknow Division, is granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from 15th September 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th October 1873.

No. 18.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Morar Division, Military Works. This transfer is made for the benefit of the public service.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 6th November 1873.

No. 18.—M[illegible] M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ferozepore Division, Military Work[illegible] [illegible]porarily transferred to the Lahore Division, Military Works, returned to Mooltan on [illegible] forenoon of the 16th ultimo, and received over charge of the Mooltan Sub-Division from Lieutenant Peacocke, Assistant Engineer.

J. P. L. ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 1st November 1873.

No. 2927.—Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Mooradabad Division, with effect from 1st November 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 3rd November 1873.

No. 2017.—Mr. J. Lobb, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rawulpindee to the Kooldunnah Division, Military Works. He joined the latter on the forenoon of the 1st October 1873.

The 4th November 1873.

No. 2042.—Sergeant G. Moss, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, was struck off the strength of the above on the 22nd October afternoon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1873.

No. 24.—Mr. A. J. M. Reade, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 6th October 1873.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 25.—Mr. G. Richardson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th October 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1873.

Baboo Eshan Chunder Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, having returned from the sick leave and resumed charge of the Ajmere Treasury, is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries

E. W. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

William Finlay Hamilton, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 15th Hussars, died at Meerut on the 22nd May 1873.

Francis FoGàmbe Courtenay, of No. 15, Savile-row, in the County of Middlesex in England, died at Malvern, in Worcester, in England, on the 19th June 1872.

Henry Macdonald, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died near Fort Michnee, in Peshawur, on the 21st March 1873.

James Samuel Greer, a Captain in Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, died at Morar, in Gwalior, on the 15th August 1873.

David Walsh, a Riding Master in Her Majesty's 10th Hussars, died at Muttra on the 3rd August 1873.

Robert Campbell, of Bucknour Indigo Factory, in the District of Shahabad, died at Shahabad on the 21st May 1873.

Robert Lyall, of Naraingunge, in the District of Dacca, died at Calcutta on the 17th May 1873.

Charles Alexander (*alias* Charles Alexander Pereira), an Overseer in the Jail Establishment of the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, died at Port Blair on the 6th July 1873.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA; *The 8th November* 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th November 1873.

No. 1142*E.*—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 480 of 19th July last, Baboo Shyam Lall Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of this date from the six months' leave therein granted him, the unexpired portion of which (two months and twenty-four days) is hereby cancelled.

Shyam Lall Singh is temporarily posted to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 1143*E.*—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 363, dated 4th May last, leave of absence for one year and forty-one days without pay is granted to Baboo Rakhal Doss Roy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Jeypore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, *viz.*, from 21st May 1873 to 30th June 1874, both days inclusive.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 4th November 1873.

No. 52.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, of the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway, passed the examination in Hindustanee according to the Lower Standard on the 31st October 1873.

No. 53.—Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Neemuch (State) Railway, as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 601, dated 19th September 1873, reported himself at Indore, for duty, on the afternoon of the 3rd November 1873, and is posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Superintending Engineer.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 6th November 1873.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 631, dated 3rd October 1873, transferring Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mr. J. M. Span, to Rajpootana Provincial Establishment, that Officer reported his departure from Agra on the 30th October before noon.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd November 1873.

No. 291.—Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, appointed to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 543, dated 20th August 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 292.—The under-mentioned Overseers, 1st Grade, appointed and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 684, dated 31st October 1873, reported their arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the following dates, and are posted to the Districts and Division noted :—

Private F. Naggy, on the 16th September, posted to Indus Bridge Division.
Private J. Adamson, on the 17th September, posted to Mooltan District.
Bombardier T. Collier, on the 18th September, posted to Lower Sind District.
Sergeant T. Rutherford, on the 18th September, posted to Upper Sind District.

No. 293.—This Office Notification No. 157 of 23rd June 1873, granting Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, three and half months' privilege and departmental leave, is cancelled.

No. 294.—Baboo Poornoo Chunder Bhuttacharge, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rehtee Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate in extension of that given in this Office Notification No. 181, dated 21st July 1873.

No. 295.—Baboo Rulla Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, Deputy Controller's Office, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted twenty-eight days' privilege and departmental leave from the date [illegible] be permitted to avail himself of it [illegible] Mooltan on [illegible] he may [illegible]

The 5th November 1873.

No. 297.—Under instructions from the Government of India, Mr. T. Price, Apothecary, is appointed to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, *vice* Mr. J. Farnon, dismissed.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th November 1873.

No. 138.—Mr. W. Becker, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ravee Section, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days.

No. 139.—Sergeant W. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

No. 140.—Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Jhelum Bridge Division from Mr. H. L. Monk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 31st October 1873.

No. 141.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 684, dated 31st October 1873, posting Private J. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this subordinate reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 15th September 1873. Private Smith is posted to the Ravee Section, which Section he joined on the forenoon of the 16th September 1873.

No. 142.—With reference to the *Gazette of India* (Part I) Notification No. 658, dated 18th October 1873, permitting Mr. J. T. Hulsten, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, this subordinate ceased to belong to this Railway on the afternoon of the 1st November 1873.

No. 143.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 684, dated 31st October 1873, posting Private J. Barbar, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this subordinate reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 18th September 1873. Private Barbar is posted on the Chenab Section.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 931.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first three months of the year* 1873-74, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1872-73.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April to June 1872.	April to June 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,180,000	6,235,545	6.292.789	57,244	...
II.—Tributes ...	722,000	217,305	209,896	..	7,409
III.—Forest ...	584,000	101,170	111,731	10,561	...
IV.—Excise ...	2,218,000	617,438	603.446	...	13,992
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	10,000	91,333	14,866	...	76.467
VI.—Customs ...	2,649,000	677,312	622,064	...	55.248
VII.—Salt ...	6.144,000	1.590.010	1,563.654	...	26,356
VIII.—Opium ...	7,500,000	2,178,257	2,053,857	...	124,400
IX.—Stamps ...	2,629,000	673.929	712,831	38,902	...
X.—Mint ...	40,000	37,684	4.487	...	33,197
XI.—Post Office ...	719,000	120,960	100,913	...	20,047
XII.—Telegraph ...	219.400	Account not	received.		
XIII.—Law and Justice. ...	380,000	94,682	100,810	6.128	...
XIV.—Marine ...	179,000	40,224	41.122	898	...
XV.—Interest ...	457,000	94,494	80,867	...	13,627
XVI.—Pensions ...	571,400	30,777	24,038	...	6,739
XVII.—Miscellaneous ...	214,000	87,765	61,164	...	26,601
	46,415,800	12,888,885	12.598,535	...	290,350
Army	857,000	177,539	184,060	6,521	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,000	15,700	11,025	...	4.675
Irrigation Receipts ..	478,000	98,611	60,472	...	38,139
State Railways ...	39,000	Revenue	Account not	received.	
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7.145,500	1,629,998	1,762,170	132,172	...
Gain by Exchange...	667,000	158,375	157,067	...	1,308
TOTAL ...	55,658,300	14,969,108	14,773,329	...	195,779
England, including Army and Public Works ...	147,200	47.674	63,317	15,643	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,805,500	15,016,782	14,836,646	...	180,136

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April to June 1872.	April to June 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,792,400	532,091	537.203	5,112	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	536,000	53,031	56,949	3,918	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	301,000	71,429	51,365	...	20,064
4.—Land Revenue	2,473,600	549,753	550.202	449	...
5.—Forest	417,700	86,576	106,330	19.754	...
6.—Excise	91,000	33,343	34,343	1,000	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	4,027	1,844	...	2,183
8.—Customs	185,000	44,384	44,870	486	...
9.—Salt	480,000	117,828	115,104	...	2,724
10.—Opium	2,115,000	951,746	1,111,511	159,765	..
11.—Stamps	74,800	22,608	20.082	...	2.526
12.—Mint	59.500	22,606	13,597	...	9,009
13.—Post Office	742,800	145,342	107,422	...	37,930
14.—Telegraph	374,000	Account not	received.		
15.—Administration	1,232,900	306,837	292,707	...	14,130
16.—Minor Departments	283,700	64,142	61,330	...	2,812
17.—Law and Justice	2,306,600	541,180	539,064	...	2,116
18.—Marine	357,600	81,545	76,541	...	5,004
19.—Ecclesiastical	156,100	36,957	37,979	1,022	...
20.—Political Agencies	398.600	84,284	71,167	...	13.117
21.—Allowances and Assignments	1,701,700	370,538	363,393	...	7,145
23.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances	688,000	176,305	150,418	...	25,887
24.—Loss by Exchange	850,000	111,587	230,472	118,885	...
25.—Miscellaneous	42,000	22,335	12,498	...	9,837
26.—Allotments for Provincial Services	5,149,200	1,275,961	1,288,412	12,451	...
	23,810,100	5,706,445	5,874,803	168,358	...
Army	11,844,900	2,852,998	2.832,636	...	20.362
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,301,000	428,455	518,364	89.909	...
Land and Supervision	177,000	24,156	35,329	11,173	...
State Railways (Capital)	52,000	6,617	7,001	384	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,245,500	717,296	716,916	...	380
Loss by Exchange on Working Expenses	374,000	64,970	64,722	...	248
Ditto on Capital Outlay	...	10,243	12,635	2,392	
Guaranteed Interest paid in India	38.000	...	31	31	...
Public Works, Extraordinary, in India (including Railways) ...	3,045,800	462,645	638,944	176,299	...
TOTAL ...	45,888,300	10,273,825	10,701,381	427,556	...
England, including Army Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	13,575.200	1,697,019	1.911,998	214,979	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,463.500	11,970,844	12,613,379	642,535	..

CALCUTTA,
The 14*th November* 1873.

S. C. DEY.
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st October 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Mysore for Coorg	Aug. 1873	Oct. 4, 1873
2	Contlr., Rajpootana.	Ditto .	Do. 8, "
3	Contlr., British Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "
4	Contlr., Oudh .	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "
5	Do, Port Blair	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
6	Contlr, Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, "
7	Contlr, Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
8	Contlr, N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ..	Do. 27, "
9	Contlr, Punjab	Ditto .	Do. 27, "
10	Do, Hyderabad	Ditto ..	Do. 28, "
11	Contlr, Hyderabad for Berars	Ditto .	Do. 28, "
12	Contlr., Bengal	July 1873	Sept. 26, "
13	Do, Mysore	Ditto ...	Oct. 2, "
14	Do., Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 4, "
15	Do, Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 6, "
16	Contlr., Madras	June 1873	Do. 13, "
	TELEGRAPH		
	Contlr., of Tel. Accts.	...	...
	Indian Telegraph Dept	July 1873	Oct. 17, 1873
	Indo-European Tel. Dept.	Ditto .	Sept. 29, "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Rajpootana	Aug. 1873	Oct. 3, 1873
2	Contlr., British Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 15, "
3	Contlr., Central Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
4	Contlr., Punjab	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
5	Do., N. W. Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
6	Contlr., Bengal	July 1873	Sept. 24, "
7	Do, Bombay	Ditto ...	Oct. 11, "
8	Do., Mysore	Ditto	Do 24, "
9	Do, Madras	June 1873	Do. 13, "
10	Do. ...	...	...

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Dy. Contlr., Neemuch.	Sep. 1873	Oct. 22, 1873.
2	Contlr., N. W. Provinces	Aug. 1873	Sep. 8, "
3	Contlr., Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
4	Do., Northern Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
5	Dy. Contlr. Sindia	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
6	Deputy. Contlr., Holkar.	Ditto ...	Oct. 1, "
7	Dy Contlr., Agra District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "
8	Deputy. Contlr., Western Rajpootana Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 14, "
9	Deputy Contlr., Punjab, Northern.	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "
10	Contlr., Nagpore and Chutturgurh.	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "
11	Contlr, Wurdah Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
12	Contlr., Punjab	Ditto ...	Do 27, "
13	Deputy Contlr, Indus Valley	Ditto	Do. 27, "
14	Deputy Contlr., Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
15	Contlr, Oudh	Ditto ..	Do. 29, "
16	Do., Nizam's	July 1873	Sep. 29, "
17	Do, Oomraotee	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
18	Do, Khamgaum	Ditto ..	Do. 29, "
19	Contlr., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
20	Contlr., Bombay	Ditto ...	Oct. 4, "
21	Do., Hooblee and Carwar	Ditto .	Do. 4, "
22	Contlr., Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do 6, "
23	Examiner, Calcutta and S. Eastern.	June 1873	Sep. 24, "
24	Examiner, Nulhatee.	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
25	Contlr, Madras	Ditto ...	Oct. 13, "

P. O'CONNELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th November 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,47,380 8 9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,39,19,580 15 10	3,38,25,638 8 4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,99,06,057 8 6	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,07,89,327 0 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,78,800 4 0
Sundries		6,08,628 6 8
TOTAL ...		8,90,49,774 12 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...		1,60,70,665 3 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		43,51,792 3 7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		19,14,810 3 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		2,00,27,781 13 8
Dead Stock		11,40,018 2 10
Stamps		13,275 14 0
Balances with other Banks ...		3,28,787 3 2
Sundries		87,424 6 6
Bullion		3,05,738 12 3
		4,42,40,293 14 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,46,71,295 15 3	4,48,09,480 13 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,01,38,184 14 7	
TOTAL ...		8,96,49,774 12 0

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th November 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1873.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT LOANS									4½ PER CENT LOANS			5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1869-60.	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	5 PER CENT P W LOAN OF 1854-55.	of 1870	of 1871.	of 1872		10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th October 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,62,613	34,26,200	1,35,00,700	1,14,96,300	1,19,90,400	12,500	36,65,900	3,59,000	3,10,11,000	4,40,31,500	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,79,29,399
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1873 .. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,000	7,000	...	...	...	.	27,500	...	...	36,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1873	...	5,333	...	39,467		2,000	24,200	59,200	..	1,00,000	..	1,98,500	60,900	...	..	4,89,600
	54,100	33,173	2,346	17,02,080	34,26,200	1,35,02,700	1,15,22,500	1,20,66,600	12,500	37,65,900	3,59,000	3,12,09,500	4,41,19,900	36,36,000	30,53,000	12,84,65,499
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	..	...	..	6,500		29,200	1,21,200	..	8,000	..	16,000	3,37,400	10,000	25,000	5,53,300
Balance on 31st October 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	17,02,080	34,19,700	1,35,02,700	1,14,93,300	1,19,45,400	12,500	37,57,900	3,59,000	3,11,93,500	4,37,82,500	36,26,000	30,28,000	12,79,12,199

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Augt 1873 enfaced from India, 1,760 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 1,799 lakhs.
" 1st Sept. 1873 to 15th Sept. " " " 6 " " " 4 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 1 " " " 8 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " " 0 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 5 "

1,772 " 1,819 "
1,772 "
Balance against India ... 47 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th November 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 3rd, 1873 ...	12,128	...	16,815	56,868	16,41,487
„ 4th, „ ...	...	4,760	12,224	61,459	16,41,487
„ 5th, „ ...	6,098	...	18,323	61,385	16,41,487
„ 6th, „ ...	...	...	18,323	61,385	16,41,487
„ 7th, „ ...	...	...	18,323	61,383	16,41,487
„ 8th, „ ...	...	12,380	6,310	73,395	16,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th November 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
6149	... L 8—80638	...	100	... Babu Grish Chunder Chatterjee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
6140	... A 19—46022	wrongly joined	10	...
	„ —46026			
	A 67—74245	ditto ...	10	... Babu Kissory Laul Seal.
	„ —76918			
	A 79—23582	ditto ...	10	...
	A 80—02314			
	A 82—22519	ditto ...	20	...
	„ —22518			
6141	... A 52—74100	ditto ...	20	... Somboonath Khettree.
	A 74—62116			
6142	... L 10—30533	ditto ...	5	... Babu Degamber Mookerjee.
	„ —30535			
	L 9—51775	ditto ...	5	...
	„ —51777			
6143	... L 1—61165	...	10	... Shaik Fuzzle Ahmed.
6144	... A 98—32007	...	10	... Babu Haradhone Ghose.
	L 6—65383	...	10	...
6145	... A 84—25996	...	100	... Babu Dwarkanauth Chuckerbutty.
6146	... L 10—85708	wrongly joined	5	... J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
	„ —85706			
6147	... A 98—36658	...	10	... L. Mendes, Esq.
6148	... A 96—17571	wrongly joined	10	... Babu Cany Laul Seal.
	A 95—46171			
	L 7—12299	ditto ...	20	...
	„ —12297			
6150	... A 94—04384	ditto ...	20	... Babu Ramchunder Dey.
	L 12—13538			
6151	... L 13—95615	...	20	... Kurm Chund Dooghur.
	„ —95617	...	20	...
6152	... L 9—64440	...	5	... Ramgeewan Lall.
	„ —64441	...	5	...
6153	... A 99—10782	...	20	... Babu Grishchunder Bose.
6154	... A 89—20422	...	500	... Babu Nundololl Mitter.
6155	... L 32—70072	...	10	... Mrs. H. Hashman.
6156	... A 99—13695	...	20	... Greedhur Chowdhury.
6157	... L 2—73535	...	10	... Khaunja Khan.
6158	... A 21—04120	wrongly joined	10	... Babu Sreebash Dutt.
	„ —55120			
6159	... A 91—66853	...	100	... Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Roy.
	L 19—10100	...	50	...
6160	... L 2—79519	wrongly joined	10	... Babu Khetter Mohun Shome.
	„ —79516			
6161	... L 14—29364	...	20	... Babu Anshotosh Auddy.
	„ —29366	...	20	...

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th November 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE.
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
139 ... B 36—32918	...	5	... C. Vencatramier, Acting Record-keeper, Hoozoor Cutcherry, Cuddalore.
B 31—51702	...	10	...
157 ... B 35—04750	...	20	... Mr. J. T. Evans, Lafond Street, Chintadrepettah, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
85 ... B 31—94943	...	10	... T. Jyadooray Jyengar, No. 6, South Madavithi Street, Triplicane, Madras.
137 .. B 32—28506	...	50	... C. M. Cassim Moideen Rowther, Karrical.
138 ... B 31—81573	...	10	... M. Balakistna Moodelliar, Clerk, Madras Carrying Company, Vellore.
141 ... B 31—25137	...	10	... S. Ramaiyar, 1st Writer, Sub-Court, Tranquebar.
155 ... B 35—01860 } wrongly joined		20	... Meer Abbas Hoossain, Booking Clerk, M. R. C., Bangalore.
„ —01859 }			

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 3rd November 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1873-74.			
89 ... C 78—22629	...	20	... Mr. H. A. Davis, Apothecary and Druggist, Dinapore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1873-74.			
79 ... C 63—92444	...	10	... Edmond Alexander Wright, Esq., Monghyr.
C 64—73561	...	10	...
C 65—31781	...	10	...
C 72—81000	...	10	...
82 ... C 68—57630	...	50	... Mr. Vishnoo Wassoodew, Station Master, Julgaum.
A 26 ... C 78—22101 } wrongly joined		20	... Mr. Framjee Eduljee, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.
„ —22102 }			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th November 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Cla
		Rs.	
164 ... E 2—13326	...	500	... Lieutenant H. Paterson, A neers, Jhelum.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
86 ... E 6—05291	...	10	... Bhugwan Doss, Punjab Railway Office, Lahore.
154 ... E 5—33807	...	20	... Baboo Hurris Chunder Roy, Luckynarainpore, *viâ* Polashdanga, Paneeghur.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th November 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

d letters, fully prepaid and
o 7-30 P. M., or bearing an
o 9 P. M., by a Post Office
tta Post Office during

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 6—06775 ...	10	... Diguniarté Kodenda Ramaswomy of Berhampúr.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Paper Currency Dept.,
The 5th November 1873.

H. RICHARDSON,
Dy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 11220 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Sreenath Mookerjee and last endorsed to Government for purpose of renewal, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala.

AMBALA TREASURY,
The 8th November 1873.

T. ROBERTS,
Asstt. Commr., in charge of Treasury, Ambala.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1873.

Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Local Agents.

Allahabad,—Curator of Books.
Nagpoor,—Curator of Books.
Simla,—Mr. T. H. Williams, Music & Fancy Depôt.
Bombay,—Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.
Lahore,—Manager, Printing Co.

N. B.—Maps are not sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps, free of charge, on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the *Gazettes of India* and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of complete Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
		Uncolored.		Colored.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Punjab, Sheet No. 6	Double Elephant ...	2	0	2	8
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Country between and around Kirwee & Kalinjer (prepared for the use of the Southern Camp of Exercise)	4 Sheets D. E. ...	4	0	4	0
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
District Hoshungabad (2nd Edition)	2 Sheets of Atlas...	2	0	2	4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
District Chanda, Sheet No. 11	Double Royal.	1	8	1	12
Do. Seebsaugur, Sheets Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11	Ditto.	1	8	1	12
Pergunnah Partabgurh and portion of Komptha, District Bhundara	5 Sheets of Atlas.	3	0	3	8
District Bijnour, Sheets Nos. 1 & 3	Double Royal.	1	8	1	12
Sindh Sheets Nos. 48, 57, 62, 88 & 89	Double Elephant.	1	8	1	12
[illegible] —46026 } joing	Double Royal.	1	8	1	12
A 67—74245 }					
„ —76918 } [illegible]HICAL SURVEY MAPS.					
A 79—23582 } [illegible] 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
A 80—02314 } [illegible] 8...	Double Elephant.	1	0	1	4
A 82—22519 }	Ditto.	1	0	1	4
„ —22518 }					
6141 ... A 52—74100 } [illegible] AND CIVIL STATION, PLANS.					
A 74—62116 } [illegible] 3 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Index to the [illegible] of [illegible]ala	Imperial.	0	4	0	4
Scale 24 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Simla and Jutog, Sheets Nos. 1 & 2	Double Elephant.	1	4	1	8
Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Simla and Jutog, Sheets Nos. 1 & 2	½ Double Elephant.	0	12	1	0
Scale 8 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Pachmari Sanitarium	4 Sheets of D. R.	3	0	3	4
Scale 12 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Mooltan Cantonment, City and Environs	11 Sheets of Impl.	9	0	10	0
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Mooltan Cantonment, City and Environs	2 Sheets of D. R.	2	0	2	8
Dibroogurh Cantonment and Civil Station	Imperial.	1	0	1	4

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Calcutta, 29th October 1873.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEMORANDUM.

Simla, the 25th October 1873.

Relating to the treatment of covers destined for the Governor General's Camp during His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed tour.

No. 4234.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Simla on or about Tuesday, 11th November, for Agra, whence, after a halt of eleven days, he will visit Bhurtpore, Deeg, Muttra, Shekoabad, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Allahabad, arriving at Calcutta on the 10th December.

2. All covers intended for delivery in the Governor General's Camp should be directed to "The Governor General's Camp." Such covers will be transmitted direct to the Camp,

but all other covers bearing the name of any Post Town will be forwarded according to their addresses.

3. Public Departments attached to the Government of India, local Governments and Administrations, and others, are requested to note this rule in view to the correct direction of correspondence intended for the Governor General's Camp.

The 8th November 1873.

The charge for Overland Money Orders will, until further notice, be at the rate of 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee.

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1873.

Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer *Statesman,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M., instead of 12th as previously notified.

Mails for Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Straits Settlement, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Bushire,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Coast Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Asia,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Peshwar,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th instant.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanziber, Mozambique, Natal and Cape of Good Hope.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 8th November 1873.

Bagshawe, F.
Bamber, H. W.
Brooke, Mrs. J. J.
Cassinath.
Chapman, Capt. A. W.
Cotton, Mrs. G.
Davis, A. A.
D'Costa, Mrs. C.
Deuridge, Bros. Messrs.
Deveria, J.
Dobson, E.
Dods, Mr.
Driver, S. H.
D'Silva, Miss J.
Dutt, Dr. B. B.
Edwardes, Sergt.
Elliott, Mrs. S.
Enos, J.
Evans, J. M.
Fernandez, P.
Frewin, R. M.
Fuller, Mrs.
Galains, C.
Grierson, G. A.
Gomes, J.
Halford.
Hancock, Sergt.
Harrington.
Head Master, Mirzapore Preparatory School.
Henderson, J.
Issun Chunder Dutt & Co.
Jones, Lieut. C.
Jimimanr, Mrs. A. E.
Lattey, Brothers & Co.
Manager of the Philmeer Co.
Manuel, Mrs. L.
Marshall, F. H.
McDonald, J.
Nobodeep Chandra Bahadoor, Prince.
Nundy & Co., Messrs. G. P.
Officer of Settlement Dept.
Parochunder Dutt & Co.
Phillips, Miss M.
Premchand Dhur.
Puruceram.
Reade, R.
Rebeiro, Mrs. A.
Refil, J.
Robinson, Mrs. M.
Rodrigues, Mrs. M. A.
Rogers, Mrs. E.
Rolfe, Miss.
Secy. of the Bethune Society.
Smith & Co.
The English Consul.
Thomas, Miss N.
Tripe, Miss S. C.
Valentrie, Madam.
Wilson, W.
Winterscale, J.
Woodward, Mrs.
Woomesh Chunder Mitter.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Abrey, R. M.
Bianconi, A.
Bowyear, G.
Gartside, R. A.
Jeffreys, A. F.
Ravenshaw, Mrs. J. H.

Registered Letters.

Annagoonda Abbajee Raw.
Asrub Khan.
Dhoun Kokoo, Esq.
Dullaul Hurched Ram.
Grant, J. W.
Lemon, J.
Mahomed Phazel.
Momlom Abdool.
M. Polycarfe Iskurderoghlon.
Pittar Crynockoff.
Smith, R. C.
Soorjee Coomar Banerjee.
Waddington, Lieut.-Colonel W.
Woodbobe Doss.
Wooma Churn Bose.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieut.-Col. B. Baring, Royal Artillery.) *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

In the Press.—Will shortly be published.

New authorized edition of the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes, corrected to November 1873.

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Re. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas extra.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 5 annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 6 annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Lighthouses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R. E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Management and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1 extra; interleaved copies Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-6.*

Forms referred to in the Code, Parts I to III. *Price Re. 1-8 each; packing and postage 8 annas extra each Part.*

Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, in continuation of papers contained in Reprint No. 4 of Records in Public Works Department, and concluding with Secretary of State's despatch No. 42 of 1869, passing orders on the various proposals submitted by the Government of India; 3 Vols., with Supplement and a packet of Maps. *Price Rs. 16 the set, or Rs. 4 per Vol. Supplement and Maps Rs. 2 each.*

Supplement for 1866 to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Half-yearly Supplement to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department, from 1st January to 30th June 1869. *Price Re. 1 each; packing and postage 2 annas each.*

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for 1868.

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 1st half-year ending 30th June 1872. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 2nd half-year ending 31st December 1872. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1871. *Price Anna 1; postage 1 anna.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 2nd half-year, 1871. *Price As. 2; postage 1 anna.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1872. *Price Anna 1; postage 1 anna.*

☞ Printed on one side of the paper only, to admit of easy incorporation with interleaved copies of the P. W. Code and Forms already published.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 28th January next, at 11 A. M., for the election of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of any other business which may be brought forward.

The Managers give notice of the following resolutions to be submitted by them to the Meeting :—

1st.—" That any increase of benefits which may be declared as the result of the reference now made to the Actuary, shall have effect from 1st April 1873."

2nd.—" That the Actuary be informed of any grounds that can be stated for apprehending a future decrease in the rate of income of subscribers during their term of service, and that his advice be obtained whether it would be equitable and expedient to reserve for such a contingency part of any surplus that may be found now to exist, and how much should be so reserved."

By order of the Managers,
J. WESTLAND,
In charge of the Civil Fund Office.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE, CALCUTTA;
The 15th November 1873.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some ac-count of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 7 *annas.*

New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieut. [illegible] Baring, Royal Artillery.) *Price Re.* 1; [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Ad-ministration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Ad-ministration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Com-munication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Light-houses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R. E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Man-agement and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 7.—Progress Report of Forest Admin- [illegible] 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., [illegible] *Price*

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PART III.

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BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 28th January next, at 11 A. M., for the election of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of any other business which may be brought forward.

[illegible] *Abstract of Foreign Traffic* [illegible] *the month of July* [illegible] by them to the

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.										EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.					
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		
Sent ..	439	3,843 8	64	365 7	68	329 15	1,001	6,628 15	...	...	282	1,612 1	14	30 0	1,868	12,809 14		
Received ..	378	2,914 9	43	248 14	119	865 3	840	5,999 1	..	...	269	1,445 10	3	4 8	1,652	11,477 13		
TOTAL ...	817	6,758 1	107	614 5	187	1,195 2	1,841	12,628 0	...	...	551	3,057 11	17	34 8	3,520	24,287 11		
TRANSIT.																		
East to West	25	144 14	3	12 10	.	...	1,250	7,847 11	...	...	...	...	.	..	1,278	8,005 3		
West to East	135	682 8	55	283 8	2	8 6	925	5,664 12	.	...	...	...	.	..	1,117	6,639 2		
TOTAL ...	160	827 6	58	296 2	2	8 6	2,175	13,512 7	...	...	...	..	.	..	2,395	14,644 5		
													GRAND TOTAL		5,915	38,932 0		

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of July 1873.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Via* Teheran . ..	378	439	817	27·39	27·93	27·68
	„ Turkey	43	64	107	3·12	4·07	3·62
	Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee	119	68	187	8·62	4·32	6·34
RED SEA ..	*Via* Suez ..	840	1,001	1,841	60·87	63·68	62·36
	TOTAL ...	1,380	1,572	2,952	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIX of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th October 1873.	For week ending 5th October 1872.	Total from 1st January to 4th October 1873.	Total from 1st January to 5th October 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th October 1873	East Indian, Main...	3,86,105	4,13,650	1,96,53,093	1,95,78,363	74,730	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	27,677	21,991	13,87,436	15,99,456	...	2,12,020
11th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	53,958	84,863	23,13,814	19,94,710	3,19,104	...
4th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	22,800	6,192	7,59,454	2,67,919	4,91,535	...
18th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,07,000	1,20,258	41,19,071	39,33,697	1,85,374	...
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,01,838	1,24,334	52,07,413	45,72,154	6,35,259	...
11th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	24,546	17,052	8,60,286	6,20,919	2,39,367	...
4th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	626	600	31,658	28,470	3,188	...
18th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	2,56,936	2,14,745	1,40,73,671	1,39,78,460	95,211	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	96,417	36,352	41,61,301	43,51,566	...	1,90,265
	TOTAL ...	10,77,903	10,34,037	5,25,67,197	5,09,25,714	16,41,483	...
	State.						
18th October 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,962	1,332	78,528	60,541	17,987	...
Ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,063	1,581	64,177	37,234*a*	26,943	...
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	3,773	...	30,363*b*	...	30,363	...
	TOTAL ...	6,798	2,913	1,73,068	97,775	75,293	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	10,84,701	10,36,950	5,27,40,265	5,10,23,489	17,16,776	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*). From 1st April to 5th October 1872.
(*b*). From 1st July to 40th October 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XL of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th October 1873.	For week ending 12th October 1872.	Total from 1st January to 11th October 1873.	Total from 1st January to 12th October 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th October 1873	East Indian, Main...	4,52,125	4,46,821	2,01,20,042	2,00,25,183	94,859	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	26,531	23,726	14,14,609	16,23,182	...	2,08,573
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,839	86,228	23,91,156	20,80,938	3,10,218	...
11th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	25,757	6,966	7,85,212	2,74,885	5,10,327	...
25th ditto ...	Sind, Punjaub and Delhi ...	1,22,000	89,245	42,70,208	40,22,942	2,47,266	...
11th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,04,728	1,12,094	53,12,672	46,84,247	6,28,425	...
18th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	15,774	15,003	8,76,060	6,35,922	2,40,138	...
Ditto ...	Carnatic ...	872	605	32,530	29,075	3,455	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	2,93,062	2,31,053	1,43,66,595	1,42,09,512	1,57,083	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,00,395	41,869	42,61,696	43,93,435	...	1,31,739
	TOTAL ...	12,14,083	10,53,610	5,38,30,780	5,19,79,321	18,51,459	...
	State.						
25th October 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,055	1,595	79,583	62,136	17,447	...
18th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,204	1,533	65,380	38,767*a*	26,613	...
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	4,289	...	34,652*b*	...	34,652	...
	TOTAL ...	6,548	3,128	1,79,615	1,00,903	78,712	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	12,20,631	10,56,738	5,40,10,395	5,20,80,224	19,30,171	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*). From 1st April to 12th October 1872.
(*b*). From 1st July to 11th October 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION BRANCH.]

KHUREEF SEASON, 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of September 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugar-cane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugar-cane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugar-cane and other perennial crop irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rain-fall. Inches during month.	Rain-fall. Inches during Khureef season.	Rain-fall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	276	2,776	742	21	3,539	42	...	42	3,581	3,440	5·56	30·40	51·01	a Details of column 9— At the rate of Re. 1 ... ... 4,566 acres. Ditto of Rs. 1-8 ... ... 824 ,, TOTAL ... 5,390 ,,
		High Level ...	675	99	1,202	321	10	1,533	...	...	...	1,533	225				
		Taldandah ...	1,300	82·47	74	61	...	135	22	...	22	157	29				b The details of column 12— Sugar-cane ... ... 82 acres. Huldi ... ... 10 ,, Garden produce ... ... 11 ,, TOTAL ... 103 ,,
		Matchgong ...	650	19·41	124	57	2	185	39	...	39	222	69				
		TOTAL ...	...	...	4,176	1,181	33	a 5,390	103	...	b 103	c 5,493	3,763	...	...	...	c In addition to this, 198 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ..	875	298	1,380	10,534	85	11,999	...	...	...	11,999	8,582	4·25	32·95	9 years 53 19	d The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 7,109 acres. Ditto of Rs. 1-12 ... ... 258 ,, Ditto of Rs. 2 ... ... 6,015 ,, Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... ... 1,840 ,, TOTAL ... 15,222 ,,
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	158	...	3,223	...	3,223	...	...	...	3,223	3,564	4·18	45 78	3 years 32·48	
		TOTAL ...	...	...	1,380	13,757	85	d 15,222	...	...	...	15,222	12,146	..	...	...	In addition to this, 259 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre. The difference between this and the previous month's figure is owing to some acres having been released from assessment on objections filed by the cultivators, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ..	...	...	5,556	14,938	118	20,612	103	...	103	20,715	15,909	...	...	...	

The 27th October 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, *C. E.*,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF 1873-74 IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1873.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during the month of September 1873. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	Canal closed for annual repairs.
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	...	700	
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	...	972	
Allygurh ...	5·50	...	994	
Etawah ...	4·80	...	771	
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	...	1,250	1,148
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	130
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	353
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oorud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urhur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscel. Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during the corresponding month of Fusl Khurreef 72-73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	26,695	40·0	22·7
Moozuffernuggur	42,121	28·2	27·0
Meerut ...	66,483	24·2	23·9
Boolundshuhur...	49,630	33·5	21·5
Allygurh ...	41,807	30·2	22·4
Muttra ...	6,124	49·9	25·8
Agra ...	512	46·3	25·3
Etah ...	9,537	24·5	26·4
Mynpoory ...	17,433	23·4	29·2
Furruckabad ...	7,490	26·0	29·8
Etawah ...	21,257	40·9	31·3
Cawnpore ...	29,306	26·1	30·0
Dehra Doon ...	5,987	58·3	141·0
Bijnour ...	2,285	37·8	31·9
Terai ...	4,141	26·2	44·1
Bareilly ...	21,156	31·4	39·9
Jhansie ...	114	43·9	35·3
Humeerpore ..	325	37·3	32·6
Total ...	352,403	...	...
Total last Khurreef up to 30th Sept. 1872 ...	327,893	...	...
Increase ...	24,510	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—The canal was re-opened on the 1st October, and there was a demand for rice irrigation up to the 17th of the month, when heavy rain fell and the canal was again closed for the annual repairs.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—A steady demand continued up to the 15th, from which date (demand ceasing) the canal was closed.

Dhoon Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—*Nil.*

Allahabad,
The 29th October 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15th NOVEMBER 1873.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Nov. 13th)		
Kistna (12th)	0·20 at Masulipatam moderate elsewhere.	Three feet water over anicut canal; supply good; dry crops still sowing; standing crops good order; wet in places, attacked by grub; subja, jouna, gingelly being reaped; prices steady; markets well supplied locally; Bapetta, Nandigama, Sattanapali still importing; pasture sufficient, mild; small-pox in all taluks; fever and guinea-worm in some; cholera re-appeared in Ropalli; cattle disease in some taluks.
Kurnool "	0·294	Season favorable; many taluks received full supply of water; crops generally good; cholum, kaira, cumboo being reaped; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; pasture and water abundant; men and cattle generally healthy; reports from Markapoor favorable; food easily procurable.
Negapatam "	5·60 in Negapatam and scanty elsewhere.	Freshes decreasing; supply to tanks moderate; cultivation progressing; standing crops good order; inferior paddy and some dry grains harvested; yield below average; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; pasture sufficient; health good, but for small-pox here and there; fever in Tanjore and Cumbaconum; cattle healthy.
Trichinopolly "		From 2 to 5 inches rain all over the district; monsoon set in; water supply sufficient; crops good order; out-turn below average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture sufficient; health good, but for small-pox; condition of cattle good.
Calicut "	0·15	Unfavorable for second crop; dry crops fair; prices steady; pasture abundant; small-pox slight; cattle healthy.
		General remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay (Nov. 13th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (Nov. 12th)	...	River at Kotri on first 7 feet; crops have suffered severely from bad inundation khureef reapings progressing.
Hyderabad "	...	Rice reaping general; crop good in quality, but deficient in quantity; growing wheat and other winter crops well.
Shikarpore "	...	Weather fine and cold; khureef reaping and rubbee sowing continue; very little sickness.
Upper Frontier "	...	Khureef being harvested; fever continues.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Nov. 12th)	...	Khureef harvested; rice being reaped; public health improving.
Kaira "	...	Winter crops progressing favorably; cotton middling; fever continues.
Surat "	...	Cotton and other crops healthy.
Broach "	0·32	Khureef crops reaped; rubbee flourishing; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Nov. 12th)	4·40	Cotton and bajra injured by rain; cotton picking commenced; weather cloudy; fever continues.
Nasik	0·80	Reaping of early crops progressing; late crops and public health good.
Thanna ...	0·30	Weather fine; reaping of late rice crops progressing; ague, cough, and guinea-worm in the town of Thanna; fever in Warra taluqs; other taluqs healthy.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·75	Rain very much wanted in Juner, Judapur, Sirur and Patus taluqs, but fallen more or less in the remaining taluqs where rubbee crops are doing well; public health good; cattle disease slightly exists in Thawal and Havelli.
Ahmednuggur ...	3·16	Khureef crops harvested; rubbee generally good; public health good.
Sholapoor .	0·26	Crops in the same state as before; cotton market re-opened; export fifty docras
Sattara .	1·28	Khureef and rubbee crops generally good; ague and cattle disease in Patun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ..	0·78	Rice crops being harvested; those in Bidi taluq slightly damaged by late rains; late crops doing well.
Dharwar Roan	..	Heavy rain; little elsewhere; rice crops being harvested; other early crops and cotton in good condition; sowing of late crops progressing.
Kaladghi	...	Crops thriving; more rain required to ensure good harvest; public health good.
Canara		Reaping completed on coast, and commenced above ghauts; crops fair; fever general; small-pox and cattle disease prevail slightly.
Rajkote ..		Weather cold; crops and cotton good.
Wudwan ...	.	Weather rather cloudy; cotton prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Nov. 13th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Rubbee sowings commenced; fever abating.
Umballa ... / Jullundhur ..	...	Crops and health good.
Lahore ...	...	Harvest prospects very good, except in Chunian sub-division, where rubbee harvest will be below average; health good; fever abating.
Mooltan ...	...	Rubbee sowings commenced; khureef crops being cut; actual outturn not yet ascertained; locusts appeared, but no damage reported; health generally good.
Rawul Pindee ...	...	Slight rain, which will benefit rubbee sowings; khureef crops gathered in, rather above last year's outturn; fever prevalent.
Peshawur ...	0·30	Khureef crops being cut; rubbee sowings in progress. *General remarks.*—Health generally good, except at Rawul Pindee and Peshawur; agricultural prospects good.
Oudh (Nov. 13th)		
Lucknow 12th	*Nil*	Hemunt crops being cut; rubbee land is irrigated from tanks and wells where this can be done; rain still wanted.
Fyzabad "	"	
Central Pros. (Nov. 13th)		
Upper Godaveri " (7th)	...	Cloudy; rice reaping; jowari promising well; rubbee sowing; fever prevalent.
Bandura " (8th)	...	Dry; rice in three pergunnahs suffered severely, remaining six pergunnahs more favorable; rubbee crops promising, but rain anxiously awaited; health good; prices stationary.
Chanda ...	...	Clear; prospects favorable; some cattle disease; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Dry; khureef harvest expected below average; rubbee sowings want rain; prices rising; health good.
Sambalpoor ...	...	Dry; rice high-land harvests yield light and in places total failure; rice low-land irrigated by tank water promises well; unirrigated a complete failure; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Raipoor " (9th)	...	Clear; prospects of khureef crops unchanged; the yield expected will not exceed half crop; rubbee sowings advanced towards completion; prices rising; health good.
Wurdah " (12th)	...	Clear; outturn khureef estimated three-eighths full crop; cotton picking in progress; rubbee sowings completed.
Narsinghpoor ...	...	Clear; cotton below average; other crops failed; rubbee sowings almost completed; prices stationary.
Nimar ...	0·12	Prospects favorable; prices stationary; fever increasing; cholera in one village.
Jabulpoor ...	...	Clear; rain required.
Damoh and Mandla ...	...	Rubbee sowings progressing; prices stationary, but rising; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Clear; rice crop below average; rubbee doing well; Lakhnadown khureef crops favorable; rubbee sowings nearly completed.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; khureef crops light; rubbee sowing progressing; health good.
Nagpoor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of khureef crops good; rubbee sowings completed; prices stationary; health good.
Hoshungabad ...	...	Prospects good.
Baitool ...	...	Prospects failing; health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
East Berar (Nov. 13th)	...	Khureef crops in good condition; rubbee sowings completed; dengue in some parts of the Ellichpore District.
West Berar (12th)	...	Khureef crops promise a good outturn; rubbee sowings completed.
Mysore & Coorg (Nov. 13th)		
Bangalore (12th)	*Nil*	Ryots beginning to entertain some apprehensions for the maturity of their crops; crops now generally in good condition, but in several places they are beginning to present a parched appearance; public health indifferent in two taluqs; prices of articles of consumption rising.
Kolar (11th)	*Nil*	Wet and dry crops thriving, but more rain required for latter; public health indifferent.
Toomkoor (11th)	*Nil*	Crops fair, but a little more rain required; public health good.
Mysore (5th)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; prices stationary.
Hassan (10th)	...	No rain at head quarters, but it fell in four taluqs; crops flourishing, excepting in one taluq, where some of them is reported drying for want of rain; coffee being picked in one taluq; public health good; cattle disease in two taluqs.
Shimoga (8th)	*Nil*	Gardens in hill taluqs still suffering from disease; dry and wet crops doing well; raggy and some other dry grains being harvested; arecanut being picked; public health good; murrain in one taluq; prices steady.
Kadoor (10th)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; public health generally good; cattle disease in three taluqs.
Chituldroog (8th)	0·15	Crops doing well; Italian millet, horse gram, and caster oil in some parts affected by blight; millet is unhealthy owing to insufficiency of rain; raggy, &c. crops harvested in four taluqs; public health favorable; murrain in four taluqs.
Coorg (12th)	0·34	Coffee and cardamoms being picked; prospects of grain crops good; small-pox and fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Rain has generally kept off during past fortnight, is wanted.

Presidency or Dist			State of agricultural prospects.
Rajpootana.			
Ajmere	(Nov. 13th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good; rubbee sowings progressing.
Sirohi	(Nov. 3rd)	...	Tanks fast drying up; wells only fair; rubbee prospects fair; sowings progressing; health good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(Nov. 1st)	...	Water generally low; rubbee prospects unfavorable in consequence; ague very prevalent.
Harowtee Agency	"	...	Tanks and wells full; health good.
Ulwar	"	...	Health good; agricultural prospects unchanged.
Central India (Nov. 13th)			
Indore	(Nov. 12th)	...	Weather warm; crops good.
Gwalior	"	...	Cloudy, few drops of rain; crops promising; general health good.
Neemuch	"		Sickness decreasing; young rubbee crops thriving.
Rutlam	"	*Nil.*	Health good; prospects favorable.
Baghelkhund	(Sutna)	...	Health good; crops not favorable; rain wanted; scarcity expected.
British Burmah (Nov. 13th)		...	Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera in Rangoon; crops very good in Amherst and Tounghoo Districts.

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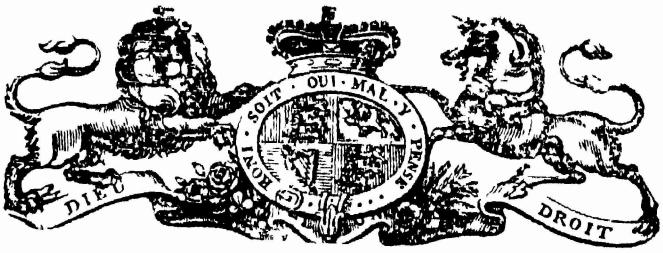

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 19th November 1873.

No. 499.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 701.—Mr. P. W. Fleury, Builder and Engineer, residing at No. 91, South Colingah Street, Calcutta, for improvements in the ordinary Jute, Cotton, and Hide Screw Presses.

No. 716.—Mr. William Gibson Miller, Engineer to the French Press Company, "Ld," Khangaum, Berars, for improvements in hooping bales or banding them with iron, and in the quadruple hoop iron-tie therefor.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th November 1873.

No. 1844.—Mr. E. J Sinkinson, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon during the absence on other duty of Mr. D. G. Macleod, or until further orders.

The 20th November 1873.

No. 1853.—Under the provisions of Section 39 of the Burma Courts Act, 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. G. Macleod, Barrister at-Law, and Officiating Judge of Moulmein, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon until relieved by Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

No. 1856.—Under the provisions of Section 15 of Act XI of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to invest Moung-Oon, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, in British Burma, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised in the Small Cause Court of the Town of Rangoon.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th November 1873.

No. 292.—Baghel Singh, Inspector of Police in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 21st November 1873.

No. 237*J*.—Ajmer Regulation No. I of 1873:—

A Regulation to make special provision for the hearing of suits involving questions regarding succession to the estates of Tálugdárs, Thákurs and Jágírdárs in Ajmer.

Preamble.

Whereas by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the sixteenth day of March

1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Mairwára:

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same:

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the Local *Gazette*, and will thereupon have the force of law:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Ajmer Táluqdárs' Succession Regulation, 1873:"

Extent and application.

It shall extend to all Courts constituted by "The Ajmer Courts' Regulation, 1872,"

and it shall apply to all suits and appeals instituted in such Courts after it comes into force, and to all appeals pending in such Courts at the time it comes into force.

Suits not to be heard in Court of lower grade than that of Deputy Commissioner.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections eleven, fifteen and sixteen of "The Ajmer Courts' Regulation, 1872," no suit in which any question regarding a right to inherit as heir by birth or adoption, or to succeed by any other little to the estates of any of the Táluqdárs, Thákurs or Jágírdárs entered in the schedule annexed to the Ajmer Regulation II of 1872, is in issue, shall be heard by any Court of a lower grade than that of the Deputy Commissioner.

All such suits shall be instituted in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and any such suit instituted in a Court of a lower grade shall be transferred to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner not to refer points to High Court.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty-seven of the said Regulation, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer shall not on appeal in such suits be bound to make any such reference to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, as is by the said section required.

Commissioner to refer points to Chief Commissioner instead of to High Court.

4. References made by the Commissioner of Ajmer on appeal in such suits under the said sections twenty-two and twenty-seven, shall be made not to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces as provided by the said sections, but to the Court of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer. Provided that if, on any reference being made to him under this section, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that such reference is one which should be disposed of by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, he may return it to the Commissioner with a view to its being submitted to that Court as provided by the said sections.

Procedure on reference to Chief Commissioner.

5. The Chief Commissioner shall, on such a reference being made to him, unless he returns it for submission to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, proceed to deal with it in the same manner in all respects as the High Court is required to do by sections twenty-three and twenty-seven respectively of the said Act, and his ruling or judgment thereon shall have the same effect as a ruling or judgment of the High Court, and the Commissioner shall dispose of the case in conformity therewith.

The costs (if any) consequent on such reference, shall be costs in the appeal out of which it arose.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 10th November 1873.

No. 2719P.—The provisional recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Franz Heyer as Acting Consul General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay has received the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 10th November 1873.

No. 2392G.—Apothecary Ahmed Khan conducted the civil medical duties at Bushire from the 20th June to the 16th July last, both days inclusive, in addition to his own, during the absence on special duty of the Civil Surgeon.

No. 2395G.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Mysore Commission:—

IN ROLL A.

Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class (Roll A), retired.

Captain E. S. Ludlow, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class (Roll A), retired.

Shanmugavélu Pille, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class (Roll A), retired.

IN ROLL B.

Abdul Khádar, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class (Roll A), retired.

P. N. Krishna Murti, B. L., Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, *vice* Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class (Roll A), retired.

IN ROLL A.

Tambu Chetty, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class,—to fill existing vacancies consequent on promotions sanctioned in Notification No. 1332G., dated the 18th June last.

IN ROLL B.

Naranappa, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class,—to fill existing vacancies consequent on promotions sanctioned in Notification No. 1332G., dated the 18th June last.

IN ROLL A.

Mr. J. Lacey, B. L., Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Venkat Soobia, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class (Roll A), retired.

IN ROLL B.

Srinivás Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, *vice* Venkat Soobia, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class (Roll A), retired.

Vijayendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, *vice* Rangappah, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class (Roll B), retired.

No. 2397*G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. D. Gordon C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, will officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, during the temporary absence on special duty of Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I.

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, will officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

Colonel Meade delivered over, and Mr. Gordon received charge of, the office of Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Fort William, the 21*st November* 1873.

No. 2118*G.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, and His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction (in all civil suits where the cause of action has arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells, or personally works for gain) within the limits of those portions of the lands forming the Rajputana State Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, out buildings, and for other purposes connected with the said Railway) which lie within their respective territories; for the better exercise of such jurisdiction, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification under Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872:—

The Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by subsequent Acts, and Act XI of 1865, as amended by subsequent Acts, are hereby (in so far as they may be applicable) extended to the said lands

The Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police is appointed Judge of a Court of Small Causes, which is hereby constituted, having jurisdiction throughout the said lands, and which shall be held at such places within the said lands as the said Superintendent shall from time to time appoint. The Political Agents for the time being in Jeypoor, the Eastern States of Rajputana and Ulwur, are respectively invested with the powers of a District Court for hearing original suits whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter within such portions of the said lands as lie within their respective agencies.

The Governor General's Agent for Rajputána is invested with the powers of a High Court for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions and orders of the said Political Agents, and of disposing of references from the said Court of Small Causes, and for all other purposes whatsoever connected with administration of civil justice in the said lands.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 17*th November* 1873.

No. 3086.—From the date on which Mr. G. Fitzgerald arrived at Bombay, Baboo Shama Churn Dey is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Assistant Comptroller General.

No. 3087.—ERRATUM.—In Financial Notification No. 3022, dated 14th November 1873, published at page 952 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of 15th idem, for "From the 3rd October 1873," read "From the 3rd November 1873."

The 18*th November* 1873.

No. 3149.—Mr. T. G. Trevor is promoted substantively to Class IV of the Financial Department, with effect from the 18th November 1873.

The 20*th November* 1873.

No. 3173.—The following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read again Financial Notification No. 959, dated 31st May 1869, declaring (among other things) that copper coin is to be issued freely from all Government Treasuries and Subtreasuries (Sub-divisional, tehsil, or others) to all applicants to the amount of the value of not less than 5 Rupees at the rate prescribed by Sections 2 and 9 of Act XIII of 1862 and at no other.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to remove the limit of 5 Rupees prescribed in the above Notification.

No. 3185.—Mr. C. J. O. Mayne is promoted to Class V of the Financial Department, with effect from the 18th November 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15*th November* 1873.

No. 1162 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Sahibdad Khan, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Simla, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a pension of Rs. 60 per mensem as a special case, with effect from the 31st October 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of payment.

No. 1163 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to sea on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major George Hickie Daly, M. D., of the Medical Department,—for four months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1164 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Hamilton Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 17*th November* 1873.

No. 1165 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1166 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant John Francis James Miller, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Punjab,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1167 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 716 of the 8th July 1872, the furlough in India on medical certificate from 26th August to 31st October 1872, under paragraph 6 of G. G. O. No. 613 of 1871, granted to Surgeon O. T. Duke, M. B., by G. G. O. No. 82, dated 27th January 1873, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1168 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Baghail Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Silwunt Khan, invalided.

Havildar Ganda Misser to be Jemadar, *vice* Baghail Singh, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 15th October 1873.

No. 1169 *of* 1873.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Captain F. K. Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the Retired List from the 16th November 1873, and will receive the half pay of his rank.

No. 1170 *of* 1873.—Major A. S. Cameron, V. C., 25th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Umballa, will officiate as Superintendent of Garrison Instruction in India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on special duty, of Colonel C. O. Creagh Osborne, C. B., or until further orders.

No. 1171 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon Thomas Robinson, M. B., of the Medical Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1172 *of* 1873.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following Regulations are published regarding the passages admissible, and the table-money chargeable to Officers including their families) of the British and Indian Army when proceeding on duty between ports in India, or from any port in India to any Indian foreign station, or to any of Her Majesty's colonies, while retained on the Indian Establishment:—

I.—Officers of the British or Indian Army proceeding on duty with troops from port to port in India, or from any port in India to any Indian foreign station, and Officers of the Indian Army, or of Her Majesty's British Army, while retained on the Indian Establishment, when required to proceed with troops to any of Her Majesty's colonies, will in future be granted a free passage for their families (when the latter are permitted to accompany them) by accommodation either on hired transports, contract vessels, &c., or on private vessels when there is no room in the former.

II.—The Officers will be subject to the payment of table-money for their families under the following conditions:—

(*a*).—The fixed Indian rates, as at present in force, if the voyage does not exceed twenty days.

(*b*).—Half the present fixed Indian rates for any number of days in excess of twenty and within fifty.

(*c*).—Half the present fixed Indian rates for the entire voyage when it may exceed fifty days.

III.—Under the same conditions of continuing on the Indian Establishment, and being subject to the same payments of table-money, an Officer, who may be absent from India on furlough when his regiment proceeds to any of Her Majesty's colonies, or who may be unable, whether from sickness or other unavoidable cause, to rejoin it in time to embark with it, will be allowed a free passage for himself by hired transport or private vessel, according to circumstances; but he must make his own arrangements for the accommodation, as well as for the messing, of his wife and family.

IV.—All payments under these conditions (excepting those for wives and families of Officers under the preceding clause, which will be settled by the Officers) will be made to the agents of the vessels after the termination of the voyage, and will be recovered from the Officers by deduction from their next pay abstracts.

V.—Officers of British Regiments, which may be struck off the Indian Establishment, on quitting India for any of the colonies, will, as respects passage for themselves and families, come under the operation of the terms of the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865.

No. 1173 *of* 1873.—Sub-Conductor James Moorhead borne as supernumerary on the list of Warrant Officers attached to different departments, is brought on the fixed establishment, with effect from the 5th November 1872, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Gransmore, deceased.

No. 1174 *of* 1873.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 298, *dated the* 23*rd October* 1873.—Granting Captain A. C. Havelock, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days leave of absence from the 27th October 1873, or date of departure, to visit Bombay, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1175 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Major E. B. Ward, of the late 48th Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th November 1873.

Surgeon Major J. C. Penny, M. D., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1873.

Surgeon Major R. Mantell, M. B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th November 1873.

Captain C. Strahan, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Topographical Survey of India,—date of arrival at Fort William, 27th October 1873.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 4th Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th November 1873.

No. 1176 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

4th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Shahzada Abdul Kassim, "Sirdar Bahadoor," to be Ressaldar Major, with effect

from the 1st May 1869, *vice* Naizoolla Khan, invalided.

No. 1177 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1178 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Mirza Ewaz Beg to be Ressaldar, *vice* J. Hawes, "Bahadoor," deceased.

Jemadar Mohumed Ubdool Kadur is appointed Ressaidar and Woordie Major, *vice* Mirza Ewaz Beg, promoted.

Duffadar Jowahir Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohumed Ubdool Kadur.

These appointment and promotions will have effect from the 12th October 1873.

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Kirpal Sing to be Jemadar from the 30th October 1873, *vice* Enayetoola Khan, dismissed.

12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Syfoola Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Nizam Allie, deceased.

Havildar Ackbur Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Syfoola Khan, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 5th October 1873.

24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Ghun Sing to be Jemadar from the 2nd August 1872, *vice* Rutton Sing, promoted by G. G. O. No. 1194 of 1872.

No. 1179 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor Joseph Mole, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab,—for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

No. 1180 *of* 1873.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

PROMOTIONS.

Rank.	Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	John O'Brien ...	Asst. Apothecary ...	June 21, 1873	Assistant Apothecary W. R. Forbes, dismissed.
Ditto ...	William Bates ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 14, 1873	Assistant Apothecary C. Connolly, deceased.
Assistant Apothecary	William Biggie ...	Apothecary ...	Sept. 1, 1873	Apothecary W. J. Rossiter, dismissed.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	Clement Bower Boodrie.	Asst. Apothecary ...	Sept. 1, 1873	Assistant Apothecary W. Biggie, promoted.
Ditto ...	Samuel Dawson ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 1, 1873	Ditto A. S. Davies, resigned.
Ditto ...	Michael Murphy ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 12, 1873	Ditto F. Rowe, resigned.
Assistant Apothecary	Joseph Piner ...	Apothecary ...	Oct. 15, 1873	Apothecary W. Mayes, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	James W. Hogan ...	Asst. Apothecary ...	Oct. 15, 1873	Assistant Apothecary J. Piner, promoted.
Assistant Apothecary	Charles Cordell ...	Apothecary ...	Nov. 11, 1873	Apothecary T. Morley, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	Joseph Hardy ...	Asst. Apothecary ..	Nov. 11, 1873	Assistant Apothecary C. Cordell, promoted.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Rank.	Names.	To rank from	In Succession to
Assistant Apothecary	Seraphim Raphael ...	April 4, 1873 ...	Assistant Apothecary W. Blower, dismissed.
Ditto ...	James Johnson ...	April 18, 1873 ...	Ditto J. T. Dean, deceased.
Ditto ...	Joseph Connolly ...	April 22, 1873 ...	Ditto J. E. Valley, seconded.
Ditto ...	John Duffey ...	May 15, 1873 ...	Ditto A. Fitzgibbon, seconded.
Ditto ...	Thomas Clemence ...	May 26, 1873 ...	Ditto J. Pollock, deceased.
Ditto ...	Richard Marriott ...	June 11, 1873 ...	Ditto T. Evans, promoted.
Ditto ...	Richard Lawrence Smyth.	June 11, 1873 ...	Ditto W. Sims, deceased.
Ditto ...	William Eates ...	June 16, 1873 ...	Ditto H. C. Hodgkins, promoted.

No. 1181 *of* 1873.—Conductor Charles Glover, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, attached to the Ferozepore Arsenal, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1182 *of* 1873.—In supersession of previous orders, carriage will be supplied at the public expense for the baggage of British soldiers on all ordinary movements according to the following scale, which will not however be made applicable

to troops actually equipped before the publication of this order :—

	Horse Artillery.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.			Garrison Artillery.	Infantry.
	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Non-Commissioned officers and drivers.		Gunners.		
					Mounted.	Dismounted.		No. of men.	No of men.
	No. of men	No of men	No of men	No of men	No. of men	No of men.	No of men		
1 Camel for every	11	5	12	5	11	5	7	6	6

Special carriage will be provided for the extra blankets authorized by G. G. O., No. 775 of 1872.

No. 1183 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Archibald Edwards Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th November 1873.

No. 706.—The orders of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, re-appointing Mr. S. Street to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor of the 1st Grade on probation, and posting him to the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, are confirmed.

No. 707.—The furlough to Europe for one year granted by the Bombay Government to Mr. A. R. Binnie, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, under Section 7(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th October 1873, is confirmed.

No. 708.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to Bengal Irrigation Branch, with effect from 6th November current.

No. 709.—Mr. J. F. Stokes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th December, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 12th November 1873.

No. 710.—The services of Mr. J. Curtin, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from 1st October 1873.

No. 711.—Mr. J. Walker, temporary Accountant, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Controller, Bengal, having been relieved by Mr. Moore on the 11th October 1873, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from that date.

The 13th November 1873.

No. 712.—Sergeant W. Lennox, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 713.—Mr. J. Conquest is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to Mysore, with effect from date of employment.

No. 714.—Baboo Nibarun Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 715.—The services of Mr. G. Humphreys, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from the 25th October 1873.

No. 716.—The following passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College have been appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified and posted as follows :—

AS APPRENTICE ENGINEERS.

To N.-W. P., Irgn. Branch.
Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins.
Baboo Bidhu Bhuson Biswas.
Baboo Preonath Ghose.
Baboo Parbutty Charn Chattopadhya.

To the Mily. Works Branch.
Mr. O. Hœrnle.
Mr. G. F. Lamb.
Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan.
Mr. A. Grant.
Mr. J. Hogan.
Mr. A. J. P. Jones.
Mr. F. G. Fox.

To Hyderabad.
Mr. A. F. Higgins.

To P. N. State Railway.
Mr. G. Humfress.

To P. Provl. Establishment.
Mr. E. Farrant.
Lalla Gungaram.
Lalla Balmokund.
Baboo Sarat Chunder Rai.

AS OVERSEERS, 3RD GRADE.

To N.-W. P., Provl. Estabt.
Jay Narain.
Nund Kishore.

To Bengal Provl. Estabt.
Mahima Chundra Gupta.
Brij Behari Lal.

To P. N. State Railway.
Bidhu Bhuson Banerjee.

To Punjab Irgn. Branch.
Dowlut Ram.
Meeran Buksh.
Bhim Chundra Sinha.
Bama Churn Banerjee.

To Indus Valley State Railway.
Jogindra Nath.

To Rohilkar (State) Railway.
Knudun Lall.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 717.—Mr. Bhagut Sing, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana, having passed the necessary examination, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st October 1873.

No. 718.—The services of the following Officers belonging to the Staff of the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, on Famine Relief Works :—

Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Captain R. J. Bond, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. G. R. Clark, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 719.—The following officers have passed the Departmental Standard Examination laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 22 :—

Mr. L H. C. Armstrong and Mr. P. de L. Lennox, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 720.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate in further extension of the leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 495 of the 28th July 1873.

No. 721.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Central Provinces to the Neemuch (State) Railway:—

Beemajee Sadoba, Overseer, 2nd Grade.
B. V. Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

The 15*th November* 1873.

No. 722.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 617 of the 25th September 1873, granting Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, and Officiating Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, five weeks' privilege leave, for "29th August," read "30th August."

No. 723.—The services of Illahi Buksh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, are dispensed with, with effect from the 31st October 1873.

No. 724.—The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointing Mr. E. H. Macvitie to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, and posting him to the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, are confirmed.

No. 725.—Mr. C. B. Target, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Canarese.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17*th November* 1873.

No. 728.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

No. 729.—The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, appointing Mr. R. H. Forrest, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and placing him in charge of the 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works, during the absence of Mr. Anderson on privilege leave, are confirmed.

No. 730.—Mr. A. D. Fox, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 12th October 1873.

No. 731.—ERRATUM.—The resignation of Baboo Byjnath Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is to have effect from the 1st October 1873 and not 1st July 1873, as stated in Notification No. 432 of 25th June last.

No. 732.—Public Works Department Notification No. 388 of the 13th July 1872, appointing Mr. C. R. Dallas to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posting him to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is cancelled.

TELEGRAPH.

The 15*th November* 1873.

No. 726.—Mr. T. Wittkügel, Chief Mechanician, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, on return from the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 218, dated 25th March 1873, is allowed five days' subsidiary leave from the 2nd to 6th October 1873 inclusive.

No. 727.—In continuation of Notification No. 669, dated the 24th October 1873, the following promotions are made in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department:—

TO ACCOUNTANT, 3RD GRADE.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, Military Works Branch.

Baboo Karanamaya Banerjee, Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Mookerjee is transferred to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th November 1873.

No. 11.—Mr. R. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 4 of the 6th August last on the evening of the 3rd instant.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Agra, the 14th November 1873.

No. 928.—Baboo Eshan Chunder Mookerjee and Pundit Bhagram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Ajmere Treasury on the forenoon of the 1st November 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Chief Commissioner.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1873.

No. 7.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Peter Henry William Brady, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, doing duty at the Presidency, for one month, from the 1st instant, under Chapter VI, Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 8.—The accumulated privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. Lawrence Graham Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, in Notification No. 4, dated 28th ultimo, is cancelled, and Mr. Hill is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for four months from the 1st September 1873.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th November 1873.

No. 103.—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Captain J. Chalmers, Barrack Master, Delhi, in Inspector General's Notification No. 94 of 13th October 1873, is cancelled. Captain Chalmers availed himself of the leave on the 30th September and returned to duty on 15th October 1873.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Fort William, the 19th November 1873.

Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, made over, and Mr. T. Kenoy, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, received over, charge of the Darjeeling Division on the afternoon of 10th November 1873.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1873.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XV of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held on Monday, the 8th December 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect two Directors in room of Messrs. R. A. Lyall and W. T. Berners, who go out by rotation.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Nov 10th, 1873			6,214	1,12,066	16,41,487
" 11th, "	4,908	6,217	5,065	1,18,150	16,41,487
" 12th, " ..	...	...	5,065	1,18,150	16,41,487
" 13th, " ...	...	164	4,908	1,18,306	16,41,487
" 14th, " ..	...	...	4,908	1 20,205	16,41 487
" 15th, " ...	...	...	4,908	1,20,205	16,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th Nov.* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lt.-Col., Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th November 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,47,164	8	9
	Rs A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,34,64,979 8 5	3,37,74,273	14	10
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	2,03,09,294 6 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,00,70,895	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,11,170	10	3
Sundries		7,55,252	2	4
TOTAL ...		8,85,58,756	9	2

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,58,40,087	11	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		44,45,807	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		20,80,255	8	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,92,59,743	14	4
Dead Stock		11,44,134	10	8
Stamps		14,629	6	6
Balances with other Banks ...		4,45,825	12	0
Sundries		72,865	8	8
Bullion		2,85,176	10	2
		4,35,88,526	8	11
	Rs A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . .	1,34,80,455 4 10	4,49,70,230	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,14,89,774 11 5			
TOTAL ...		8,85,58,756	9	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 20th November* 1873.

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
6169	L 8—84664	100	Babu Hurrish Chunder Dutt.
	" —49178	100	
6172	A 83 37583	50	Babu Roop Laul Ghose.
6175	A 80—44866	10	Babu Seetul Chunder Roy.
6180	L 8—89115	100	John G. Womack, Esq.
6181	A 91—30482	100	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs.
6182	A 89—07073	500	Jamnadas Oomed Sing.
6183	L 12—77650	20	Babu Prosono Chunder Bose.
6185	A 89—16928	500	Babu Dwarkanath Dutt.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
6162	A 50—67890 wrongly joined " —67887	10	G. I. Roseboom, Esq.
6163	L 1—14554	10	Babu Greedhur Chowdhory.
6164	L 32—25349	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.
6165	L 7—49089 wrongly joined " —49087	20	Babu Jogessur Dey.
6166	L 14—04834	20	Babu Sham Chund Bose.
	L 13—83279	20	
6167	A 96—24306	10	J. C. Reid, Esq.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6168	... L 10—93175 } wrongly joined } L 9—59695	5	... } Gunness Dass Gungaram.
	L 6—43717 } ditto ... L 5—51851	10	...
	L 1—23346 } ditto ... A 98—05586	10	...
6170	... L 12—14173	20	... } Messrs. Gladstone, Wylie & Co.
	„ —23007	20	...
6171	... L 1—78216	10	... } Captain G. F. Blowers.
	A 69—70504	10	...
6173	... L 33—06425	10	... } Mrs. Clara Leech.
	„ —13473	10	...
6174	... L 8—56971	100	... Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty.
6176	... A 92—46275 } wrongly joined } „ —46276	50	... Babu Madhub Chunder Dey.
6177	... L 1—43759	10	... Babu Prankisto Sadkhaw.
6184	... „ —06661 } wrongly joined } „ —06660	10	... Babu Sreenath Ghose.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th November 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
150	... B 36—95251	5	... } Subbraya Davai, Tanjore.
	B 31—96264	10	...
	B 33—58015	100	...
152	... B 30—70946	20	... M. Chinnakasavaloo Naidu, Cuddapah.
159	... B 36—22198 } wrongly joined } „ —22194	5	... S. Govinda Rao, No. 6, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.
161	... B 30—74672	20	... Mr. R. L. Hagan, Agent, Neilgherry Bakery, Coonoor.
165	... B 33—47079 } wrongly joined } „ —42429	100	... { C. Venkatasooboo Chetty, Cashier, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
164	... B 32—16876 } ditto } „ —16879	50	... N. Abdool Kader Saib of Vaniembady.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th November 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 10—39963	... 100	... } Mahomed Hifzul Kabir, of Dámoh.
„ —39964	... 100	...
„ —39965	... 100	...

NAGPORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th November 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
166	... E 6—63428	10	... Baboo Deena Nath Paul, Punjab Railway Audit Office, Lahore.
167	... E 6—48599	10	... Dhanna Mal, Officiating Native Doctor, Civil Dispensary, Delhi.
	Erratum.		
159	... E 4—29378	50	... Mr. H. B. Blake, Police Inspector, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
162	... E 6—13985	10	... Deen Mohamed, Meat Agent, Meerut.
163	... E 6—02942	10	... Mr. N. A. Singer, P. N. S. Railway, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th November 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 4—10026	... 100	... } Mr. Thos. W. Bourne, C. E., Wurroree, C. P.
„ —10028	... 100	...
„ —10029	... 100	...
„ —10030	... 100	...
„ —10031	... 100	...
„ —10032	... 100	...
„ —10033	... 100	...

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th November 1873.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No 1873-74.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
92	... C 86—11897	..	100	... Mr. William Howard, Inspector, Bombay Municipality.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1873-74.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	Name of Claimant.
A 20	... C 85—29259 / „ —29260	wrongly joined	50	... Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq., Khoja Molla, Bombay.
A 23	... C 80—48652 / „ —15677	ditto ...	100	... Treasury Officer, Ludianah.
A 24	... C 85—15161 / „ —15162	ditto ...	50	... C. Bedford, Esq., Station Master, Khandwah.
A 25	... „ —06983 / „ —06982	ditto ...	50	... Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee, Bombay.
86	... C 78—49935	...	20	... Anunta Gopal, Jambleker Sirsi, North Canara.
	C 89—46048	...	10	...
91	... C 78—26223	...	20	... Goolabchund Khemchund, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 12th November* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEMORANDUM.

Simla, the 25th October 1873.

Relating to the treatment of covers destined for the Governor General's Camp during His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed tour.

No. 4234.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Simla on or about Tuesday, 11th November, for Agra, whence, after a halt of eleven days, he will visit Bhurtpore, Deeg, Muttra, Shekoabad, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Allahabad, arriving at Calcutta on the 10th December.

2. All covers intended for delivery in the Governor General's Camp should be directed to "The Governor General's Camp." Such covers will be transmitted direct to the Camp, but all other covers bearing the name of any Post Town will be forwarded according to their addresses.

3. Public Departments attached to the Government of India, local Governments and Administrations, and others, are requested to note this rule in view to the correct direction of correspondence intended for the Governor General's Camp.

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1873.

No. 8.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. G. E. Walker has been appointed from 28th May 1873 to officiate as Inspector, 3rd or Hyderabad Division.

Mr. P. T. Raja Rao Pillay has been appointed from 15th June to 4th July 1873 to officiate as Supernumerary Inspector attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Mr. T. W. Hill, Inspecting Post Master, 3rd or Hyderabad Division, has been appointed from 5th to 25th July 1873 to officiate as Supernumerary Inspector attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Mr. P. T. Raja Rao Pillay has been appointed from 26th July 1873 to officiate as Supernumerary Inspector attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Mr. W. G. Wright has been appointed from 26th July to 16th September 1873 to officiate as Inspector, 8th or Calicut Division.

HUGH A. BROWN,
Pl. Asst. to the Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 21st November 1873.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Dacca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th instant.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 24th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 15th November 1873.

Anderson, Miss L. V.
Banerjee and Co., S. M.
Beatie, Z. M.
Berry, W.
Brown and Co.
Castello, Mrs. P.
Creais, Mrs. J.
Cuttewaite, W. T.
Davis, Mrs. J.
Daniel, C.
Dass and Co., R. C.
Dey, R. C.
DeSouza, Mrs. C.
Dollman, C.
Glege, A. H.
Hamerdanger, Mrs.
Hamilton, R.
Hayes, B. D.
Henriques, Mrs R.
Houghton, H. L.
Holmes, Mrs. R.
Hony. Secy., Strangers' Friend Society.
Jowahir Sing.
Kelby, G. C.
Law, C.
Leisk, Miss A. S.
Lord, A.
Maje, Mrs. J.
Moriatz, M. D.
Mohesh Chunder Roy.
Nelson, Mrs. L.
Palmer, Mrs.
Pembroke, Miss M. M. C. P.
Philips, M.
Piercy, W.
Price and Co., G.
Rhoades, A. H.
Runciman, A.
Scully, D.
Sevestre, A. A.
Smith and Co.
St. Quinton, G. H.
Stirling, J. B.
Throner, J.
Ulmilue and Co.
Valentie, Madame.
Ward, W. E.
Watkins, C. D.
Wynch, Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Arons, H.
Cetti, J.
Gartside, R.
Holme, H. F.
Hudson, G. B.
H. B.
Jeffreys, A.
Leggett, Mr.
Macfarlane, J.
Smits, W. H.

Registered Letters.

Akramooddin.
Captain Relchreuson.
Chooney Beebee
Gobindo Chunder Haldar.
Juggonauth Deb.
Kasublall Surcar.
Kulloo Mull.
Lady Sydney Inveruric.
Maharwulla.
Moonshee Afsoleeuddeen.
Nacooda Ismael.
Roorah.
Shaik Hussenooddin.
Superintendent of Government School of Industry.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Francis Housman.

Parties having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Housman, late Recorder of Rangoon, British Burma, are requested to send the same to the undersigned without delay.

J. V. DOUGLAS DE WET,
Attorney for Helen Agnes Housman, Administratrix to the Estate.

RANGOON,
The 8th November 1873.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 11220 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Sreenath Mookerjee and last endorsed to Government for purpose of renewal, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala.

AMBALA TRY.,
The 8th Nov. 1873.

T. ROBERTS, *Asst. Comr., in charge of Try., Ambala.*

Lost.

Interest Warrant, No. 040694, for Rs. 28, issued in my name for the 6½ on Note No. 15954 of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,400.

RAMCHUNDER CHATTERJEE.

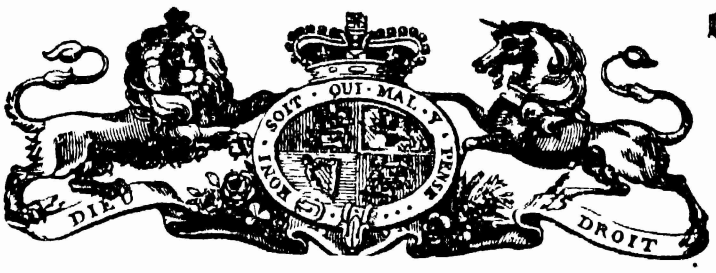
The 21st Nov. 1873.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 153 of the 5 per cent. of 1856-57, for Rs. 1,200, originally standing in the name of Soshebhoosun Sadokha and last endorsed to Rajkristo Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAJKRISTO DOSS,
225, *Old China Bazar.*

No. 47 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF BENGAL BETWEEN CHITTAGONG AND CACHAR, EMBRACING PORTIONS OF HILL TIPPERAH AND THE LUSHAI AND NORTH CHITTAGONG HILLS.

No. $\frac{F}{408}$, dated Simla, the 15th July 1873.

From—Colonel H. L. THUILLIER, C. S. I., Surveyor General of India,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, conveyed to me in the correspondence received under cover of your office endorsements marginally noted, directing the completion of the exploration and survey of the eastern frontier of Bengal between Chittagong and Cachar, and embracing portions of Hill Tipperah and the Lushai and North Chittagong Hills, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the reports, as per margin, by Captain W. F. Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey, employed in the Tipperah and Lushai Hills, and by Gordon H. Cooke, Esquire, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, employed in the North Chittagong Hill Tracts.

No. 557, dated 9th September 1872.
No. 787, dated 14th December 1872.

No. 199, dated 17th May 1873, by Captain Badgley.
No. 86 A, dated 27th June 1873, by G. H. Cooke, Esq.

2. Captain Badgley, assisted by Mr. A. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, after some detention in making the necessary arrangements for an expedition of such a peculiar character, entered Hill Tipperah from the Sylhet side on the 19th of December, with the object of laying down as much of the interior of the Rajah of Tipperah's territory, left unexplored by the old survey party under the late Mr. O'Donell, as could be effected, together with the north-east corner of the Chittagong Hill District, down as far as Demágiri southwards, and the Lushai country between Hill Tipperah to the west, "Peak Z" to the east, a well known and conspicuous hill previously fixed and determined, and the completed surveys of the previous season to the north and south, with the special view of a correct definition and demarcation between Hill Tipperah and the Lushai country, by the exploration of the Jampui and Hachik ranges of low hills.

3. By the programme sketched out and sufficiently detailed in Captain Badgley's narrative, the triangulation was carried across the abovenamed ranges of hills down to "Sirthe," a point about twenty miles north of Demágiri on the Kurnafulee river in the Chittagong Hills previously well determined, and from thence the return route was made across the Lushai Hills to "Peak Z," Jalnacharra, and the Chaturchura Hill in South Cachar.

4. In this manner, and under the instructions given for the conduct of the operations founded on the experience of the former seasons in similar ground, an area of about 2,432 square miles of triangulation, and 3,587 square miles of reconnaissance with the plane table, has been accomplished on a scale of 4 miles to the inch, exclusive of necessary overlap survey on the work of the previous season, amounting to about 500 square miles.

5. This area, explored and mapped, fills a large blank extending from the Atarmura range in Hill Tipperah (longitude 91° 48′) to the Chal Fil range (longitude 93°), and from "Sirthe," a depôt station in latitude 23° 12′ to the Chaturchura Hill, latitude 24° 15′. It contains the head waters of the "Dolai," "Manu," "Deo," "Lungai," "Pakwa," "Gutar," and "Sonai" streams, which flow northwards into the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, the "Gumti" stream which flowing westwards passes into the plains near the station of Comillah, and of several feeders of the Kurnafulee river draining southwards into the Chittagong district.

6. By the combined operations of the north and south column parties of the past season, and the work now executed by Captain Badgley, we have the means of checking certain places which were doubtful on the maps previously published. The position of "Bepari Bazar," on the Dallesar river, west of, and just below the well known "Peak Z," which has for a long time been the cause of considerable doubt and embarrassment in reconciling conflicting authorities, has now been well determined, and is sufficiently proved that the value assigned to it by Major Macdonald, marked on the map "approximate," is considerably out of its proper place, because he did not visit it from his southern exploration, and merely fixed it by approximation derived from information, whereas Captain Badgley having visited the spot and sufficiently proved his route by careful comparisons and observations, which are wanting in Major Macdonald's results, I have no further doubt whatever of the value now assigned to it on the present compilation map.

7. The elevations of the principal ranges crossed by Captain Badgley will be furnished on his final map, and after the completion of the computations for his season's triangulation, which must take time to work out. The present report is merely preliminary.

8. Captain Badgley was well supported throughout by Mr. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, who performed the share of work allotted to him, both triangulation and topography, with great zeal and success.

9. Mr. Gordon Cooke's party started from Demágiri on the Kurnafulee river in the North Chittagong Hills on the 3rd December, and worked southwards along the "Oheepoom" and "Saichul" ranges to the hill of "Keokradong" on the Arracan frontier, about ten miles south-east of the frontier guard station of Polytai. He was quite unassisted, as the native sub-surveyor who started with him was found unfit for the arduous nature of the duties and personal risk required on this frontier, and he was able to accomplish little or nothing, having to be left behind at Demágiri.

10. The area triangulated and mapped by Mr. Cooke covers about 1,500 square miles, and forms a good connection with both Captain Badgley's work of the present season, as well as with the old survey of the North Chittagong Hill District by the late Mr. O'Donell, and with the survey by Major Macdonald of the previous season. It is drained by the "Tui-Chong" and "Thega-khal" streams. The former (Tui-Chong) flowing between the "Kansa-tong" and "Oheepoom" ranges, the head waters or source being in latitude 22°, immediately below the hill of "Keokradong" (north), where the ranges unite; and the latter (Thega-khal) flowing between the Oheepoom and Saichul ranges, having its source near the "Wey-boong-tong" hill station, at which point the Oheepoom range connects with the Saichul range.

11. The combined area mapped by Captain Badgley, Mr. Chennell, and Mr. Cooke covers about 5,087 square miles, and the secondary triangulation carried on from the north and from the south in previous seasons has been satisfactorily connected, so as to give a good basis to the whole of the topography laid down. The whole of this country was a perfect *terra incognita* hitherto; fully three-fourths of the area visited by Captain Badgley and Mr. Chennell in Hill Tipperah, and on the western border of the Lushai hills, is altogether uninhabited, and the same may be said of all the ground visited by Mr. Cooke.

12. Very interesting and full descriptions of the country and its climate, together with notes on the most suitable positions for frontier posts, are given in Captain Badgley's and Mr. Cooke's reports, to which attention is invited.

13. Both the survey parties have had to penetrate through very dense jungle, and often to cut their way step by step, and on several occasions suffered severely from want of food and water when they failed to reach the depôts of food placed at certain points at considerable expense and with great difficulty, by the civil authorities; and it is due solely to the energy and fertility of resource displayed by Captain Badgley in his more difficult task, and by Mr. Cooke in his comparatively easier sphere, that the season's operations on the frontier have terminated so successfully and happily. From Captain Badgley's report it appears that Sukpilál's guides did all in their power to mislead the party when they could, and the Chief, although passive, was not deemed very friendly at any time.

14. The Commissioners of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions rendered all possible aid to the respective surveys, and this department is much indebted to those officers for the prompt measures adopted to provide for the wants of the survey establishments and for the courtesy and promptitude with which information relating to the progress of Captain Badgley and Mr. Cooke, when they were beyond the reach of postal communication, was rendered to this office.

15. Captain Badgley was accompanied by Mr. Power, the Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, and I am much indebted to this officer for the valuable assistance he rendered, and which Captain Badgley fully acknowledges. Mr. Cooke also received ready and cordial aid from Captain Lewin, Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, from Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Superintendent of Police, Rungamuttea, and from Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, Sungoo Sub-division, and for which my best thanks are tendered.

16. But the main success of the whole expedition must be attributed to the admirable measures taken by the Government of Bengal and to the energetic action insisted on by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and so ably carried out in every emergency which arose during the conduct of these survey operations on the Eastern Frontier, and I have gratefully to express my sense of the very efficient and thorough manner in which I have been supported in securing aid and co-operation from local officials for these survey parties under very exceptional circumstances by the Bengal Government. The personal interest evinced by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the success of the survey operations was most cheering to all concerned, and I trust the results obtained will be found fully satisfactory both to the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.

17. During the past two seasons, 1871-72 and 1872-73, the whole Eastern Frontier extending from Cachar on the north, or from latitude 25° to the frontier of British Burmah in latitude 22°, a direct distance of 206 miles, and representing a total area of 11,587 square miles of the most difficult and inhospitable hilly country, has been geographically mapped on the scale of 4 miles to the inch, based on triangulation depending on the operations of the great triangulation of India. These materials will now enable me, I hope, to complete an entirely new map of the whole frontier, on which my establishment is actively engaged at present. This compilation will soon be available for the Government to decide on the actual line of boundary which it may be pleased to adopt on this frontier between Munnipur and Arracan.

18. In conclusion, I beg to bring prominently to the notice of Government that this is the second year during which Captain Badgley and Mr. G. H. Cooke have rendered excellent service* on these difficult frontier exploratory surveys, and they have both had to undergo exposure and hardships of no ordinary kind. They have suffered greatly from the incessant fatigue and exposure which they have had to undergo in traversing such inhospitable and hitherto untrodden ground, their labors well deserve therefore recognition on the part of the Government of India; they are both officers of known ability, conspicuous for their zeal, energy, and professional attainments, and what has been achieved will, I am satisfied, uphold the character and prestige of the Survey Department in whatever operations they undertake, or in whatever description of country they are employed.

* *Vide* No. $\frac{F.}{160}$, dated 22nd June 1872, paras. 17 and 10.

19. The following maps are attached to illustrate this report :—

(1.) Captain Badgley's "preliminary map of the Tipperah and Lushai Hills." Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.*

(2.) Mr. Cooke's preliminary map of a portion of the hill tracts. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.*

(3.) Compilation of a portion of the Eastern Frontier of Bengal to illustrate the combined results of the survey operations and explorations in the Lushai and Tipperah Hills, South Cachar, North Chittagong Hills, and Munnipur Frontier, during seasons 1871-72 and 1872-73. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch. Colored, to show the area accomplished each season.*

(4.) Ditto ditto uncolored.

20. I beg to recommend that the reports of these explorations and successful attainment of entirely new geographical materials of a highly interesting and important frontier of the British possessions in India, be published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette.

21. A copy of the entire report has been furnished for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE HILL TIPPERAH, NORTH CHITTAGONG AND LUSHAI HILLS, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PARTY, FOR THE FIELD SEASON OF 1872-73.

No. 199, dated Shillong, the 17th May 1873.

From—Captain W. F. BADGLEY, Offg. Depy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, No. 6 Topographical Party,
To—Colonel H. L. THUILLIER, C. S. I., Surveyor General of India.

I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the small party under my charge, detached from No. 6 party for the survey of parts of the Hill Tipperah, North Chittagong and the Lushai Hills.

2. *Strength of Party.*—The party was as follows :—

Captain W. F. Badgley, B. S. C., Deputy Superintendent in charge; Mr. A. W. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade; Moung Hay, Sub-Surveyor, 3rd grade.

3. *Plan of operations.*—The work proposed to be done by the party was the survey of as much as they could finish of the unsurveyed interior of Hill Tipperah, the north-east corner of Chittagong to near Demágiri southwards, and the Lushai country between Hill Tipperah to the west, Peak Z to the east, and the finished surveys of the previous field season to the north and south; and besides, with a view to a correct demarcation of the boundary between Hill Tipperah and the Lushai country, to furnish a special report on the Jampui and Hachik ranges. In consultation with Mr. Abercrombie, the Commissioner of Dacca, a plan of operations was drawn up, which met with approval both by yourself and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, by which the work was distributed as follows:—Mr. Chennell to fill in the gap in Hill Tipperah, clearing stations and plane-tabling southwards, from South Sylhet to North Chittagong, and then to return triangulating. Captain Badgley to visit the Jampui and Hachik ranges, carrying the triangulation across them, to work southwards to Sirthe, twenty miles north of Demágiri, and then from thence to cross the Lushai Hills to Peak Z and Jalnacharra in South Cachar. In this way it was hoped to sketch in the whole gap of unsurveyed country above detailed, and also to cover it with a series of trigonometrical points for the after-verification of the sketch maps, in doing both of which the party has been very successful. Depôts for the storing of provisions for the party were to be formed on the Deo river at Sardeng, at Sirthe, and at Bepari Bazar.

4. *Party breaking ground.*—The party left Shillong on the 16th of November, and marching by Sylhet to Koilashur on the frontier of Hill Tipperah, after some little delay, on account of provisions and coolies to carry them, began work, Mr. Chennell on the 5th, and Captain Badgley on the 19th of December.

5. *Plan of triangulation.*—From the side Batchia to Komanatah of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, eastern frontier series, the triangulation was to be extended south and southeastwards to meet the triangulation of former surveys in Chittagong, tertiary points being observed to as far eastward as could be from the Hachik range, beyond which the secondary triangulation could not be carried, for which fortunately there was no absolute necessity, as there were several correctly fixed and prominent points in and round this part which were quite sufficient for plane-table work, with the addition of those to be observed from the Hachik stations.

6. *Exertions of Members of the Party.*—After finishing the arrangements for the equipment of the several detached parties into which No. 6 was broken up, that is, to the Naga Hills, Garo Hills, and his own detachment to the Lushai Hills, and after making over the office to Major Austen on the 12th November, Captain Badgley marched to Sylhet to meet the Commissioner of Dacca, and then on to Koilashur, arriving on the 3rd December. Here Mr. Power was making arrangements for storing a godown in the interior on the Deo river, and as soon as it was thought there would be sufficient stores at that depôt for Captain

* Not printed.

Badgley's party on its arrival, he went to the Komanatah and Sipir Hills, which he cleared and marked with signals, and from the latter through the Deo depôt to the Jampui and Hachik ranges, the whole length of each of which he marched over, and on them cleared and marked five stations. During this time stores were being carried further up the Deo, and on to the southern end of the Jampui range, from which, when sufficient had been collected for the southern march with Mr. Power, he left for the Chittagong depôt at Sirthe. Thence, after a few days' rest, he crossed to the Hachik range, and then on to Bepari Bazar and Peak Z, and thence *viâ* Jalnacharra to the Chaturchura ridge, having finished which, he marched into Cachar on the 10th April, and arrived at recess quarters at Shillong on the 19th April. Captain Badgley cleared seven and observed at five stations, and completed about 807 square miles of triangulation and 2,574 miles of topography.

7. Mr. Chennell left Koilashur on the 5th December for Komulpoor, where he was delayed about a week engaging coolies and taking in supplies for his trip to the Lonktharai range; he cleared and marked the peaks Batchia, Sim Basia, and Feing Pui; reconnoitred the ridge southwards to its termination, and returned to Koilashur on the 28th. He left the following day for the Sakkan-klang range, selected and cleared two stations, and marched westwards to Sardeng, cleared a station there, and *en route* the intermediate points Kohoisib X and South Lonktharai. At Sardeng Mr. Chennell having got fresh supplies started for the Dolajeri ridge, on which he put up a mark and returned, observing to South Sylhet on the 1st April, and arrived at recess quarters, Shillong, on the 9th April. Mr. Chennell cleared ten and observed at thirteen stations, and completed about 2,117 square miles of triangulation and 1,513 square miles of topography.

8. Moung Hay, Sub-Surveyor, a very promising young fellow, accompanied Captain Badgley to study surveying practically and to keep the ration accounts, for which purpose also the Jemadar of the party went with Mr. Chennell.

9. Mr. Power, the Political Agent at Hill Tipperah, accompanied Captain Badgley, taking charge of the commissariat for the party and its carriage; and the department owes him much for his active assistance and thorough management, without which the undertaking could not have been carried through. It was by his exertions that a sufficient number of the Kuki coolies who were employed to carry provisions for the party through these uninhabited or unfriendly tracts were kept to their work, and he had the storing of the depôts on the Deo, which formed the basis of the provisioning arrangements. The depôts on the Deo were supplied from Sylhet and Dacca, the others at Sardeng and Sirthe stored from Chittagong, and that at Bepari Bazar from Cachar; in these provisions were collected for the party for the season, an expensive arrangement, necessitated by the desolateness of the greater part of the country, and because the Lushais in the inhabited part could not be depended on for supplies.

10. *Remarks on the country triangulated.*—The hills running in parallel ridges, it was easy to lay down a plan of triangulation, and but little difficulty was found in selecting peaks on the ridges which answered the plan. Three points, Komanatah, Sipir, and Jampui, were cleared or nearly cleared for us by Kukis sent in advance, all other points by the surveyors' parties (Captain Badgley and Mr. Chennell having each twelve khalasees and thirty Khasia coolies) and as many Kukis as happened to be in camp at the time. On the Chittagong side poles were put up for us at Kuchet, Koteer, and Gopasuri; but these did not come into the triangulation. Mr. Chennell found no points cleared for him in his part of the work, except those already mentioned, but he met a party who had travelled down the Lonktharai ridge, after he himself had cleared what points he wanted, who had at short intervals along it fastened slips of wood, about ten inches by two, with the word "mark" on them, to the tops of the most convenient trees for climbing up. Till January, the weather was favorable for triangulation; it afterwards became so misty as no heliotropes could be employed as to make the accurate intersection of the signals,—a matter of difficulty, and very trying to the eyes of the observer.

11. *Duration of the field season.*—The party left Shillong on the 16th November and returned on the 9th and 19th April.

12. *Cost.*—The cost of the party for the field season from November to April is about Rs. 14,940; this, however, does not include expenses on account of provisions and their carriage. The country in which the work lay being uninhabited, or inhabited by Lushais on whom we could not depend for assistance of any sort, our provisions and those for our military guards had to be carried with us throughout, thereby necessitating the employment of a large number of Kuki coolies at a great but unavoidable expense. These, with the guards, military and police, boatmen, overseers, provisions and other incidental expenses, will amount at a guess to about Rs. 25,000.

13. *Total area surveyed.*—The triangulation amounts to 2,432 square miles, and the topography to about 3,587, exclusive of overlap, which is 500 square miles.

14. *Health of the Party.*—Though two men died of jungle fever, the health of the party was generally good during the season, but unfortunately just at the close cholera had begun to show itself in the plains, and I am sorry to say that the Khassias, who appear to be peculiarly liable to this disease, lost six of their number on the day they reached their hills. I had sent them unladen from Jalnacharra, carrying the baggage by boat, and had warned them against eating certain things and drinking too much; but precautions did not avail, seven were taken, and one only recovered; most of the cases were fatal in three hours. The Europeans of the party all suffered from disagreeable ulcers on the legs, like Delhi boils, which broke out after the first rains, which set in about the middle of March, and were probably caused by impurities in the water, the products of decaying vegetation washed into the streams by the rain.

15. *Supplementary Report.*—As soon as the computations and mapping of the surveys in the field have been finished, an accurate report of the areas and other points which are

approximately entered or omitted in this report will be furnished. I have thought it better to make this report as full as can be, sending it, as you desire, out of the regular course, which would detain it till October next, as much of it refers to matters which Government would probably wish to decide on at once.

16. *Description of the country hills.*—The country surveyed is crossed by parallel ridges running north and south, which increase in height from west to east, gradually narrowing the valleys between them, till from a broad flat swamp of some seven miles wide between Atarmura and Batchia the ends of the spur ranges form cliffs on the sides of the Dallesar under Durklang, the peak Z ridge. These ranges also increase in height southwards from the plains of Sylhet, and northwards from the Chittagong District, till they reach their highest near the water-shed line of the rivers, running north and south, a line which west of the Ainkung makes an irregular zig-zag between 23° 30′ and 23° 45′, not marked by any east and west cross-line range, but merely by the level of the valleys, like the level of the ridges, being a little higher than to north and south. The ranges do not join to make continuous lines from one district to the other, but lose themselves at the water-shed, the ends of the northern ranges coming in between the ends of those from the south. The hills are narrow ridges, sometimes so narrow at top as to be only knife-edged rocks dangerous to walk along, covered with forest, thinner along the edges of the ridges and spurs, and close and tangled, and often impenetrable in the ravines and the valleys, which from the hills appear as undulating plains, into which the sides of the ranges dip abruptly, are puzzling net-works of ridges of very little height, the main lines of which run in the same north and south direction as the high hills, and which are joined like them, where they do join, by low saddles not to be distinguished from their little valleys between. These tilas are higher, steeper, and more irregularly disposed near the water-sheds, becoming low, long ridges as they recede from it, and disappearing—that is, those to the north—in the swamps of South Sylhet.

17. *Rivers.*—The western rivers I will leave to Mr. Chennell to describe. The Deo is navigable for ten-maund boats all through the year to latitude 24°. The Lungai, a clear stream with a sandy bed and good current, where I crossed it at the same latitude, had an average depth of 18 inches, and would therefore hardly be navigable so far. This stream runs directly northwards through Sylhet to the Kuseara. The other streams to the east of the Hachik range pass through Cachar to the Barak. The first of these is the "Pakwa;" this is probably navigable for canoes to 23° 53′ till December. Some Lushais sent out to meet me on the Hachik, came by boat from Cachar to nearly this latitude. The next, the "Gutar," where I saw it under Raiek-klang, had a rocky bed, and was quite a small stream at that season, but I am told is navigable for eight miles from its mouth. Both the streams run north, the first between the Hachik and Ainkung, and the other between the Ainkung and Rulpui, and fall into the Dallesar. This large stream, which comes from the south in the Howlong country, runs northward between the Rulpui and Durklang ranges, bends slightly to the west to receive the Gutar and Pakwa, and then passing through South Cachar falls into the Barak. It is not navigable much above Bepari Bazar (latitude 23° 52′) on account of falls and rapids, but so far for small boats of 10 maunds throughout the year. About Bepari Bazar it is deep, narrow, and slow, running through dark pools with high rocks or steep banks on either side; further down, the hills receding further from the river, it gains in breadth, the bottom is sandy, and the banks are more open, but throughout its course are steep and not less than thirty feet high, (as is the case with all these rivers) to which or above which the stream rises during the rains, while in the dryer months it is fordable in many places along its entire course. The Sonai, which I have not seen, is not, I am told, navigable beyond Lushai Hat, about latitude 23° 55′. The Tulenpui, called in late maps the Sajjak, falls into the Kurnafulee above Demágiri, and is navigable probably to where the Mar falls into it, latitude 23° 15′; all these streams are much obstructed by snags, which collecting cause banks and rapids, which make the navigation difficult by day and impossible by night. The Dallesar again is almost spoiled for traffic in the dry months by rapids near Kuchila.

18. *Mr. Chennell's notes.*—The following is Mr. Chennell's report of the country he visited, which lay between the Jampui and Atarmura ranges and latitudes 23° 25′ and 24° 10′:—

"The whole of the area is quite uninhabited and densely covered with high forest and "bamboo jungle, with entanglements of thorny scrub, canes, creepers, and nettle, through "which it is impossible to force a passage without much cutting and clearing, excepting along "the regularly used tracks of wild elephants, which are numerous and afford great facilities "for moving about the country, which otherwise would be almost impenetrable.

"*Village sites.*—I have met with many sites of old villages on the higher positions and "summits of the ridges indicated by broken pieces of pottery and rough slates erect and pros-"trate, which leads one to suppose that the country was once fairly populated; these sites are "now overgrown with high grass, bamboo, and forest trees, among which a few mango and "lemon are still to be seen.

"*Hill ranges.*—The principal hill ranges beginning from the east are the Jampui, Sakkan-"klang, Lonktharai, and Atarmura, presenting remarkably straight lines north of latitude "23° 40′; while south of it they are, generally speaking, more broken and irregular; these ranges, "without exception, continue from Chittagong in the south, running in a northerly direction, "almost parallel into the plains of Sylhet, where they gradually disappear. Numerous peaks "stand out above the general level, the most conspicuous being the Jampui, Sakkan, Kohoisib, "and Klang-bong-sib; the three former have been selected as stations of observation, and "command an extensive view of the country. From Kohoisib, the most southerly, the plains of "Sylhet and peaks far away into Lushai are distinctly visible on a clear day. Klang-bong is "said by the Kukis to be the abode of the Great Bong, the evil spirit of the forest, whose

"displeasure the ancient inhabitants had incurred, and were turned by him into wild animals, "thus accounting for their numbers in the forest. The northern portions of the valleys be-"tween these ranges are for the most part flat, swampy, and covered with rank vegetation, "while to the south they are a wild and broken character, intersected by an infinity of deep-cut "ravines and low, intricate, narrow-topped ridges.

"*Rivers.*—The drainage of the northern half of the country is effected through the "Manu and its tributaries, the Deo and Dolai. The Manu takes its rise from the Kohoisib "peak of the Sakkan-klang range, and for some distance passes through various narrow "gorges with escarpments of naked rock rising often 100 feet and more, and cutting into deep "and clear pools swarming with fish; as it descends into the more level country, it becomes a "broad sluggish stream, with a tortuous course, sandy bed, and low banks, covered with high "coarse grass, clustered here and there with wild plantains and dwarf palms, which furnished "a very pleasing sight; its course is north, until it reaches the Sylhet plains, when it changes "to north-west.

"The Deo has its rise on the Jampui range, 12 miles south of the Betleing Sib peak; it "continues on a northerly course for nearly 30 miles, makes a detour to the west, cuts "through the Sakkan-klang range of hills, and joins the Manu 10 miles north-west of the "G. T. station of Komanatah. The Dolai has its rise on the Dolajeri ridge, from which it is "named, runs due north for nearly 50 miles, and joins the Manu near the village of Kudam-"hata in the plains of Sylhet. These rivers are all navigable up to latitude 24° 0′ for small "boats carrying about ten maunds (a couple of feet of water being sufficient to float them), and "are also utilised by the people of Sylhet during the rains, when they become roaring torrents for "floating down bamboos, thatching grass, and timber for boat-building purposes. The country "to the south is drained by the Keslong and its affluent, the Miani, which flow southwards to "Chittagong, and the Gumti, so called after the junction of its two main feeders, the Sima and "the Rima, the former taking its rise on the Atarmura, and the latter on the Lonktharai "range. The Gumti flows in a south-westerly direction for 20 miles, and then swerves "round due west, cutting through the Atarmura range of hills, where it passes over a succes-"sion of rapids and falls, the most noteworthy being those at Doomra, the site of the ancient "capital of Tipperah; here it becomes a considerable stream with a large volume of water, and "navigable for boats of a large size.

"*Rainfall and climate.*—The rainfall here must be very great, as during March it "rained almost every day, while out of the belt of hill and forest in the plains of Sylhet, "where the average for the district is given at 120 inches, there were but a few occasional "showers. The climate was very pleasant throughout, a couple of blankets being very accept-"able at nights. As a rule, it is much colder in the valleys than on the high ridges, owing, "I fancy, to the dense foliage, through which the sun seldom penetrates, and heavy fogs which "settle down after nightfall, from which the ridges are quite free. I found a marked change on "returning to the open plains in April, there being, I should say, a difference of at least 10 "degrees in temperature.

"*Water.*—Water, which is to be had in abundance in the valleys, is very scarce on the ridges. "One occasionally meets with a clear spring oozing out of the side of the hill, but, generally "speaking, water is only to be found in small stagnant pools choked with decayed vegetation.

"*Salt springs.*—There are several saline springs in the valleys, round which are spaces "trampled down and kept clear of vegetation by wild elephants, bison, and deer, which fre-"quent them in great numbers to drink the water.

"*Wild animals*—Of the wild animals, elephants and bison are the most numerous; tigers, "bears, samber, and hog-deer are also to be found, and I have met with frequent traces of "rhinoceros, but never came across one. Of the monkey tribe, there are the "huluk," or black, "tailless, howling monkey, the grey and common brown monkey. Of the lesser animals, a black "squirrel with long velvetty hair, measuring more than forty inches from nose to tip of tail, "hedgehogs, and land turtles, some of enormous size.

"*Game and other birds.*—Of game birds, there are the argus and kalidge pheasant, wood "and green pigeon, and jungle fowl in abundance. Three distinct species of the horn-bill are "to be met with, as also a variety of singing birds, and birds of beautiful plumage.

"*Serpents and insects.*—Four huge pythons, the longest measuring 18 feet, were killed "and eaten by the Kukis. Mosquitoes, ticks, leeches, and a large fly, called the *das*, are the "curse of the forest, making it almost untenable after the first few showers of rain. The coolies "from want of *proper* clothing suffered considerably from them, and were only too glad, when "the work was completed, to get out of the country."

19. *Botanical.*—The entire country, except where cultivated by Lushais, is covered with forests of timber and bamboos, with undergrowth of canes and thorny plants, which tangle into impassable belts in low and swampy places, which are the favorite cover of the larger game during the winter, when they desert the hills for want of water, to return when the rains have well set in. Of timber trees and bamboos there are many varieties, of which it is useless attempting to give a list, as doubtless the district officers of Sylhet and Cachar could furnish much better ones. Nearly all the hills west of the Ainkung and Hachik ranges are below the limit of bamboos, but there are one or two points above the line, and the tops of all the ranges to the east are so, where my men were often put to shifts to carry their water for want of bamboo "chongas," the best substitute being a water-proof sheet tied in a bag. The timber floated down during the rains is mostly used for boat-building, for which it is excellent. On deserted village sites we found lemons, with abundance of fruit of a large size, one which I measured being 5½ inches long by 13 round. In the low ground there is a harmless looking plant with large green leaves, the edges of which give a burning nettle-like sting, which lasts for two days, and is felt even on the fourth, if the part

be rubbed. Water makes it worse, and nothing tried alleviated it. There are several roots to be found in the jungles, and the shoots of a species of cane and a small palm; the inside of the plantain flowers are good for food; it was on these that the Kuki coolies subsisted when they deserted. Mr. Power has written of our difficulties with these people, whom it was impossible to keep if they would not stay. Money was no inducement, and no amount of vigilance could keep men who brought nothing with them but the cloth on their backs.

20. *Marching.*—Although there are elephant tracks along every ridge, both large and small, still travelling is most difficult, even in the easiest, the north and south, directions, till once the path has been well cleared and marked, when it becomes a mere matter of muscle and daylight. It took me three marching days from Jalnacharra to a point between the Chaturchura and Hachik hills, a distance in straight lines of about fourteen miles; but having seen the path, and avoiding our blunders in going out, we returned in one day; this, however, was a most difficult bit among the low "tilas" between the two ranges. Six miles, as the crow flies, is the average which can be done on any unexplored line and in the most favorable places that are along the ridges. In marching from the southern end of the Jampui to Sirthe, we took this rate to calculate the length of our journey, and having some heavy clearing to do in one or two places, we did less. We had only seven days' provisions and no guides, as no one had lived in the country for more than a generation, and I had to pioneer the party across. No view could be got without clearing or climbing; every spur had its misleading path; the ridge itself zig-zagged in many places in a very confusing way, and a site for the camp had to be selected wherever there seemed a chance of finding water while daylight lasted to search for it. On the morning the provisions were finished, we reached Sirthe, and found nothing there, the country was a jumble of low hills between the ends of the two ranges, Lungsir and Sirthe, and it took two days of blundering along blind-paths, searching for marks, and tree-climbing before we found the depôt, which was not five miles off, the camp starving the while; for though we got what game we could and distributed it with our live stock, what were they, two goats and a dozen birds among two hundred empty stomachs. I think that I was right in taking the task of direction on myself, but I found it a great strain; the Kukis invariably replied—"We know nothing" to any question about the road, and I hear that Mr. Chennell, who at first trusted to them, gave them up, in favor of a pocket compass, after making a long three days' march under their guidance, and finding himself at the end only seven miles from his starting point. We were never again so hard-pushed for food as on this occasion, but four times my camp went to bed starving for want of water, and had to march next morning thirsting to search for it. In crossing from one range to another, one has either to try for the connection between the "tilas" or wade along the streams, both very crooked routes, or to push straight across over everything, which, though harder work, takes less time. The wading along streams is most fatiguing; our shortest and most difficult march was on the Gutar under Raiek-klang, where we only managed three miles in the day.

21. *Scenery and climate.*—Throughout the uninhabited part of the country there may be said to be no scenery, as the jungle obstructs the view entirely beyond a few yards, and from such hills as were cleared, the landscape was a mere monotonous repetition of unpicturesque, unbroken ridges. In the inhabited and higher ranges there were many points whence the views were magnificent, though the most extensive, that westwards from Hachik, which, with the range south, rises like a gigantic wall to bound the Chittagong District, was, except in extent, not at all so; it was most tame; from this greater height the hills in Chittagong and even in Hill Tipperah looked insignificant, the valleys seemed level, and the rivers were quite hidden in the jungle, the view conveying no idea of how difficult a country it was to march over. In the valleys on the streams there were some lovely bits of scenery, especially on the Dallesar. During the cold weather, and until the rains set in, in March, the climate is very pleasant; the temperature is lowest about the middle of January. During the dry weather there is a marked difference between the temperature of the hills and valleys, being in the valleys colder at night and warmer during the day than on the hills, the cold being due to heavy fogs which fill them from 10 at night to 10 in the morning. After the first rains set in about the 15th March, the valleys are clear at night, and are then hotter than the hills both by day and night, that is, in the shade, the sun in open places on the hills being fiercer than in opens in the valleys. From a few observations I found a difference of 29° between the maxima in sun and shade on the hills, but only of 23° between like observations in the valleys. The following maxima and minima are from such observations as I was able to take; minima were taken every night, but maxima could seldom be taken except during halts of camp:—

	On the hills.		In the valleys.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
From 22nd to 31st December	72·5	59·4	80·0	48·8
During January	69·1	54·4	75·5	46·3
„ February	77·9	59·4	...	54·1
From 1st to 14th March	85·0	60·0	85·2	52·0
„ 15th to 31st „	...	58·2	...	61·0
„ 1st to 6th April	86·0	68·5	...	...

The greatest cold we experienced in the valleys was 41°, and on the hills 48°.

22. *Mr. Baker's route.*—The ridge of which Hutchet (Kuchet of the last map) is a peak is the true Sorphuel ridge, and Sorphuel hill is at its northern end. The Kukis have transferred the names of all the ranges a range westwards, and having no names, but these traditional names which they have given to the wrong hills, it is somewhat difficult to know what to call them. This Sorphuel is the Sorphuel of Mr. Baker's expedition. He encamped on the site of the village "Arta" on a spur of Raiek, the people of which turned out to attack him, his camp being then on the Gutar, just below the village. His force had to return for want of provisions, but unfortunately left their cooking pots behind, which, with the intrenching tools, were taken by the Lushais, who considered them a magnificent prize, valuing, as they do, iron more than anything; and Sukpuilál, to whose tribe the men belonged, and to punish whom the expedition was sent, having been after this let alone and made much of, has naturally been insolent ever since. His treatment of us was very different from that of Von-Kunga and the Howlongs (Von-Kunga, by the way, is not a Howlong, but a Savalong; the tribes to the east are Howlongs, those on the Chittagong border Savalongs). Von-Kunga made much of us and took us into his house. Sukpuilál surrounded us with armed men to see that we did not come near him. Single policemen can go where they like among the Howlongs, while with a smaller guard than the thirty men we took with us, I doubt not we might have been robbed by Sukpuilál's people. However, as he is going to move his villages, Captain Lewin, on the borders of whose district the new village is to be, will have an opportunity of putting his thumb on him. Sukpuilál did what he could to mislead us throughout. The men sent by him to us as guides invariably tried to misguide us, and it was only by taking routes which seemed to us the best, and not those recommended by them, that I managed to lead the party to Bepari Bazar before the provisions gave out. Fortunately they had pointed out to me, while on the Hachik, the position which they said Sukpuilál's village occupied, many miles north of where it really was, and finding out this deceit soon after, I was always prepared to disbelieve them. Mr. Baker's route can now be clearly traced from the corrected position of Sorphuel. The place chosen for our godown, first set up on the Deo, was also the site of his godown.

23. *Geological.*—The hills are of sandstone, overlying a saliferous arenaceous shale. The dip in the strata of the hills north of the Chittagong and Sylhet water-shed line is to the east; south of that line, where the direction of the ridges changes somewhat from direct north and south, it is inclined a little north of east, and throughout varies from 30° to 60°. There are several salt springs in different places; some of them warm. On either side of the ridge between Komanátah and Sipir there rises a stream; both are called Nuncharra, and both at their source are salt and slightly warm; at the southern end of the Jámpui range there is a salt spring (lat. 23° 41′) which has a temperature of 72°; at lat. 23° 28′ and lat. 23° 17′ from the Lungten range, there flow two salt springs, both cold; and about lat. 23° 37′, just under the true Sorphuel, I am told, there is another. That at the south of the Lungten and this last are much used by the Kukis. Sukpuilál and the more northerly Howlongs use the second, and the western Howlongs (or Savalongs) the other. The salt is manufactured by boiling down the water in cone-shaped earthen pots, made on the spot with a mixure of earth, and the clay washed out by the spring, arranged in rows over a low flat fire-place of stones and mud; it is always of a dull grey color, and from the shape of its crystals appears to have an admixture of other salts.

24. *Game, &c.*—Game and fish abound. Elephants, rhinoceros, buffalo, samber, serow, kakar, bear, tiger, leopard, and pigs among four-footed game; and for birds, kalij and polyplectron, pheasants, jungle fowl, hill partridges, green pigeon of four or more varieties, and imperial and blue pigeons. There are three species of horn-bill, and two of land tortoise, —all, I believe, good eating; and besides snakes—the python, a cobra, and the bamboo snake, an iguana, and two sorts of others; squirrels, porcupines, and field rats, all eaten by the Kukis. There are four monkeys, two red (one long-tailed, and one with a naked stump about an inch and a half long), a lungoor, and the howling monkey. Honey is occasionally to be found in hollows in trees, or in nests hung on bushes, the bees who build the latter being about the size of a house-fly, and stingless. The fish are all, so far as I have seen, varieties of carp; at the depôt on the Deo in three days, working for a few hours each day, 360 lbs. of fish were caught with one small cast-net, all the fish of fair size, the largest 38-lbs. weight. There are many lovely birds and many lovely butterflies, and a superfluity of insects of other sorts; some of these and leeches are distracting nuisances. Not in the cold weather, but about March, there appear five varieties of horsefly, which are almost as numerous as the mosquitoes, which also come out about the same month; one is bitten by the first all day, and stung by the other all night. Ticks attack one the season through; grass-seed and cobwebs also trouble one, and in wading in the streams a species of scabies attack the legs. For drinking, the water should either be boiled or filtered, to rid it of the larva of intestinal worms.

25. *Inhabitants.*—There are no inhabitants in the western half of the country mapped; beyond the edges there are small scattered Kuki villages. These Kukis are not different from the other tribes, unless in being smaller, weaker, and diseased—degenerate in fact. They keep their villages clean, but are dirty themselves, wear very little clothing, or none, while in their houses, keep pigs and fowls, but no metna or other cattle. All the children I saw (and compared with the crowds of youngsters in a Lushai village, there were very few) were covered with sores, some so wretchedly so as to be scarcely able to move; all were so, from those at the breast to those of seven or eight. This comes, I dare say, from the bad position of their villages, which are on low *tilas* hardly above the line, to which the rivers must rise during the rains, and usually surrounded with swamp and approached by bamboo causeways. We had men from three tribes with us as coolies, Tipperahs, Haláms, and those we call Kukis, each speaking their own dialect, as do the other tribes (the Howlongs differing from the Lushais, and

these from the Manipuris, and so on). Though they have degenerated, they still, however, retain their hardy habits, and can sleep on a hill side on the coldest nights with a few leaves under them and a single sheet, the sheet which is their only clothing by day to cover them, and they are wonderful hands at cutting bamboo jungle, which falls before their little *dhows* like wheat before the reaper. They work well with bamboos in many ways; a dozen will build a roomy hut, raised from the ground, floored, and thatched, in a day; and on one occasion two of them, with half a dozen of my men to help, built a make-shift bridge across a stream four feet deep and sixty wide in forty minutes. The Haláms are the finest among these men.

26. *Trading.*—At the bazars in the Lushai country, Bepari Bazar and Lushai hát, a trade is carried on in India-rubber and wax from the Lushais for cornelian and glass-beads, cloth, brass, and iron-pots to cook their pigs' food in (they will not use them for their own), axe-heads, dhows, &c. Bepari Bazar is a much larger place than we supposed; there must be forty houses in it, and the trade must be profitable, though the shopkeepers complain that it is falling off, and that the Lushais are getting too sharp for them. Sukpuilál has also raised his levy of black-mail. This summer he wanted a thousand rupees to buy an amber necklace, and demanded twenty-five rupees from each house; the shop-keepers remonstrated, but had to pay up, as he threatened to burn and plunder the place, unless the money was given in a week. Lushai hát is, I believe, a much smaller bazar. They will, both of them, probably fall off soon, as the rubber trees are being rapidly destroyed.

27. *The Hachik and Jampui ranges; special report.*—The Jampui runs directly north and south upon longitude 92° 19′, between the rivers Deo and Lungai, and, beginning at latitude 23° 40′, ends at latitude 24° 10′. Its highest point, Betleing-Sib (Sorphuel of the old maps), is about 3,200 feet above the sea by barometer; thence it decreases in height both ways. To the north it is joined by small *tilas* with a low ridge which runs into Sylhet, and to the south with the Lungtein range of Chittagong. The Hachik, on longitude 92° 25′, between the rivers Lungai and Pakwa, begins at latitude 23° 40′, and ends at latitude 24° 5′. Its highest point, opposite Betleing-Sib, is almost 3,000 feet. It is joined by low hills to the Chaturchura ridge, the boundary between Sylhet and Cachar, and to the south joins the Sorphuel range, which runs on longitude 92° 28′, and is the eastern boundary of Chittagong. The ridges are precipitous to the west, and steep to the east, generally narrow at top (from 5 to 50 feet broad), expanding a little in one or two places, where, especially if they are at the foot of a peak, there is usually some stagnant water. I found three such places on the Hachik—(latitude 23° 51′ 0″, 23° 56′ 30″, 24° 0′ 30″)—and one on the Jampui (latitude 23° 56′ 30″.) Usually water cannot be found nearer than half a mile from the top, and then more certainly to the east side; in some places the springs do not show till half-way down the slope. But for the scarcity of water, stockaded posts, easy of defence, might be built on any part of the ranges. Elephant tracks run along both ranges, and connect them with the others north and south of them. Water can be found sufficiently near the top to supply a camp at Chaturchura peak, and in two places between it and the present police post on that range, and also at its south end; but there is none on the Sorphuel range, except at its north and south ends. Water is also scarce about the middle of the Lungten range. All these ranges are thickly wooded.

28. If a line of outposts was placed on the Hachik, and if the men holding them could be depended on to do their duty, patrolling daily to meet patrols from the posts on either side, some good would doubtless be done, as the best route to the south-western Cachar tea gardens would be closed to raiding parties of Lushais, and Sylhet guarded; but as patrolling would not be kept up, and as the forest is so heavy that armies might encamp in the valleys (burning fires night and day), or pass close to a post without being seen, such a cordon would be of little use, except as keeping men near at hand to make reprisals, and the expense for carriage of provisions alone would be enormous, besides, such a system (for native officers cannot be trusted, as I found by experience at Chaturchura) would be as bad as could be devised as regards maintenance of discipline and efficiency of the men, to say nothing of exposing them and their arms to considerable and perhaps useless risk. There is a plan, if I might be allowed to give an opinion, whereby that part of the frontier would be protected, which, whatever objection there might be to it, would at least be economical. There has been and is still going on a movement westwards among the Lushai Kukis. Sukpuilál intends moving his village next autumn to the borders of Chittagong; Lallei has left Vanvong for Senvong; Poiboi has occupied Vanvong and part of Chalfil; Lal Bur and his relations are on the ranges south of Chalfil, and the whole country through which the expedition from Cachar passed last year is deserted, except Lal Bur's village of Lungvel, which is occupied by his enemies, the Sukties. All these families are now crowding on to the hills south of Cachar, and as "Joom" cultivation must soon exhaust these hills, they must soon again move on elsewhere. If one clan was invited to occupy Hachik and Chaturchura, and obliged, as a return for such permission, to feed a police guard on each range, I imagine that raids westwards of these ranges would be impossible, and that news of intended attacks on south Cachar would be obtained in time to prevent them. A still more effective plan, however, would be to keep a guard at Bepari Bazar. It is near the larger villages, and a strong party under an officer might be sent there at once to protect our shop-keepers; this, with another at Sukpuilál's new village, would entirely stop any aggressive acts on the part of the inhabitants.

29. If either of the ranges is chosen as the boundary between Hill Tipperah and the independent tribes, and should eventually be inhabited by the latter, there would certainly be disputes as to the ownership of the western slopes, which could not occur if a river was taken as the boundary, as the valleys would not be inhabited, nor cultivated, for many years to come;

the present race of Kukis using the ridges and their spurs only, a road along either range would not be used by native merchants as long as they are now uninhabited, on account of the distance for which goods and provisions must be carried by land only. From our depôt on the Deo, which is almost as far as boats can go on that river along the Lungten and Jampui ranges, to the river south of Pukzing (the Sajjak river of last map) is sixty-five miles, and from Jalnacharra (the Pakwa is practicably unnavigable), along the Chaturchura, Hachik, and Sorphuel ranges, to the same point is seventy-five miles, both measured as the crow flies, the marching distances being almost double.

Concluding remarks.—This country (that surveyed during the season) was not so interesting as that we saw in 1871-72. The hills were lower, the jungle too dense, and there was nothing new to see in the way of people, for even in the part inhabited they were too suspicious to allow us even to pass through their villages, except at peak Z, where there are the villages of Sukormur and Mintang's. At the former they were very friendly when I first came up, allowed me to go into the village, and gave me a place to encamp on inside their stockade, but they turned suspicious when some of my men came up late with provisions, and surrounded us with some two hundred men, armed with flintlocks, through the night. I had no one to talk to them, as both my interpreters had gone to drink in the villages, and my unfortunate camp-followers and guard, only fifteen sepoys, neither ate nor slept till I moved to my next camp next day. Should you desire a preliminary map of the survey, I request the favor of your telegraphing to me to that effect, when I will send one, though it must be a rough one, as our best draughtsmen are still in the field.

NARRATIVE REPORT OF SURVEY OPERATIONS TO THE SOUTH OF DEMÁGIRI, CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS, 1872-73.

No. 86 A, dated 27th June 1873.

From—G. H. Cooke, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys,
To—Colonel H. L. Thuillier, R. A., Surveyor General of India.

I have the honor to submit for your information a brief report of the results of the survey operations on our Eastern Frontier, south of Demágiri.

2. Having received orders from the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, at the end of October, to proceed to join Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts and Chittagong, at Rungamuttee, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of demarcating the boundary on the Eastern Frontier, the notice being very short, I made all speed in getting together the necessary instrumental equipment and native establishment, and started by the first out-going steamer, reaching Rungamuttee, the Deputy Commissioner's head quarters, on 9th November. Here I found that no preparations of any kind had been made for a Surveyor to accompany the Political Officer, and was in consequence delayed some two or three weeks on account of the Deputy Commissioner being unable to supply me with provisions and necessary carriage for the whole of my party. Captain Lewin's *locum tenens* informed me that he had not received sufficient notice, and that he had only heard a short time previously that a survey party was to accompany Captain Lewin in the exploration of the country for the purpose of establishing a boundary line between British and foreign territory to the south of Demágiri.

3. The Deputy Commissioner being away from Rungamuttee at the time of my arrival there, I proceeded up the Kurnafulee river and met him at Burkal on 13th November, and from what passed between us, I saw that no preparations had been made for my party, and that it would not be possible or safe for the present to take even the small number of men who were told off to accompany me into a country where no provisions of any kind were obtainable. I decided therefore on pushing on myself with as few men as possible, leaving a Sub-Surveyor and the remainder at Rungamuttee. These were placed at the disposal of Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Assistant Commissioner, for the survey of some village lands for the re-settlement of the revenue. They were engaged at this work until the middle of December, when they were ordered to join me at Demágiri, but did not reach that place until the beginning of January.

4. The actual field operations commenced on the 3rd December, when Captain Lewin and myself with a hundred men, all told, including survey party, police guard, coolies, and followers, started from Demágiri on our southward course, commencing from Major Macdonald's triangulation of last year. The field work continued (with the exception of two interruptions from want of carriage) until the end of April, when heavy rain set in for several days continuously, making the mountain torrents impassable and cutting off our party from all communication.

5. *System of survey.*—As the country over which the survey had to pass was precisely similar to that traversed by the right column of the Lushai expeditionary force, where the triangulation and plane-tabling have to keep pace with one another, and be carried on at one and the same time, I adopted the method practised by the survey party under Major Macdonald in the late Lushai expedition, of plotting the points as soon as observed by working out their values by rectangular co-ordinates on the meridian of the nearest Great Trigonometrical Station —a most speedy and simple way, compared with that of computing points by deductions of latitudes and longitudes. By this means, starting from a given base and azimuth, I was enabled to provide myself with a sufficient number of plotted points on my board for interpolation, and taking up the detail and drainage of the country by plane-table at the same time that the triangulation was being carried on, saving me an immense deal of time, labor, hard marching, and going over the same ground twice. No method could be better adapted for a small scale survey of such a wild and difficult country.

6. *Triangulation.*—Acting on your letter of instructions, No. 1601, dated Calcutta, 25th November 1872 (to every clause of which I adhered as strictly as possible throughout the field season, and which was of constant service to me as a reference in all cases of difficulty), I based the whole of the topography of the country on triangulation; starting from the given base between Oheepoom No. 2 and Phooka-muin of last year's triangulation, I extended it for about 90 miles due south along the two ranges of Oheepoom and Saichul, and closed on the Great Trigonometrical base of Bhatti-tong and Lurain-tong, covering an area of 15 or 16 hundred square miles, and giving a very fair value for the common side connected from the northern to the southern base, thereby proving the accuracy of the work both of this and last year.

7. Observations were made from 23 different stations, giving about 48 second-class triangles and about 20 minor triangles, observed merely for the purpose of fixing the position and heights of distant hill peaks to the east in the North Arracan and Shendoo country.

8. *Heights.*—The heights of 20 points were determined by two or more observations to each station. The common value of two deductions to the same point is very fair, considering the size of the instrument used and the impossibility of clearing thoroughly the immense forest jungle that covers these vast mountain ranges. The average discrepancy between two observations to the same hill is 5 feet. In many cases gaps merely were cut in the direction of the stations to which observations had to be made, the clearing of the whole hill of trees, 12 and 14 feet in circumference, being quite an impossibility with the means at my disposal. The heights of valleys, rivers and saddles were carefully recorded by a compensated aneroid barometer, giving very true heights, and these are shown on the map.

9. *Description of country.*—The country over which the survey extends comprises the three hill ranges of Saichul, Oheepoom, and Kansa-tong, with the two large rivers of Thega-khal and Tuichong, flowing northwards and draining the whole of that part of the country up to the borders of the Arracan district, and eventually emptying themselves into the Kurnafulee river. The two ranges of Kansa-tong and Oheepoom run almost parallel with the Saichul range, gradually approaching each other towards the south, until they both connect and become spurs of the Saichul range, which is the backbone or main ridge, extending south far down the Arracan border and in those parts known by another name. The "Saichul" has a more gentle slope to the westward, the opposite face being very precipitous and descending several hundred feet perpendicularly; this feature extends many many miles further south. The Oheepoom range, on the other hand, is generally precipitous to the west, with a more gentle slope on the eastern face, as is also the case with the Kansa-tong range.

10. The formation of the hill ranges of this part of the country consists of sandstone and schistous clay; not a hard rock of any kind is ever met with. The Kansa-tong and distant ranges to the east are composed of a harder rock, of a dark-brown color, and evidently of an igneous formation. The valleys of the Tui Chong and Thega-khal rivers consist of a rich alluvial soil covered with immense timber. The "gurjun," several varieties of the ash, the oak, and the lance-wood abound on these ranges; several specimens of the sandal-wood tree were also met with. The most useful and the one most valued by the hillmen is the "gurjun" tree, from which a kind of black wood oil is extracted, and it is also extensively used by the Chukmas and hillmen, on account of its close grain and oily nature, which enables it to withstand the heat of the sun, for making their country boats or canoes. I met several parties of the Chukma wood-cutters on the Thega-khal engaged at their trade; they all appeared to be in mortal fear of being carried off by the much-dreaded Kukis, who are said to be in the habit of coming over into these valleys for the purpose of taking captives, and many a tale they told me of how their friends had been surrounded and carried off into captivity whilst engaged at their trade of boat-making.

11. *Outturn of work.*—The actual ground mapped and triangulated covers an area of fifteen hundred (1,500) square miles, including the portion, to the north of Demágiri, of the valley of the "Bur-Hurin-khal," which I surveyed at Captain Badgley's request. The difficulties of this country, almost destitute of inhabitants, are too well known for me to enlarge on them; and yet few people know the real extent of the hardships a Surveyor working in this country has to suffer from hunger, thirst, and weary marching, having to cut every inch of your way through the densest of forest jungle; and, perhaps, coming to the end of your "tether," miles away from your nearest goal, you find yourself and your party reduced to the shortest commons and on the brink of starvation for days together.

12. *Routes from Demágiri to the southward.*—The road along the Oheepoom range, starting from Demágiri and commencing at an elevation of 1,200 feet, continues at about the same level with a very slight incline as far as Rutton Poya's village, which is 1,300 feet and about four hours' march from Demágiri. The road from here to No. 2 Oheepoom rises by a steady incline and an easy path to a little over 2,000 feet, again gradually descending to 1,100, and, leaving the ridge about a mile to the east, crosses a small stream where a provision godown has been erected, and is about a day and a half or two days' march from Demágiri. The road, now again mounting the ridge by a rather stiff ascent, from this point becomes more hilly, the inclines sharper and shorter, but more difficult, and the general features of the country precipitous, ascending and descending some 200 or 300 feet, until it reaches an elevation of over 2,400 feet.

13. At this point, a survey station, called on the map Oheepoom No. 4, has been fixed and cleared on a very sharp and prominent peak, commanding a view of the whole of the two valleys on either side and the distant hills for miles to the south. A beacon fire or the flash of a heliotrope from this station can plainly be seen from either Wey-boong-tong, Keokradong, or Polytai Guard, although the distance between the hills is not less than 50 miles in a direct line, the distance from Demágiri not being more than 3 or 3½ days' march. This station is

also plainly visible from all the points on Sirthe and to the north of Demágiri. A constant through communication could therefore be kept up by means of the heliotrope or fires from the northernmost outpost of the Arracan frontier (*viz.*, Keokradong) to Sirthe No. 1. From Oheepoom No. 4 the ridge suddenly dips, and a mile and a half to the south of that station the elevation decreases to 1,200 feet, and from this point I would recommend the boundary to cross the valley of the Thega-khal in a south-westerly direction towards a high and prominent hill feature called on the map Saichul No. 2.

14. Although the country is a good deal broken and inclined to be precipitous at this point, by following a wild elephant track which leads off the ridge I found the descent to the Thega-khal and across to the Saichul range anything but difficult for laden coolies. From No. 4 to No. 5 Oheepoom, a distance of some five miles as the crow flies, the road is good and water moderately plentiful on the hill sides, but the elevation not more than 1,600 feet, and gradually lowering towards the south. From this point, which has also been cleared for a survey station, the road becomes intricate, crossing and recrossing small streams with high and steep banks, difficult for coolies and almost impracticable for elephants, continuing at an elevation of not more than 1,200 or 1,300 feet. This low country is completely commanded and overlooked on either side by the two ranges—on the east the Kunsa-tong, lying on the borders of the Shendoo country, and on the west by the precipitous face of the Saichul range, at this point over 2,000 feet high. Several other stations have been cleared further to the south on this same range, but there being nothing further of note to be mentioned about the remaining portion of the Oheepoom range, except that the ridge becomes intricate and tortuous, and almost entirely disappears, and is lost to the eye in long low level spurs, shooting out for several miles in all directions (in utter confusion), and covered with immense primeval forest jungle and impassable undergrowth, and the whole of this intersected by a complete net-work of tracks of elephants and wild beasts of every kind.

15. This description of country continues until the Oheepoom range, narrowing towards the Saichul as the watershed of the Thega-khal is reached, disappears altogether and becomes connected by a low saddle with the Saichul range about 8 miles due east of Wey-boong-tong. The Saichul range is easiest reached from "Burkul," by going along the old road made during the Lushai expedition, until reaching a small stream called the "Aibursurra," which has to be waded about 2 miles up stream, when a Bunjoogee village, named after the stream, is reached; from here the path ascends by some sharp inclines until it mounts the ridge at about 1,200 feet, and becomes comparatively level until it reaches Saichul No. 1 (see map). Still south, for about 2½ miles, the path leads off the ridge, descends 300 or 400 feet, and crosses a small stream running south-west, then again re-ascends about the same height in a south-easterly direction, on to a flat ridge for about 3 miles, when the path, taking a turn to the westward again and lowering the elevation to 800 feet, crosses a horse-shoe formed by the junction of three small streams, all tending away to the west; this being crossed, the path ascends a spur shooting out due north from a high and prominent hill called Saichul No. 2, which is about 2½ days' march from Burkul.

16. From this station the features of the range become changed, the eastern face of the hill becoming very precipitous, and in most parts impassable for laden coolies, the slope on the western face of the ridge being more gradual. Saichul No. 2, over 2,000 feet, a cleared survey station, is situated on a round hill, the highest and most prominently marked feature of the northern part of the Saichul range; and it is at this point that I before mentioned I would recommend the boundary to cross the Thega-khal from the Oheepoom to the Saichul range. Water is to be found on the ridge at the foot of this hill, a short distance to the north of the station, and a small encamping ground was cleared on the spot by my party. From here the path gradually descends for 2 or 3 miles, and runs along the ledge of the scarp, on the eastern face, overlooking the valley of the Thega-khal. Water generally is plentiful, and invariably to be found in the ravines on the eastern face of the hill, which has an easy gradient. From No. 2 to No. 3, a distance of about 8 miles, the path is somewhat rougher and more broken.

17. From this point the road continues about S. S. E., with little change, excepting that one or two sharp ascents are met with, but quite practicable for laden coolies or even elephants the whole way from Burkul. The ridge from here still continues at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, until it reaches a hill two miles N. E. of Wey-boong-tong in lat. 22° 11′ N., long. 92° 36′ E., about eight marches from Burkul, and it is between this point and Polytai Guard, the easternmost police outpost of the Sungoo sub-division, where any difficulty is experienced in the route. The country about here becomes exceedingly precipitous and wild, and the marches from Wey-boong-tong H. S. to Polytai Guard Station, crossing the valley of the Ryug Kheong, are very trying, and the ground in some parts dangerous and practicable only for hill coolies.

18. This portion of the road, which must necessarily be crossed to make the communication with the Sungoo Sub-division complete, is of no great distance, and might, with a little labor, be very much improved. From Wey-boong-tong No. 1, which is a continuation of the Saichul range, the road still follows the ridge due south, descending 1,200 feet in a distance of a mile and a half to a low saddle which connects the northern end of the Keokradong range with the Wey-boong-tong hill. From this point the road again ascends to an elevation of 2,300 feet, and keeping along the ridge and following a broad flat elephant path gradually rises to a height above sea-level of over 3,000 feet, where a survey station has been cleared and a prominent single tree left standing as a mark; keeping to the ridge, the road still traverses along the eastern ledge of the scarp with a comparatively gentle slope to the west, increasing the height to over 3,500 feet until Keokradong hill is reached. To the east of this hill the Karama Kheong

takes its rise, and flowing in a south-easterly direction, joins the Kola Khal, which again joins the "Koladyne" and flows down past "Tulukmai." The difficulty of opening a line of communication from the junction of the Kurama Kheong abovementioned to the Keokradong hill would not be great, and by establishing a post at Keokradong the line of communication between Demágiri, Tulukmai, and the Sungoo valley would be complete.

19. *Outposts.*—With regard to the qualification of the different hill peaks on the Oheepoom and Saichul ranges as to water, commanding position, natural features of the country, and facilities for telegraphic communication, I would recommend the following:—

Principal Posts.	Direct distance from Demágiri.	Approximate distance by the road.	
1. Oheepoom ... ... No. 2	8 miles ..	14 miles .	Chittagong District.
2. Oheepoom ... ... „ 4	21½ „ ...	34 „ ...	
3. Saichul ... ... „ 2	30 „ ...	50 „ .	
4. Saichul ... ... „ 3	37¾ „ ..	62 „ ...	
5. Ryungtong*	47 „ ..	77 „ ...	
6. Wey-boong-tong	56 „ ...	92 „ ...	
7. Keokradong	65 „ ...	107 „ ...	
Kurama river	Aracan ...	16 „ ...	
Tulukmai	26 ...	20 „ ...	
TOTAL ..:	91	143	

20. The wild and trackless country between the north-east and south-east of Polytai Guard has, no doubt, been the "rendezvous" of all the raiders of the Sungoo valley, and it is at this point that the strongest and closest outpost would be required, both on account of the difficulty of that part of the country and on account of its being the nearest approach to some of the most prosperous villages on the Sungoo river.

21. *Rivers.*—The two principal rivers are the Thega-khal and the Tui Chong; the former, flowing northward between the Saichul and Oheepoom ranges, drains the whole of that valley, an area of some 300 square miles, and empties itself into the Kurnafulee, 3 miles south of Demágiri. This river is navigable for the smallest kind of boats for about 30 miles from the junction, and should outposts be established on Oheepoom, might be utilised for the carriage of provisions at least as far as station No. 4, where the boundary should cross the valley of the "Thega-khal." The Tui Chong is another large river flowing towards the north, and carrying off the drainage of a valley of some 400 square miles between the Oheepoom and Kansa Tong ranges, and joining the Kurnafulee a few miles north of Demágiri. This river has many rapids, and the smallest kind of boats cannot be taken more than two days' journey up its source. Elephants, rhinoceros, deer, pigs, and other game abound in these valleys. There is also another large river called the "Phyrang," flowing between the Lungman and Lung-Sin ranges, and from its size appears to drain a considerable area of country, but its source has not been explored nor is it navigable.

22. The following documents and maps will be submitted with the report:—

1. Preliminary map, showing the routes marked and outposts.
2. Fair map of the country, adapted for photography, for final record.
3. Chart of triangulation.
4. Angle book.
5. Computation of triangles and deduction of latitude and longitude.
6. Computation of heights.

23. *Carriage.*—The coolie carriage I was able to obtain was exceedingly limited, and I can safely say that my area would have been at least 500 square miles more had I obtained sufficient hill coolies to enable me to extend my tours to a greater distance.

The difficulty of obtaining free coolie-labor in the Chittagong hill tracts is immense, and unless men are pressed they refuse to serve as coolies. For any future survey operations that may have to be carried on in these parts, I would strongly recommend the officer in charge, if possible, to import his coolies from another district, and not rely on the local labor.

Elephant carriage in these hills, except on made-roads and at the base of operations, is useless.

24. In conclusion, I must gratefully acknowledge the kind and cordial assistance I received from Captain Lewin at Demágiri and from his *locum tenens*, Mr. A. V. Knyvett, at Rungamuttee. I had necessarily to rely on the local authorities for everything, and it is solely due to the ready assent they gave to my numerous requisitions that the survey operations were so successfully carried on.

25. I must also especially bring to your notice the willing help that I received from Lieutenant Gordon, the Assistant Commissioner of the Sungoo Sub-division, who spared himself no personal inconvenience in his zeal to forward the wishes of Government with regard to the survey operations.

* Ryungtong station is situated about a mile to the west of the road, but there is a cleared Survey Station about three miles to the south of it, which would perhaps be better adapted for an outpost, as it is situated on a more commanding position.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

TRADE OF LADÁKH FROM 22ND DECEMBER 1872 TO 31ST JULY 1873.

No. 21, dated Ladákh, 18th September 1873.

From—R. B. SHAW, Esq, British Joint-Commissioner, Ladákh,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Has the honor to forward returns of the Imports and Exports of Ladákh from 22nd December 1872 to 31st July 1873, prepared in accordance with the orders conveyed in his Office letter No. 903, dated 16th June, *viz.*, so as to distinguish the *value* of Imports and Exports *by each of the several routes*, instead of giving merely the amount of goods by each route, together with total value, as formerly. It will be noticed that a considerable increase has taken place since last year in the same period (the last eight days of December 1872 being the only addition in point of time), *viz.*, Imports from Rs. 1,25,040 (in 1872) to Rs. 2,28,319 (in 1873), and Exports from Rs. 1,25,920 to Rs. 3,59,934. Thus the total of Imports and Exports has more than doubled since the same period last year.

TABLE I.—*Imports into Ladákh from 22nd December 1872 to 31st July 1873.*

Number.	Names of Goods.	Rate per maund, pucka.	From British India.			From other Countries.			Total Value.	Remarks
			Viâ Rámpúr.	*Viâ* Kulu.	*Viâ* Kashmir.	Máharája Jummu's other Territories.	Chinese Territory.	Eastern Turkistan.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Piece goods (cotton)...	175 0 0	3,641 0 0	38,836 0 0	41,755 0 0	...	...	..	84,232 0 0	
2	Coarse cloth (country)	87 8 0	...	...	...	...	..	385 0 0	385 0 0	
3	Pashm ...	Various	...	...	...	...	4,960 0 0	240 0 0	5,200 0 0	
4	Wool .	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,544 0 0	..	1,544 0 0	
5	Sugar ...	30 0 0	192 0 0	3,705 0 0	2,261 0 0	.	...	...	6,158 0 0	
6	Treacle .	20 0 0	...	148 0 0	...	.	...	...	148 0 0	
7	Honey ...	20 0 0	...	.	..	323 0 0	..	...	323 0 0	
8	Spices ...	25 0 0	250 0 0	5,450 0 0	2,500 0 0	...	...	...	8,200 0 0	
9	Black pepper ...	60 0 0	168 0 0	2,431 8 0	813 0 0	...	...	...	3,412 8 0	Formerly included among spices.
10	Tea, green, from Lhassa ..	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	7,424 0 0	...	7,424 0 0	In bricks.
11	Tea, black, from Lhassa ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,680 0 0	...	1,680 0 0	Ditto
12	Tea, 'gola'* ...	100 0 0	...	600 0 0	42 8 0	...	...	...	642 8 0	* Made up into balls, from Calcutta and Bombay.
13	Tea, green, (China) ..	200 0 0	...	3,820 0 0	9,760 0 0	...	...	...	13,080 0 0	
14	Tea, do. (Kángra) .	140 0 0	...	980 0 0	7,343 0 0	...	...	...	8,323 0 0	
15	Rice ...	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,785 0 0	...	...	1,785 0 0	
16	Dhall ..	5 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	
17	Wheat and 'grim' (a grain) ..	1 4 0	...	...	...	726 4 0	...	...	726 4 0	
18	Sattu (parched and ground barley) ...	1 6 0	...	...	...	259 10 0	...	...	259 10 0	
19	Dried vegetables and fruit ..	20 0 0	...	...	...	280 0 0	...	...	280 0 0	
20	Dried apricots ...	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,422 0 0	...	...	1,422 0 0	
21	Dried currants ...	12 8 0	...	...	...	560 0 0	...	...	560 0 0	
22	Apricot kernels ...	6 0 0	...	..	...	1,819 0 0	...	...	1,819 0 0	
23	Oil	25 0 0	...	...	...	392 0 0	...	...	392 0 0	
24	Butter	20 0 0	...	...	...	2,141 0 0	...	...	2,141 0 0	
25	Ghee	25 0 0	...	...	...	130 0 0	...	...	130 0 0	
26	Copper vessels .	80 0 0	...	3,670 0 0	266 0 0	...	...	...	3,936 0 0	
27	Horse shoes and iron vessels	40 0 0	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	
28	Iron	15 0 0	...	1,831 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,831 0 0	
29	Steel and lead ...	80 0 0	...	162 0 0	...	...	...	...	162 0 0	
30	Cutlery, miscellaneous (maniari) ...	160 0 0	...	1,312 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	1,320 0 0	
31	Indigo	140 0 0	...	1,687 0 0	3,486 0 0	...	...	...	5,173 0 0	
32	Majit (a dye) ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	
33	Saffron	800 0 0	...	...	...	1,320 0 0	...	...	1,320 0 0	
34	Saffron leaves ...	140 0 9	...	...	...	112 0 0	...	...	112 0 0	
35	Soap	40 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	24 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	
36	Salt	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	1,711 8 0	...	1,711 8 0	
37	Tobacco	20 0 0	...	88 0 0	...	1,145 0 0	...	..	1,233 0 0	
38	Charras or Bhang ...	50 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	603 12 0	603 12 0	
39	Dalchini & other spices	160 0 0	...	528 0 0	...	...	...	...	528 0 0	
40	Preserved ginger ..	40 0 0	...	..	96 0 0	...	...	...	96 0 0	
41	Imbli, or Timur-hindi	20 0 0	...	.	160 0 0	..	...	...	160 0 0	
42	Haléla, &c. (drugs) ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	769 0 0	...	...	...	...	789 0 0	
43	Senna	20 0 0	64 0 0	115 0 0	...	...	...	...	179 0 0	
44	Ivory	400 0 0	...	100 0 0	..	...	...	...	100 0 0	
45	Cash (English Rupees)	3,200 0 0	...	...	5,440 0 0	...	...	...	5,440 0 0	
					By number.					
46	Brocade (kimkhab) ...	Various.	...	11,290 0 0	600 0 0	...	...	...	11,800 0 0	
47	Satin (tawar) ...	Ditto.	...	11,050 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	..	11,300 0 0	
48	Velvet (silk), per piece	100 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	
49	Silks (gulbadan), per yard	2 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	..	60 0 0	
50	Balti chaddars (pashmina), pairs	20 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	
51	Do. (wool), per piece	1 0 0	...	...	...	260 0 0	..	...	260 0 0	
52	Pattu (dyed) „	5 0 0	...	...	...	75 0 0	.	...	75 0 0	
53	Do. "tagma" „	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	195 0 0	...	195 0 0	
54	Carpet rugs ("zilcha"), per piece ...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	590 0 0	590 0 0	
55	Felt do.	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	162 0 0	162 0 0	
56	Fur Robes ("postin"), a piece... ...	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	
57	Otter skins ...	4 0 0	...	16 0 0	2,836 0 0	...	...	...	2,852 0 0	
58	Goat skins (dyed red), per score .	25 0 0	..	400 0 0	..	10,750 0 0	...	..	11,150 0 0	

TABLE I.—*Imports into Ladákh, &c.*—continued.

Number.	Names of Goods.	Rate per maund, pucka.	From British India.			From other Countries.			Total Value.	Remarks.
			Viá Rámpúr.	*Viá* Kulu.	*Viá* Kashmir.	Máharája Jummu's other Territories.	Chinese Territory.	Eastern Turkistan.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
59	Fox skins, a piece ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	13 0 0	...	...	13 0 0	
60	Plumes, "Kalghi," a piece	0 6 0	...	187 8 0	...	168 12 0	...	...	356 4 0	Crests of 'Moonal' Pheasant.
61	Musk, per pod ...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	130 0 0	...	130 0 0	
62	Shoes, per pair ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	808 0 0	...	...	808 0 0	
63	Paper, per quire ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	29 0 0	...	...	29 0 0	
64	'Saltuk' (painted cupboards), per pair ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	
65	Books and Korans ...	Various.	...	480 0 0	400 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	1,130 0 0	
66	Cups (of green stones), a piece... ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	
67	'Daltak' (stone cooking pots), a piece ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	
68	Cups (China), a piece	0 8 0	...	...	117 8 0	...	...	...	117 8 0	
69	Couk shells „ ...	2 0 0	...	2,064 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,064 0 0	For women's bracelets
70	Coral, per tola ...	3 0 0	...	990 0 0	...	...	...	...	990 0 0	
71	Incense (sticks), per bundle... ...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	330 0 0	...	330 0 0	
72	Snuff, per bottle ...	2 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	
73	Spiced oil, per bottle	5 0 0	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	
74	Dyes (magenta, &c.), per box ...	2 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	
75	Guns	Various.	...	480 0 0	1,200 0 0	280 0 0	...	...	1,960 0 0	
76	Pistols	35 0 0	...	25 0 0	400 0 0	...	...	...	425 0 0	
77	Swords	10 0 0	...	...	...	90 0 0	...	...	90 0 0	
78	Percussion cups, per 1,000	5,[illegible]0 0	...	260 0 0	4,045 0 0	...	...	...	4,305 0 0	
79	Horses	[illegible]0 0	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	
	Total ...	...	4,335 0 0	93,069 3 0	84,851 0 0	25,536 10 0	17,974 8 0	2,552 12 0	2,28,319 1 0	

TABLE II.—*Exports from Ladákh from 22nd December 1872 to 31st July 1873.*

Number.	Names of Goods.	Rate per maund, pucka.	To British India.			To other Countries.			Total Value.	Remarks.
			Viá Rámpúr.	*Viá* Kulu.	*Viá* Kashmir.	Máharája Jummu's other Territories.	Chinese Territory.	Eastern Turkistan.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Piece goods ...	175 0 0	...	...	...	11,515 4 0	1,365 4 0	43,207 0 0	56,087 8 0	
2	Coarse cloth (cotton)	87 8 0	...	...	...	284 8 0	1,168 4 0	...	1,052 12 0	
3	Cotton (raw) ..	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	
4	Pushm (goat's down), Chang Thani ...	100 0 0	...	...	..	25,000 0 0	...	...	25,000 0 0	Freed from hairs.
5	Pushm (goat's down), Turfáni ...	80 0 0	...	...	...	18,310 0 0	...	...	18,310 0 0	With the hairs.
6	Wool ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	
7	Silk (raw) ...	280 0 0	...	840 0 0	8,134 0 0	...	...	...	8,974 0 0	
8	Sugar ...	30 0 0	...	...	...	108 0 0	432 0 0	3,408 0 0	3,948 0 0	
9	Honey ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	144 0 0	510 0 0	654 0 0	
10	Spices ...	25 0 0	...	...	...	101 4 0	...	2,500 0 0	2,601 4 0	
11	Pepper (black) ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
12	Tea, green, from Lhassa ...	160 0 0	...	...	...	44,000 0 0	...	7,664 0 0	51,664 0 0	
13	Tea, green, from Calcutta ...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,420 0 0	5,420 0 0	
14	Tea, 'gola,' from Calcutta ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	Made into balls.
15	Tea, green, from Kángra ...	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	
16	Barley, 'grim' ...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	
17	Sattu (barley meal) ...	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	185 0 0	...	185 0 0	
18	Dried apricots ...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,764 0 0	...	1,764 0 0	
19	Currants ...	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	960 0 0	...	960 0 0	
20	Butter ...	20 0 0	...	..	...	...	480 0 0	...	480 0 0	
21	Oil ...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	390 0 0	...	390 0 0	Made from apricot kernels.
22	Copper vessels ...	80 0 0	...	...	...	3,550 0 0	...	...	3,550 0 0	To Iskardo.
23	Tin ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	150 0 0	157 8 0	
24	Iron ...	15 0 0	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	...	42 0 0	
25	Steel ...	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	352 0 0	352 0 0	
26	Indigo ...	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	672 0 0	5,236 0 0	5,908 0 0	
27	Henna ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	
28	Majit (a dye) ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	528 0 0	...	528 0 0	Employed in destroying insects in cultivated land.
29	Chob-i-kust (a root) ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	
30	Saffron ...	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,640 0 0	...	2,640 0 0	
31	Saffron leaves ...	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	441 0 0	...	441 0 0	
32	Salt ...	1 4 0	...	..	...	1,537 8 0	...	...	1,537 8 0	
33	Carbonate of Soda (Phulli) ...	1 4 0	...	...	...	18 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	Produced in Nubra (Máharája's territory).
34	Borax ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	270 0 0	274 0 0	Produced in Rupshu (Máharája's territory).
35	Sal Ammoniac ('noshádar') ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	
36	Opium ...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	380 0 0	600 0 0	980 0 0	From Kulu and Kishtawar.
37	Charras or Bhang ..	50 0 0	...	6,160 0 0	33,500 0 0	667 8 0	120 0 0	...	40,447 8 0	
38	Ginger (preserved) ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	
39	Timur-bindi, or 'imbli'	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	446 0 0	446 0 0	

TABLE II.—*Exports from Ladákh, &c.*—continued.

Number.	Names of Goods.	Rate per maund, pucka.	To British India.			To other Countries.			Total Value.	Remarks.
			Viá Rámpúr.	*Viá* Kulu.	*Viá* Kashmir.	Máharája Jummu's other territories.	Chinese Territory.	Eastern Turkistan.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
40	Senna ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	418 0 0	418 0 0	
41	'Halela' and other drugs ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	268 0 0	268 0 0	
42	Cardamoms ('ilachi')	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	
43	Jade ('sang-yeshab') ...	Various.	...	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	
44	Brocade ('kimkhab')	100 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	600 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,815 0 0	
45	Satin ('tawar',) per piece ...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	300 0 0	550 0 0	
46	Velvet (silk) ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
47	Broad-cloth, per yard	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	
48	Merino, per piece ...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	
49	Shawls (Kashmir), per pair ...	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
50	Scarves (do.), per piece ...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	220 0 0	...	220 0 0	
51	Balti chaddars (pashmina), per pair ...	20 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	200 0 0	...	460 0 0	840 0 0	
52	Balti pashmina, per yard ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	
53	Blankets (Changthani), per yard ...	0 8 0	...	...	...	86 8 0	...	...	86 8 0	Woollen stuff.
54	Pattu (dyed), per piece	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	Ditto.
55	Balti chaddars (wool), per piece ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	586 0 0	...	586 0 0	
56	Silks (coarse), "dariai," per piece ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	27 0 0	2,472 0 0	...	2,499 0 0	From Khotan.
57	Mashru (half silk, half cotton), per piece ...	5 0 0	...	...	...	70 0 0	160 0 0	...	230 0 0	
58	Silk, "shahi," per piece	6 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	From Khokand.
59	Coarse cotton cloth ('chakman'), per piece ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	1,942 0 0	...	1,954 0 0	
60	Linen ("lanka"), per piece ..	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	Russian.
61	Carpets ("zilcha"), per piece ...	10 0 0	...	690 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,480 0 0	...	4,520 0 0	
62	Felts ("namda"), per piece ...	2 0 0	...	366 0 0	1,964 0 0	4,000 0 0	428 0 0	...	6,758 0 0	
63	Fur ropes (sheep skin), a piece ...	12 0 0	...	...	...	192 0 0	...	...	192 0 0	
64	Russia leather ("bulgar"), a piece ...	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	
65	Otter skins, a piece ...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	3,040 0 0	3,120 0 0	
66	Goat skins (dyed), per score ...	25 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	250 0 0	3,900 0 0	4,153 12 0	
67	Shagreen (green leather), a piece ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
68	'Kimsan' (copper colored leather), per 100	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	
69	Yak tails, "chaori," a piece ...	1 8 0	...	...	30 0 0	42 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	
70	Musk, per pod ...	10 0 0	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	390 0 0	430 0 0	
71	Plumes, 'kalaghi,' each	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	97 8 0	97 8 0	Crests of the Moonal Pheasant.
72	Shoes and leather socks	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	
73	'Saltuk' (painted, &c., boards), per pair ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	Little tables for tea-cups, with drawers underneath.
74	'Gekru' (covered wooden cups), each ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	For keeping sattu in.
75	Writing boards, per dozen ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	Used as slates; the writing being rubbed out.
76	Playing cards (ganjfah) per box ...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	Round cards, painted with figures; made in India.
77	Books, Koran, &c. ...	Various.	...	...	...	...	...	750 0 0	750 0 0	
78	Cups (of green stone), a piece ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	Used as a medicine in India (ground into powder).
79	Cups (of jade), a piece	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
80	Cups (of China), do.	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	
81	Dyes (magenta), &c., per box ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	
82	Zedoary (jedwar), per tola ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	640 0 0	640 0 0	
83	Turquoises ...	Various.	...	...	...	30 0 0	2,270 0 0	...	2,300 0 0	Thin crusts of the stone.
84	Coral ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
85	Jewels, pearls, &c. ...	Do.	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	Chiefly old jewelry.
86	Gold-dust, per tola ...	14 0 0	...	...	30,800 0 0	8,496 0 0	...	...	39,296 0 0	The tola used is that of the Nanak Shahi rupee, which weighs three rattis less than the English rupee.
87	'Tillas' (gold coins), Khokandi and Russian ...	Various.	...	...	863 0 0	...	...	...	863 0 0	
88	'Kurs' (silver nuggets), each ...	170 0 0	...	...	6,290 0 0	...	...	...	6,290 0 0	'Shoe silver' with Chinese stamp, weighing 4 lbs
89	Cash, English Rupees	1 0 0	...	...	3,200 0 0	...	6,160 0 0	...	9,360 0 0	
90	Guns ...	Various.	...	...	...	...	...	2,480 0 0	2,480 0 0	
91	Pistols, each ...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	425 0 0	425 0 0	
92	Swords, each ...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	
93	Gunpowder, per tin ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	26 0 0	
94	Percussion caps, per 1,000 ...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
95	Horses (for sale) ...	Various.	...	4,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,800 0 0	
	Total ...	...	...	13,656 0 0	87,211 0 0	1,19,530 12 0	32,639 8 0	1,06,897 8 0	3,59,934 12 0	

R. B. SHAW, *Jt. Commr., Ladákh.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the Month of October 1873.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	Quantities of Cotton exported to: Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.																		
Calcutta	...	536 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,585 0	...	...	10,121 0
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.																		
Coconada, Godavery Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Krisna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin, Tinnevellyd o.	11,853 104	...	...	...	...	803 64		...	...	...	...	...	1,272 79	...	1,707 16	...	...	15,637 39
Beypore, Malabar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Madura do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	20,550 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474 0	...	...	...	...	21,024 0
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh.																		
Bombay	53,639 56	8,578 56	...	...	4,026 56	2,800 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,397 28	...	...	73,441 84
Karachi	119 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,143 0	...	...	3,262 0
Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.																		
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730 0	...	...	...	730 0
Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	86.162 48	9,114 56	...	...	4,026 56	3.603 64	..	...	...	...	...	...	1.746 79	730 0	18,832 44	...	...	124,216 11

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPOOTANA FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15th NOVEMBER 1873.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Pros. (Nov. 14th)—		
Ghazeepoor „ (13th)	...	Hope of rain gone; wheat slightly dearer than last week; about a three-fourth rubbee crop expected; no actual distress at present.
Benares	...	One-fourth of rubbee area not sown, but where sown looks well; prices stationary.
Mirzapoor ... „ 9th	...	Prospects worse than reported last week; as to rice crop in. north, which is only a four-anna crop; in the south there is grain sufficient to support the people up to January or February; new bajra coming into market, 17 seers per rupee, one seer cheaper than last week.
Goruckpoor ... „ (10th)	...	Reports less gloomy; the land unsown with rubbee is land which had been sown with rice; other rubbee land sown after being irrigated; sugarcane pretty good; no export as yet to Bengal; prices little easier.
Bustee „ „	...	Prospects much the same as last; prices stationary; condition depends greatly on the winter rains.
Azimgurh	...	Distress anticipated, but not famine.
Jounpore	...	Maize crop short; early rice scanty, late rice a total failure; rubbee area nearly up to average, and its prospects fair.
Allahabad	..	No report received.
Banda	...	Cotton and Jowar less good than expected; rubbee sowings good.
Humeerpoor	...	Khureef pretty good, and rubbee prospects good.
Jaloun	...	Harvest a fair average.
Jhansi	..	Prices lower; import from Cawnpoor stopped; khureef below average, but rubbee prospects good.
Cawnpoor	...	Prices usual; crops look well.
Futtehgurh	...	Khureef above average; rubbee area not below average; looks well.
Agra	...	Prospects continue good; Rail choked with grain for Gwalior, &c.; rubbee area more than usual.
Meerut	...	Millet crops poor; pulses good; rubbee area above average.
Saharunpoor	...	Khureef good; rubbee prospects very good.
Moradabad	...	Cotton and rice below average; other crops good; rubbee area more than usual; no export.
Bareilly	...	Rice half a crop; other khureef good; rubbee area average; young crops look well *General Remarks*—West of Allahabad khureef, except cotton and rice, not less than average, and in some parts above average; rubbee harvest should be very good with favorable winter rain; a full area sown.
Rajpootana—		
Eastern States (Nov. 17th)	...	Spring crops promise well if rain falls; health fair, except in Bhurtpoor, where much fever.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	For week ending 18th Oct. 1873	For week ending 19th Oct 1872.	Total from 1st January to 18th Oct. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 19th Oct 1872.	Total increase in 1873	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Oct 1873	East Indian, Main	5,88,036	3,86,711	2,07,16,289	2,04,11,893	3,04,396	
25th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	36,906	28,077	14,52,387	16,51,259		1,98,872
25th ditto	Eastern Bengal	72,158	75,060	21,63,314	21,55,998	3,07,316	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	25,663	8,542	8,10,875	2,83,427	5,27,448	
25th ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,78,800	96,409	44,49,008	41,19,351	3,29,657	
18th ditto	Madras	1,14,195	1,09,256	54,26,267	47,93,504	6,32,763	...
25th ditto	Great Southern of India	17,113	16,310	8,93,173	6,52,232	2,40,941	
25th ditto	Carnatic	730	728	33,260	29,803	3,457	
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula*	3,55,105	2,82,597	1,46,05,913	1,44,92,109	1,13,804	
1st Nov 1873	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	98,387	48,292	43,60,083	44,41,727		81,644
	TOTAL	14,87,093	10,51,982	5,52,10,569	5,30,31,303	21,79,266	
	State.						
1st Nov. 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,118	1,294	81,702	63,431	18,271	..
25th Oct. 1873	Nulhatee	1,351	1,037	66,731	39,804*a*	26,927	
18th ditto	Rajpootana	4,678	.	39,331*b*		39,331	
	TOTAL	8,147	2,331	1,87,764	1,03,235	84,529	...
	GRAND TOTAL	14,95,240	10,54,313	5,53,98,333	5,31,34,538	22,63,795	

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
a. From 1st April to 19th October 1872.
b. From 1st July to 18th October 1873.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	8·3	6·9	...	...	...	...	22·7	22·7	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	9·4	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	12·6	17·0	17·0	13·8
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	10·6	...	...	...	17·7	17·7	14·9	18·8	18·8	15·5
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·7	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	8·4	7·8	6·7	...	...	...	14·4	14·4	15·3	17·4	17·4	20·0
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	6·9	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	12·4
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	7·4	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	11·7	12·1	12·1	13·1
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	8·6	8·3	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	13·7	13·7	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·2	14·8	14·8	12·8
	North Arcot	7·9	8·7	11·1	...	...	...	16·6	15·7	17·0	17·6	16·7	17·9
	South Arcot	6·6	6·6	8·4	...	...	...	14·7	13·8	14·3	15·2	14·8	14·8
	Tanjore	7·0	7·0	10·7	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·5	...	...	12·7
	Trichinopoly	7·4	7·4	9·9	...	...	...	12·8	13·5	12·8	13·6	14·3	13·6
	Madura	8·8	8·8	8·8	...	...	...	12·9	13·3	11·4	14·6	14·6	11·8
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	7·5	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	14·1	14·1	12·7
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	12·3	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	12·5	12·6	12·6	13·4
	Nilgiris	8·0	...	11·0	...	...	...	8·2	8·2	9·0	9·7	9·0	10·1
	Salem	7·6	7·6	11·1	...	...	...	13·1	13·1	15·4	15·5	13·9	17·0
	South Canara	9·7	8·9	...	...	...	...	10·9	9·5	...	12·9	13·8	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	12·9	12·9	...	13·7	13·7	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	21·8	21·8	...	8·3	8·3	...	13·3	13·3	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	21·1	24·3	24·3	25·1	6·1	6·1	5·5	10·3	10·3	10·6
	Kaira	11·6	11·0	10·3	...	...	22·10	7·4	7·4	8·1	11·4	11·4	9·9
	Surat	12·6	13·2	8·4	6·9	6·9	5·7	8·0	8·0	5·3	11·2	11·2	6·3
	Broach	13·9	13·9	10·6	13·0	13·0	12·5	8·8	8·8	7·9	12·1	12·1	9·7
	Tanna	10·2	10·2	8·0	12·1	12·1	11·0	7·9	7·9	7·0	12·1	12·1	11·2
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	7·9	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	14·1	12·1	8·5
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15·0	14·7	10·7	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	7·0	9·2	9·2	10·0
	Násik	13·9	12·7	9·8	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	12·0	10·6	8·0
	Ahmadnagar	18·6	16·8	11·9	30·8	30·8	19·6	8·4	8·4	6·6	9·1	9·1	7·4
	Poona	13·3	11·2	8·2	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·3	9·5	9·5	7·4
	Sholapur	17·9	18·7	11·4	19·7	19·7	9·8	9·1	9·5	8·1	12·6	12·1	9·8
	Kaladgi	12·6	11·7	8·6	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	5·4	7·4	7·4	5·8
	Satara	14·1	12·7	8·2	...	...	...	9·8	8·4	5·8	12·9	10·2	6·4
	Belgaum	10·2	9·3	8·4	...	...	11·1	9·7	9·7	7·0	10·2	10·2	7·4
	Dharwar	10·3	10·4	9·0	...	...	...	6·9	6·5	5·5	10·2	9·7	7·8
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	7·2	...	...	...	14·7	13·4	...	16·0	14·7	...
	Kanara	10·3	11·2	6·5	...	...	...	10·3	11·2	7·5	14·9	14·0	10·3
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9·0	9·0	9·4	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	5·8	12·0	12·0	7·1
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	9·7	9·7	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	8·8	9·4	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	10·8	10·8	...
	Deesa	15·2	15·1	11·4	24·7	22·8	15·3	6·9	6·9	5·8	8·6	8·6	6·8
	Neemuch	13·2	12·8	...	21·4	18·6	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	14·6	13·9	15·4	19·0	18·2	27·9	6·5	6·5	5·6	7·5	7·5	6·5
	Rajkot	16·3	15·9	...	...	...	...	4·7	5·1	...	9·3	9·8	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	16·7	16·7	13·0	24·2	24·2	21·4	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	14·9	11·1
	Karachi	12·2	12·1	12·1	20·5	20·9	18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	8·8
	Haidarabad	11·1	11·1	12·6	22·3	23·3	23·3	6·5	6·5	6·08	9·3	8·3	9·3
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	13·9	21·3	21·3	21·3	9·3	9·3	9·3	14·8	14·8	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	13·8	13·7	7·5	24·0	23·5	...	11·2	11·2	8·0	12·0	12·0	11·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	10·21	11·13	11·36	...	22·27	19·48	13·22	14·84	19·63	13·91	16·23	20·87
	Bancoorah	11·02	11·36	13·45	20·41	20·41	18·55	11·59	12·29	13·91	13·91	14·84	15·07
	Beerbhoom	11·13	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	12·52	13·91	15·30	13·91	15·30	18·09
	Midnapore	9·51	10·21	9·74	...	...	...	14·37	16·70	15·30	18·55	22·27	20·41
	Hooghly	11·13	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	12·06	12·52	16·70	16·70
	Howrah	11·13	11·13	12·06	18·55	18·55	18·55	11·59	14·37	14·84	16·70	17·63	16·70
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	10·67	11·59	13·45	22·04	22·04	22·74	7·66	7·43	7·43	16·47	18·55	15·54
	Nuddea	11·02	11·86	13·45	...	24·74	29·69	9·89	13·48	14·84	11·42	15·25	16·4
	Jessore	12·06	12·06	12·35	...	...	...	12·35	16·23	16·70	14·84	24·59	24·7
	Moorshedabad	11·13	12·06	13·91	...	...	...	10·21	12·06	13·91	12·52	13·91	17·63

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of October 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jnar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·8	41·1	...	34·2	34·2	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	
...	...	27·3	34·4	35·3	29 8	24·7	24·7	25·6	25·3	26·4	13·2	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	30·6	27·2	23·5	23·5	23·5	...	...	...	17·5	17·5	17·0	
16·1	16 1	20·4	...	...	...	16·6	16·6	25·5	20·0	20·1	17·2	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	
18·9	18·9	31·5	...	...	25·4	21·0	21·2	32·4	15·2	15·7	18·9	...	...	...	15·5	15·5	15·5	
18·5	18·5	23·7	23·1	23·1	29·9	22·4	22·4	28·0	19·3	19·3	24·9	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	
22·3	22·3	24·5	20·7	20·2	18·0	28·2	27·3	38·2	26·0	25·7	24·1	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·0	
[illegible]·8	20·5	24·3	23·4	22·2	19·3	19·4	19·4	20·6	21·0	21·0	22·4	...	...	...	15·4	16·2	16·2	
21·0	18·3	...	19·2	19·2	...	23·7	23·4	...	17·0	17·4	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
...	...	...	13·6	...	...	25·6	23·0	27·5	16·1	16·8	20·1	...	...	...	16·2	16·2	15·1	
22·1	24·6	34·0	21·6	23·9	32·3	38·4	36·0	39·2	18·4	17·8	26·7	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	17·0	
...	...	31·4	24·5	23·8	25·9	22·3	23·1	29·8	15·0	15·4	18·4	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·6	
...	...	27·7	25·8	21·0	38·7	26·8	24·1	30·1	16·3	16·8	22·5	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·1	
...	...	...	27·4	23·8	30·9	28·3	24·6	32·0	18·7	19·4	25·9	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	17·4	
25·8	25·1	32·7	27·6	27·6	33·1	30·4	30·4	34·8	17·5	18·4	24·8	...	...	...	14·2	15·0	14·4	
...	...	...	14·8	14·8	14·8	17·9	17·9	19·2	13·1	13·1	17·5	...	...	...	14·2	12·8	15·6	
21·3	22·0	19·8	26·8	22·1	28·1	27·6	22·8	26·9	19·9	19·9	29·4	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	14·6	
17·3	20·2	25·2	15·8	13·2	25·2	19·0	19·0	24·5	14·0	12 5	21·8	...	...	...	10·7	8·9	9·8	
18·6	19·4	37·2	21·8	20·4	38·5	28·0	25·2	37·8	22 5	20·9	30·6	...	...	...	14 9	14·9	15·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	23 2	...	15·7	14·7	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	23·5	...	17·8	18·2	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	
18·6	18·6	...	15·7	15·7	...	8·7	...	...	12·4	12·4	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	14·6	...	
21·5	18·7	19·5	19·5	19·2	19·1	...	...	...	15·2	16·3	13·6	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	15·4	14·4	
...	...	16·7	18·3	17·3	15·6	...	...	...	13·7	12·4	12·5	74·6	74·6	..	15·1	14·2	12·5	
15·0	15·2	13·1	15·2	13·2	12·0	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	11·5	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·4	
19·6	18·6	18·6	16·8	16·8	15·8	...	...	...	12·1	12 1	12·5	93·3	93·3	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	
15·9	15·9	11·5	15·9	15·9	11·5	15·9	14·9	...	11·2	11·2	10·5	59·8	49·8	96·0	14·0	14·0	12·0	
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	9·4	106·5	106·5	...	10·6	10·6	12·1	
31·5	32·7	21·7	24·2	26·7	16·2	...	...	...	13·0	12·5	13·0	165·0	165·0	240·0	11·7	11·7	10·5	
..	...	15·1	25·2	20·1	12·8	30·1	24·4	...	15·2	12·7	12·6	94·2	94·2	94·2	13·6	13·6	12·9	
32·2	32·2	19·6	26 6	26·1	15·5	...	...	...	17·1	15·7	14·7	93·3	93·3	83·0	11·9	11·9	11·2	
26·9	24·6	14·6	20·5	17·8	11·2	...	...	...	12 5	11·5	11·5	80·0	80·0	64·0	13·8	13·8	12·6	
32·1	31·2	19·6	28·8	29·6	19·6	...	...	...	15·7	15·3	11·4	80·7	80·7	74·2	12·7	12·7	12·4	
20·8	20·8	12·6	19·0	19·0	16·3	...	...	...	9·9	9·0	7·0	102·0	102·0	102·0	11·7	10 8	9·9	
20·8	22·7	13·3	25·2	22·7	15·3	21·8	21·8	...	12 9	12·3	9·7	118·0	118·0	157·2	14·7	11·8	14·0	
14·9	16·3	13·0	15·3	14·9	10·2	17 7	16·7	...	10·2	9·7	8·2	139·9	139·9	63·6	13·9	13·9	11·1	
16·4	16·4	15·4	14·8	14·5	10·0	19·8	19 8	...	8·0	6·8	6·8	86·4	86·4	86 4	10·1	9·8	9·1	
...	...	...	13·3	13·3	9·7	19 4	19·4	...	10·2	10·2	8 9	...*	...*	...	19·5	19·5	17·0	
18·6	16·8	...	16·8	16·8	10·3	20·5	22·4	...	11·2	11·2	8·8	198·9	189·9	...	13·6	13·6	11·2	
22·0	20·0	...	16·0	16·0	16 7	30·0	30·0	...	18·0	18·0	17·8	160·0	160·0	...	11·0	11·0	8·3	
	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26·2	25·6	...	26·2	25·6	...	...	...	...	13·9	14·4	...	139·6	149·2	...	7·9	7·9	...	
13·6	15·5	...	17·0	15·3	...	...	...	...	11·8	11·7	...	75·2	75·2	...	13·6	13·6	...	
21·8	21·4	17·7	19·8	19·7	14·1	...	...	...	16·5	18·1	13·2	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	
21·4	20·5	...	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	130 6	130·6	...	24·2	22 3	...	
17·9	17·3	28·2	15·2	15·7	21·1	...	...	...	19·0	17·2	20·1	94·1	94·1	75·3	39·5	41·7	37·6	
25·2	24·7	...	19·6	20·5	...	...	...	...	12·6	12·8	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	...	
37·3	29·8	26·1	29·8	29·8	33·5	30 0	30·0	...	15·8	15·8	14·8	92·8	92·8	92·8	29·8	29·8	31·7	
23·7	20·9	20·0	18·6	18·6	14·9	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	119 4	111·9	113 8	55·9	55·9	49·4	
22 3	24·2	23·3	22·3	20·5	16·8	...	...	...	16·7	13 9	13·5	121·3	131·15	112·2	29·8	27·9	29·8	
29·9½	22·7	24·1	29·6	20·6	25·6	29·6	29·6	...	16·7	18·6	18·0	186·0	186·0	186·0	32·5	32·5	29·6	
23·0	23·0	...	18·0	17·3	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	17·63	19·01	92·77	74·22	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
27·83	30·16	27·83	23·20	23·20	22·27	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	18·55	333·99	333·99	...	7·55	7·55	8·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·70	20·87	185·54	185·54	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	13·91	16·47	166·99	296·88	185·54	7·66	7·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·70	18 55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	18·55	111·33	120·61	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	13·91	18·55	111·33	92·77	92·77	8·13	8·13	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·62	15·62	22·86	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·93	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	17·63	25 97	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·72	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	11·13	12·06	12·52	15·77	16·70	19·48	10·21	12·06	18·55	12·99	17·63	25·97
	Maldah ...	11·13	12·99	13·91	18·55	29·69	32·47	7·89	13·91	19·48	10·21	14·84	20·41
	Rajshahye ...	9·74	11·13	13·91	27·83	27·83	31·31	11·13	12·52	13·91	14·84	13·91	20·00
	Rungpore ...	10·44	12·99	13·05	...	...	...	9·40	10·96	14·49	10·44	14·49	24·01
	Bograh ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	10·67	12·06	14·84	11·83	16·70	27·83
	Pubna ...	14·37	13·91	17·40	...	...	..	11·13	11·13	11·13	13·45	17·40	25·52
	Darjeeling ...	5·57	5·57	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	4·64	4·64	7·43	9·28	10·21	12·06
	Julpigoree ...	8·35	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	7·43	14·84	14·84	12·99
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	9·74	11·59	13·91	18·55	29·69	26·44	13·91	19·48	19·48	20·41	23·20	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	14·84	22·27	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	16·70	16·70	22·27
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	12·06	17·63	18·55	23·20	25·05
	Mymensing ...	10·44	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	16·70	16·70	25·05
	Sylhet ...	9·28	9·28	10·21	10·67	10·67	...	16·93	17·63	21·34	25·05	29·69	35·71
	Cachar ...	8·47	8·70	8·47	...	...	...	24·71	22·86	24·71	26·96	26·96	29·69
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	20·41	20·41	22·27
	Tipperah ...	8·35	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	17·63	18·85	15·77	23·20	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·81	12·81	12·81	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	10·21	11·13	22·27	16·70	17·16	28·99	10·21	12·52	...	11·13	13·45	19·48
	Gya ...	8·81	9·28	13·91	12·99	13·91	27·83	7·89	8·35	11·13	9·28	10·21	16·70
	Shahabad ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Tirhoot ...	10·21	9·28	12·99	17·63	18·55	18·55	9·28	12·52	12·99	14·37	14·37	13·91
	Sarun ...	10·67	11·13	12·99	17·63	16·70	25·97	11·13	11·13	12·99	12·06	13·45	17·63
	Chumparun ...	11·13	12·06	16·70	19·48	22·27	25·05	8·35	9·28	9·28	14·49	18·55	17·63
	Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	14·96	21·40	26·14	29·99	8·58	10·50	12·41	10·50	12·41	15·30
	Bhaugulpore ...	11·71	11·71	14·32	21·84	20·82	22·27	9·92	11·71	14·61	12·87	15·77	16·41
	Purneah ...	9·28	11·13	14·84	...	...	27·83	10·21	12·06	16·70	12·99	12·99	18·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9·28	9·28	13·91	...	...	...	9·28	14·84	14·84	11·13	16·70	17·63
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	13·40	14·61	17·05	...	...	...	21·92	20·70	19·48	29·23	29·23	35·31
	Pooree ...	13·40	13·40	13·40	...	...	...	21·92	23·09	24·35	30·45	31·89	31·66
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	29·69	29·69	27·83
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	8·81	10·91	13·45	...	14·84	18·09	8·35	9·28	11·59	10·21	12·29	16·70
	Lohardugga ...	10·21	12·06	11·13	...	...	17·63	9·28	11·59	14·84	14·84	14·84	18·55
	Singbhoom ...	14·84	16·70	18·55	18·55	22·27	20·41	11·13	13·91	22·27	14·84	18·55	27·83
	Maunbhoom ...	11·59	12·06	13·91	...	...	22·27	12·99	12·99	15·77	13·91	14·84	18·55
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Goalpara ...	9·28	18·55	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	13·91	10·21	14·84	25·05	12·06
	Kamroop .	12·06	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	14·84	11·13	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Durrung ...	No	returns	received.									
	Nowgong ...												
	Seebsaugur ...												
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Doon ...	15·77	14·37	18·09	18·55	18·55	29·69	10·67	10·67	10·67	10·67	12·06	11·13
	Saharunpore ...	17·45	17·45	20·99	25·00	25·00	32·42	8·99	8·99	8·01	12·99	12·99	12·47
	Moozufferuggur ...	18·38	18·09	21·92	35·71	25·52	35·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	13·28
	Meerut ...	17·92	17·92	20·85	24·44	24·24	34·74	6·50	6·27	6·50	12·61	11·83	11·36
	Boolundshuhur ...	19·01	18·55	18·55	25·97	25·05	27·83	7·43	6·50	6·50	11·13	11·13	9·28
	Allygurh ...	17·16	16·93	...	22·27	22·27	...	6·50	6·50	...	12·52	12·99	...
	Kuumaon ...	9·05	9·05	11·13	11·13	11·13	13·91	7·43	7·43	7·43	8·35	8·35	8·81

India for the 2nd half of October 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kauaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	13·91	22·27	90·45	90·45	...	6·96	6·73	6·96	
...	...	...	18·55	27·83	25·97	12·99	14·84	18·55	11·13	14·84	22·27	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·27	18·27	...	185·54	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	13·91	99·27	99·27	118·74	6·96	6·85	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	12·99	55·66	55·66	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	25·52	185·54	185·54	...	7·43	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·57	5·57	5·57	111·32	185·54	111·32	4·17	4·17	3·71	
...	...	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	12·06	148·44	148·44	148·44	4·64	4·64	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	15·65	18·55	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	14·84	15·77	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·23	99·27	99·27	...	7·89	8·13	8·81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·88	12·35	14·14	59·38	59·38	59·38	7·43	7·43	6·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	12·99	37·11	37·11	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·52	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	5·80	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	32·47	129·28	129·28	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	12·99	32·47	12·52	12·06	21·34	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·73	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·41	21·34	29·69	...	...	...	21·34	23·20	...	14·84	15·77	21·34	129·28	129·28	...	7·20	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	25·05	...	17·63	17·63	24·12	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·12	18·55	21·34	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·18	30·96	...	17·22	17·22	28·06	135·78	135·78	...	6·79	6·79	7·78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·51	19·30	24·59	163·39	163·39	123·84	7·60	7·60	7·60	
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	18·55	18·55	...	12·06	13·91	18·55	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	5·86	6·79	
...	...	...	22·27	27·83	...	27·83	27·83	27·83	14·84	16·70	17·63	445·32	445·32	667·98	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	...	...	25·58	23·72	24·35	185·54	185·54	...	8·35	8·47	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	19·48	18·27	97·41	97·41	197·41	9·28	9·28	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	22·27	...	11·13	12·99	18·55	185·54	185·54	185·54	6·03	6·03	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·83	26·90	...	12·06	13·91	12·99	241·20	148·44	...	5·80	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	18·55	14·84	296·88	296·88	...	4·64	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	15·77	16·70	296·88	185·54	185·54	6·96	6·73	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	9·28	11·13	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
25·05	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	20·41	17·63	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·43	
25·00	25·00	23·95	24·01	24·01	20·00	...	...	...	24·01	24·47	21·98	...	...	...	7·20	7·20	7·43	
24·47	24·47	20·41	16·35	16·35	20·41	...	...	...	23·78	22·98	22·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·05	25·05	25·97	22·68	22·27	24·07	...	...	...	24·29	23·84	25·34	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
25·05	25·05	20·41	24·12	22·27	20·41	...	...	...	22·74	22·74	23·20	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
18·55	18·55	...	20·87	20·41	...	...	...	...	20·87	20·00	19·48	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces-*contd.*	Gurhwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnour ...	15·42	14·84	20·35	18·78	18·27	34·45	9·40	9·92	12·52	12·00	11·48	14·61
	Morndabad ...	15·36	15·65	19·13	20·29	20·29	27·83	8·13	8·13	8·13	14·20	15·07	15·07
	Budaon ...	15·86	15·86	...	22·83	22·27	...	10·02	10·01	...	14·46	15·57	...
	Bareilly ...	14·64	14·49	16·82	19·13	19·13	24·35	6·09	6·09	6·38	13·91	12·76	14·49
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·54	15·77	16·70	18·78	21·34	25·05	7·31	7·43	8·35	15·54	16·00	14·84
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	15·07	15·07	21·34	15·07	20·87	37·11	9·28	9·28	9·28	13·91	12·76	17·40
	Muttra ...	15·30	15·77	16·70	19·94	20·41	22·27	7·89	7·43	7·43	11·59	10·67	12·06
	Agra ...	14·26	14·32	15·13	19·39	18·99	22·01	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	11·13
	Furruckabad ...	15·30	14·32	15·30	17·86	17·86	22·98	9·28	9·63	8·47	13·34	13·11	14·72
	Mynpoorie ...	16·23	16·23	16·70	19·48	19·25	22·74	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Etawah ...	14·84	14·37	14·84	16·70	17·63	18·55	4·64	4·64	5·57	12·99	9·74	10·21
	Etah ...	17·63	17·40	17·16	22·27	22·27	24·12	11·13	9·28	11·13	13·91	13·91	13·91
	Jaloun ...	12·52	12·06	17·16	17·63	15·30	18·55	8·35	8·35	7·43	9·74	9·74	8·81
	Jhansie ...	11·59	11·65	14·55	14·84	15·42	22·39	9·74	9·74	7·78	11·30	11·13	10·21
	Lullutpore ...	11·13	11·36	14·37	13·91	14·84	21·80	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·59	12·06	11·13
	Cawnpore ...	14·61	13·91	13·91	20·41	17·63	21·80	9·28	8·35	13·22	12·06	11·59	19·48
	Futtehpore ...	13·69	13·45	14·14	17·63	16·70	21·34	11·13	8·81	9·28	15·30	13·91	15·30
	Banda ...	12·87	12·87	14·03	14·14	14·14	20·18	9·16	9·16	9·16	14·49	15·65	15·30
	Allahabad ...	12·99	12·76	13·45	16·18	16·00	18·09	9·98	9·74	8·81	13·80	13·91	14·84
	Humeerpore ...	13·22	12·76	15·07	15·30	14·84	19·01	7·43	7·43	8·35	12·99	11·13	12·52
	Jounpore ...	13·11	12·41	11·77	16·41	15·36	13·74	11·13	12·41	11·13	13·11	13·11	12·41
	Goruckpore ...	10·96	11·36	12·18	14·61	14·61	17·86	10·56	10·56	10·96	14·61	13·80	18·67
	Bustee ...	12·47	12·76	13·34	16·23	16·23	16·23	9·28	9·28	15·07	10·44	10·44	...
	Azimgurh ...	11·30	10·96	11·84	15·01	15·01	16·93	10·27	9·57	10·09	12·99	12·35	14·29
	Mirzapore ...	12·52	12·06	12·99	14·84	14·84	14·84	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	10·21	10·67	11·59	12·99	12·99	14·61	7·43	6·50	8·81	9·74	10·21	10·91
	Ghazeepore ...	10·03	10·03	11·36	14·33	14·33	17·92	8·35	8·35	8·35	13·14	13·14	13·14
Panjál ...	Dehli ...	17·72	17·72	19·59	24·26	24·26	30·79	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	15·86	16·15	17·02	22·21	21·98	27·70	...	...	...	8·68	9·33	8·22
	Karnál ...	20·35	19·59	20·29	30·50	30·79	30·50	...	...	...	11·83	11·83	11·83
	Hissár ...	18·42	17·72	17·90	28·34	28·92	25·71	...	...	...	9·68	9·33	9·68
	Rohtak ...	17·49	16·44	19·59	25·19	24·96	26·36	...	...	...	11·48	10·73	11·19
	Sirsa ...	21·11	20·81	18·31	36·97	35·45	24·84	...	...	...	9·91	10·08	8·98
	Ambálah ...	20·17	20·00	19·53	24·43	24·26	26·41	...	...	...	12·53	12·53	11·69
	Ludiánah ...	22·86	22·39	20·52	32·65	31·25	26·12	...	...	...	12·59	14·92	14·22
	Simla ...	16·15	15·68	14·11	19·24	18·19	21·11	...	...	...	9·33	10·73	9·62
	Jálandhar ...	24·49	24·72	22·62	27·52	28·92	27·52	...	...	...	10·49	10·49	10·03
	Hoshiárpúr ...	23·79	23·32	24·26	27·99	27·99	29·85	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·26
	Amritsar ...	24·55	24·55	21·75	35·10	34·52	28·28	...	...	...	15·86	15·86	14·57
	Siálkot ...	21·28	21·28	22·86	29·62	27·75	32·65	...	...	...	13·53	13·53	13·53
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·86	22·86	23·32	31·02	31·02	34·05	...	...	...	14·22	13·99	13·76
	Lahore ...	22·62	22·39	20·87	33·35	33·35	31·72	...	...	...	13·99	13·76	12·30
	Firozpúr ...	26·12	26·12	20·87	43·15	43·15	28·92	...	...	...	12·36	12·36	10·19
	Gujránwála ...	18·83	18·95	20·76	29·85	29·21	33·24	...	...	...	11·89	11·89	11·19
	Ráwalpindi ...	16·91	16·85	15·68	23·03	23·44	20·12	...	...	...	8·57	8·68	7·93
	Jhelam ...	18·25	18·25	17·32	24·02	24·02	25·19	...	...	...	9·50	9·50	8·57
	Gujrát ...	16·79	16·79	20·64	23·96	23·32	28·63	...	...	...	10·67	10·67	10·03
	Sháhpúr ...	18·13	18·19	18·25	27·06	27·11	26·30	...	...	...	10·61	10·49	8·68
	Multán ...	18·66	18·66	20·06	24·02	24·49	19·82	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·39
	Jhang ...	18·19	18·48	21·46	28·92	28·92	30·50	...	...	...	10·90	10·90	9·62
	Montgomery ...	20·76	20·52	20·52	28·69	28·69	26·59	...	...	...	12·59	12·13	8·99
	Muzaffargarh ...	18·66	19·59	19·88	24·84	25·84	26·12	...	...	...	12·42	12·71	11·19
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	20·93	20·58	20·47	30·44	31·25	28·16	...	...	...	7·75	7·89	7·17
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	19·24	19·24	19·53	26·30	26·30	25·77	...	...	...	18·19	18·19	17·61
	Bannú ...	26·24	26·12	20·93	50·96	50·79	42·10	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·18
	Pesháwar ...	18·42	17·84	15·92	34·05	33·82	26·76	...	...	...	9·68	9·33	7·81
	Kohát ...	18·42	18·42	14·87	39·24	39·24	28·57	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	11·89
	Hazára ...	16·38	16·56	14·75	25·19	25·19	21·46	...	...	...	6·29	6·18	5·83
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	13·9	13·9	13·9	18·2	18·6	20·5	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·6	10·6	8·4
	Unáo ...	14·5	14·5	18·1	18·1	18·1	20·0	9·1	9·1	7·2	15·4	14·5	14·5
	Bára Banki ...	13·2	12·7	12·2	13·4	16·1	19·2	7·0	7·0	7·0	14·0	12·4	15·7
	Sítápur ...	16·8	16·8	15·4	21·6	20·7	22·4	7·5	7·5	6·8	14·1	17·1	21·4
	Hardui ..	14·5	14·2	14·3	19·2	19·2	22·3	5·7	5·7	4·6	12·2	12·2	12·2
	Kheri ...	15·8	16·2	17·1	21·4	25·1	23·3	9·3	9·3	6·5	15·8	14·9	13·0
	Faizabad ...	12·4	12·3	20·8	15·5	15·6	...	10·6	10·7	13·9	12·6	12·3	16·8
	Bharaich ...	12·5	14·9	13·0	16·7	18·8	20·5	11·1	11·2	9·3	13·0	14·9	13·0
	Gonda ...	12·1	13·4	12·5	15·3	15·3	15·7	6·8	7·8	7·2	11·4	13·1	18·0
	Ráe Barelí ...	13·7	13·1	16·9	18·1	17·1	19·1	14·0	12·2	13·0	14·1	15·1	16·7
	Sultánpur ...	12·4	12·4	12·4	16·0	16·0	13·3	11·1	10·6	9·0	14·2	14·6	16·91
	Pratábgarh ...	13·3	13·0	12·1	18·1	17·5	18·3	12·1	11·0	9·1	15·1	13·4	14·5

India for the 2nd half of October 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·92	22·98	27·72	19·83	13·57	26·09	...	...	...	17·75	16·70	20·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·87	16·23	27·83	19·71	13·91	20·87	...	...	...	20·29	20·29	19·13	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·69	
22·83	22·27	...	22·83	22·27	...	...	...	...	23·37	22·27	...	...	...	...	7·81	7·52	...	
18·55	13·91	18·55	20·87	16·82	25·52	...	...	...	20·00	20·29	24·35	...	...	...	7·84	7·84	7·84	
...	...	...	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	19·36	21·34	22·74	...	...	...	7·37	7·43	7·20	
24·35	25·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·87	...	...	...	7·55	7·89	7·66	
...	14·84	...	17·63	16·70	18·55	...	...	...	18·09	17·63	19·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·55	18·55	19·48	16·59	15·77	17·57	...	...	...	18·07	18·15	19·86	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	20·41	...	17·86	...	...	...	20·41	20·41	21·69	...	...	...	7·55	7·43	7·78	
...	...	...	19·48	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	19·94	19·94	22·27	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	18·55	14·84	21·34	...	...	...	17·16	17·16	22·50	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	20·87	...	18·55	...	...	...	21·34	20·87	22·74	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
14·84	16·70	18·55	16·70	13·91	23·20	...	...	...	15·77	14·84	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·97	13·91	18·09	14·26	13·91	15·77	...	...	...	12·73	12·52	20·26	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
12·06	12·52	18·55	...	...	10·21	...	...	...	12·29	12·29	18·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	18·78	20·41	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·16	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
14·14	13·80	15·07	17·16	11·02	24·59	...	...	...	16·93	16·47	26·20	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	...	
15·77	16·23	18·55	15·30	15·30	14·84	...	...	...	15·71	15·77	21·80	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
17·16	13·91	16·70	17·63	13·91	21·92	...	...	...	17·75	16·93	22·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·69	17·92	18·96	13·11	13·11	13·11	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	19·65	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·79	
17·86	17·86	21·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·42	16·23	19·89	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·65	16·23	17·98	...	...	...	6·09	6·38	5·80	
18·50	15·01	19·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·41	15·01	18·21	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·59	
16·70	15·77	17·16	14·84	12·99	12·99	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	15·77	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
13·91	12·99	19·25	12·99	10·21	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	18·78	...	...	...	5·57	6·50	5·57	
11·94	15·52	22·69	11·94	11·94	14·33	...	...	...	14·93	14·93	22·69	...	...	...	6·57	6·57	6·57	
24·26	24·26	25·19	22·39	21·46	23·32	...	...	...	22·39	22·39	20·52	74·64	74·64	74·64	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Panjáb, though entered in this Statement, relate to the week ending 2nd November 1873, the preceding week and the corresponding week of 1872.
23·09	21·46	25·89	19·65	18·83	22·45	...	...	...	21·63	20·87	20·76	130·63	125·03	126·89	13·93	13·47	13·53	
28·63	28·63	25·19	25·48	25·83	25·19	...	...	...	30·38	29·91	23·03	149·29	149·29	149·29	7·69	76·90	7·46	
28·34	28·51	32·25	23·85	23·79	28·51	...	...	...	29·27	29·10	22·91	138·09	138·09	141·82	10·61	10·96	11·89	
25·66	24·72	25·19	24·26	23·79	26·59	...	...	...	27·06	26·47	20·52	158·62	158 62	167·95	7·23	7·23	7·28	
36·68	35·10	26·41	27·64	27·81	27·06	...	...	...	31·72	32·01	22·04	146·14	146·14	149·29	24·72	20·99	19·12	
25·01	25·42	25·01	23·91	23·15	22·04	...	...	...	25·71	26·59	2 ·99	133·72	133·72	133·72	8·10	7·87	7·81	
37·32	35·45	24·26	28·92	27·06	25·19	...	...	...	29·85	28·92	22·39	93·30	93·50	83·97	8·86	8·86	8·86	
18·66	18·66	18·66	16·32	13·06	14·92	...	...	...	20·52	19·88	15·39	...	...	...	6·76	6·76	6·59	
28·69	28·45	27·52	25·19	24·26	20·06	...	...	...	27·75	27·99	20·76	141·82	141·82	141·82	8·57	8·57	8·57	
29·85	29·85	26·12	29·85	26·12	29·85	...	...	...	23·32	24·26	20·52	158·62	158·62	149·29	8·39	8·39	8·39	
34·52	33·59	31·37	29·50	28·92	28·57	...	...	...	29·21	28·75	21·46	115·06	115·06	108·81	8·86	8·86	8·92	
31·49	29·62	30·32	25·48	26·12	25·48	...	...	...	23·15	22·86	15·51	136·23	102·63	111·97	9·15	9·15	9·15	
27·52	27·52	32·65	23·32	23·32	27·99	...	...	...	27·06	26·82	15·04	107·29	107·29	102·63	8·74	8·74	8·51	
31·49	30·32	25·42	29·39	29·39	24·26	...	...	...	29·16	28·22	19·47	130·63	142·76	139·96	9·09	9·03	8·80	
41·51	41·51	30·79	34·75	35·22	28·69	...	...	...	33·59	33·35	21·46	125·96	125·96	121·30	8·57	8·63	8·51	
25·77	22·97	24·55	20·52	20·17	20·17	...	...	...	22·86	22·68	16·32	96·39	108·81	107·29	9·73	9·56	9·50	
25·01	24·90	22·97	22·27	22·39	19·71	...	...	...	23·21	23·32	16·21	135·93	135·93	134·24	9·50	9·38	9·44	
23·32	23·32	24·78	23·85	23·85	23·85	...	...	...	23·79	23·79	16·44	125·96	125·96	125·96	10·61	10·61	10·55	
23·96	24·90	27·70	23·32	23·96	26·76	...	...	...	18·95	18·95	14·46	136·87	136·87	113·83	9·79	9·79	9·79	
27·75	27·35	27·23	25·19	24·78	27·99	...	...	...	28·73	28·85	16·62	153·02	153·02	...	10·90	10·90	10·78	
22·39	21·92	21·92	21·46	22·39	21·46	...	...	...	19·82	18·19	16·32	162·35	162·35	...	8·86	8·86	8·86	
26·12	26·12	22·68	23·32	23·32	22·39	...	...	...	22·10	22·21	20·06	211·52	211·52	211·52	9·85	9·85	9·68	
26·12	26·12	...	...	...	23·32	...	...	...	28·22	28·69	17·10	233·27	205·28	233·94	8·68	8·51	8·39	
22·68	22·68	23·91	22·04	21·46	23·61	...	...	...	20·52	21·10	19·24	149·29	149·29	...	9·33	9·33	9·15	
36·15	32·19	31·95	33·70	31·14	27·99	...	...	...	28·45	28·63	20·93	144·62	144·62	...	9·79	9·79	9·79	
33·47	33·47	29·68	29·56	29·56	25·36	...	...	...	21·86	21·86	19·36	212·28	212·20	223·94	25·66	25·66	29·74	
40·41	40·41	28·16	40·23	40·81	33·12	...	...	...	36·62	36·15	24·55	149·29	149·29	149·29	84·55	89·45	89·56	
24·08	24·90	20·87	22·86	21·36	15·74	...	...	...	21·11	20·23	13·35	159·90	142·82	...	45·1	42·80	41·69	
24·37	24·37	19·01	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	24·96	24·96	15·45	118·96	118·96	190·35	95·16	95·16	95·16	
21·92	20·12	19·59	22·16	19·94	17·72	...	...	...	19·24	19·94	13·53	98·90	121·30	130·63	8·39	8·39	8·51	
21·4	13·0	17·7	20·5	19·9	13·9	35·9	35·4	...	17·2	17·2	20·2	115·6	111·1	92·6	6·9	6·9	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	22·7	...	20·9	18·1	20·9	144·8	144·8	...	6·7	7·2	6·7	
21·0	22·1	23·7	10·8	10·8	...	12·0	12·0	...	15·1	15·1	19·2	141·0	113·1	...	6·9	6·9	7·0	
24·4	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	19·7	19·9	150·5	150·5	150·5	7·5	7·5	7·1	
...	...	...	19·7	...	...	23·6	28·2	...	19·2	19·2	22·2	185·0	185·0	185·0	6·7	7·0	6·7	
29·8	33·5	...	...	...	...	35·4	37·3	...	19·5	19·9	23·3	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
20·5	21·9	30·3	...	...	...	19·7	20·0	...	14·8	15·3	26·8	130·6	130·6	93·2	7·2	7·2	6·9	
24·2	33·5	31·7	...	...	...	21·4	27·9	...	16·3	17·7	18·6	223·9	223·9	149·2	6·9	6·9	6·5	
21·2	23·8	28·4	14·4	15·7	...	26·3	28·2	...	14·2	16·0	17·8	...	...	...	6·0	6·3	6·0	
...	...	...	17·1	...	...	22·6	22·2	27·1	18·7	17·4	23·3	186·9	186·9	186·9	6·1	6·1	6·0	
18·6	...	...	14·2	...	...	21·3	28·4	...	16·0	15·1	18·0	142·2	142·2	142·2	7·0	6·8	6·4	
17·9	...	...	17·9	...	...	22·0	20·0	...	16·9	16·4	16·4	183·0	184·0	...	7·0	7·0	5·3	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	18·6	19·6	14·9	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	9·1	15·3	15·8	13·6
	Bhandara ...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	16·0	16·0	...
	Chanda ...	19·6	19·6	11·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	15·9	9·5
	Wardha ...	17·7	17·7	14·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·0	11·2	11·2	11·2
	Balaghat ...	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	13·0	14·9	14·9	17·7	18·6	23·3
	Jabalpur ...	16·8	16·8	23·3	14·0	14·9	14·9	10·2	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·0	13·0
	Sagar ...	21·1	13·5	15·1	...	...	17·7	6·1	6·1	7·4	9·3	9·3	12·1
	Damoh ...	14·9	13·1	17·7	...	...	20·5	11·2	11·6	14·0	13·0	13·0	14·9
	Seoni ...	23·3	23·3	23·3	...	...	...	10·2	9·3	9·3	15·8	13·0	13·0
	Mandla ...	18·6	20·5	19·6	...	...	...	11·2	14·0	12·1	14·9	17·7	14·9
	Betul ...	20·5	20·5	12·1	...	...	...	14·0	14·1	13·0	16·1	16·1	14·0
	Chindwara ...	21·4	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	14·9	14·9	16·8
	Hoshangabad ...	16·7	15·9	13·4	...	...	...	9·3	8·4	8·4	10·2	9·3	9·3
	Narsinghpur ...	17·7	17·2	16·8	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	7·4	13·0	14·0	10·2
	Nimar ...	14·9	14·4	...	...	...	...	9·3	10·2	...	11·2	11·4	...
	Raipur ...	37·3	37·3	37·3	...	...	...	22·4	22·4	22·4	29·9	29·9	39·2
	Sambalpur ...	19·6	18·6	25·2	...	...	...	32·6	26·1	26·1	39·9	33·6	35·4
	Bilaspur ...	26·1	29·8	41·0	...	...	...	18·6	24·2	37·3	26·1	29·8	67·1
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	12·1	12·1	7·4
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13·8	13·7	9·4	...	...	...	10·6	11·4	7·0	13·4	15·8	8·4
	Bolaram ...	13·0	13·0	9·9	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	7·5	14·1	14·1	8·0
	Chudderghat ...	12·0	13·0	8·2	...	...	...	7·5	7·0	6·0	12·0	12·0	10·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	14·9	14·9	13·0	11·1	12·1	9·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	11·1	9·3	10·2
	Ellichpur ...	15·0	15·0	13·0	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	7·0	11·0	11·0	9·0
	Woon ...	16·0	15·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	11·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	11·0	10·0	9·5
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	14·9	14·9	12·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	9·3	9·3	6·5
	Buldana ...	16·7	15·8	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	10·2	8·3
	Bassein ...	15·5	13·9	8·8	...	...	..	9·3	7·9	6·2	11·1	11·1	7·6
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·5	8·5	10·2	10·0	...	10·7	10·5	12·5	13·0	12·7	13·2
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·2	8·2	...	9·7	9·7	...	10·7	10·5	...	12·5	12·5	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·7	8·7	9·4	...	...	...	15·3	15·3	15·8	17·5	17·5	17·9
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·5	8·5	9·2	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	15·5	17·3	17·3	17·5
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	10·0	10·5	10·5	...	13·0	13·0	12·0	15·0	14·0	14·0
	Toomkoor ... Retail ..	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	14·0	13·5	13·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	7·7	8·3	7·7	...	...	...	11·2	11·4	11·2	11·4	12·6	12·6
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·3	7·3	7·3	...	...	...	10·6	11·2	10·4	11·2	11·6	11·4
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	9·0	10·0	11·0	11·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·5	13·0	13·0	14·0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	8·0	9·0	7·0	10·0	10·0	...	12·0	11·0	9·0	15·0	14·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	13·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	11·7	...	...	12·9	...	...	11·4	...	...	12·8	...	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	10·6	12·0	12·0	12·0	10·3	12·0	12·0	11·3	13·0	13·0
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·3	8·7	7·2	7·7	8·1	...	9·6	9·8	9·5	15·9	15·4	15·8
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	10;67	11·13	...	15·54	15·54	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13·69	13·91	...	16·70	16·70	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·13	8·35	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmir ...	12·64	12·18	13·91	16·06	16·12	24·12	5·63	5·69	5·22	7·43	7·43	8·35
	Mt. Aboo ...	14·00	12·56	10·00	17·25	14·25	16·00	...	...	...	7·50	7·50	6·75
	Erinpoora ...	16·00	15·50	10·75	21·25	21·00	16·50	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	6·00
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	12·76	...	...	17·86	...	...	5·57	...	...	7·43	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	22·00	22·00	...	30·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	15·00	15·00	...
	Banswara ...	12·00	12·00	...	...	...	...	6·00	6·00	...	12·00	12·00	...
	Bundi ...	11·6	11·0	17·7	13·9	13·5	31·4	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	8·4
	Kota ...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·5	...
	Tonk ...	11·6	10·9	14·3	13·6	13·8	27·0	...	...	...	6·8	8·0	9·8
	Jhalawra Patan ...	13·0	13·0	14·6	13·4	...	19·1	...	...	...	7·9	8·4	8·4
	Shahpoora ...	12·3	11·6	17·1	19·3	18·1	30·9	...	...	...	8·1	7·7	8·8
Central India	Indore ...	12·76	12·76	12·87	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	7·43	10·21	10·21	...
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rutlam ...	12·76	12·99	12·06	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	9·28	12·76	12·76	11·13
	Baghelkhand ...	13·91	13·69	15·30	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	13·91	12·99	14·84

India for the 2nd half of October 1873 —concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
25·2	25·2	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	111·9	93·3	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	20·0	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	
28·0	25·6	14·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	19·8	8·4	261·2	261·2	240·0	7·0	6·5	6·5	
22·4	22·4	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	13·5	11·2	186·6	186·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	18·6	18·6	298·6	298·6	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
17·7	18·6	26·1	16·8	15·8	12·1	15·8	15·8	...	18·6	19·6	24·2	149·3	149·3	111·9	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	13·5	16·1	167·9	167·9	149·3	6·7	6·7	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	14·1	17·7	261·2	261·2	...	5·1	5·1	5·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	23·3	223·9	261·2	261·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	23·3	28·0	28·0	37·3	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	25·2	14·9	16·8	16·0	10·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	4·6	
22·4	22·4	22·4	...	...	...	22·4	20·5	18·6	22·4	22·4	22·4	261·2	261·2	...	7·0	7·0	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	15·9	13·4	112·0	112·0	112·0	6·1	6·1	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	30·8	...	19·6	19·6	16·8	112·0	112·0	...	5·7	5·7	5·6	
29·8	39·4	...	28·0	29·8	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	119·4	111·9	...	8·4	7·7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	29·9	25·0	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	61·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	22·4	22·4	179·1	186·6	...	6·0	6·0	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	55·9	83·9	93·3	26·1	33·6	39·2	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
32·6	32·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·2	1343·6	1343·6	1343·6	8·4	8·4	5·6	
25·2	22·7	16·2	25·3	26·6	21·0	35·0	36·0	25·1	14·2	14·2	8·9	100·0	100·0	50·0	10·4	10·3	9·6	
21·8	21·8	15·2	...	...	...	...	...		13·6	13·6	9·0	112·8	112·8	...	9·9	9·9	9·1	
22·0	24·0	11·2	26·0	25·0	17·0	...	...	...	15·0	14·5	8·0	130·0	130·0	...	10·5	11·0	9·0	
27·9	27·9	20·5	16·7	16·7	11·1	...	...	...	14·9	13·9	11·1	...	...	...	8·3	8·3	8·3	
24·0	24·0	20·0	16·0	15·0	15·0	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	9·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	7·0	7·0	6·0	
26·0	30·0	26·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	18·0	10·0	...	...	...	7·0	8·0	6·5	
29·6	26·6	19·8	22·3	18·6	13·2	...	...	...	14·9	12·1	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
27·0	26·1	14·9	22·3	20·5	12·1	...	...	...	20·5	18·6	10·2	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	6·0	
24·5	32·8	19·5	17·7	14·4	13·0	11·6	9·5	6·5	17·7	14·9	7·6	...	...	...	6·2	6·0	4·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·5	36·7	52·5	22·0	21·7	29·0	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	13·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	36·2	...	21·5	21·5	...	64·0	72·0	...	13·0	13·0	...	
...	...	49·1	...	...	45·3	49·1	49·1	43·0	25·4	25·4	34·8	...	...	...	14·4	14·4	14·9	
...	...	47·2	...	...	44·4	48·3	48·3	42·0	25·1	25·1	34·3	156·0	144·0	...	14·1	14·1	14·6	
21·0	21·0	25·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	63·5	58·5	63·0	25·0	25·0	32·0	192·0	192·0	...	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	24·0	19·0	19·0	19·0	61·0	56·0	60·0	24·0	24·0	30·0	156·0	156·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	...	55·5	26·2	31·4	31·4	29·3	30·4	46·2	24·5	24·5	42·0	70·0	72·0	...	9·1	9·8	11·1	
...	...	52·4	25·2	29·3	30·4	28·7	29·7	44·8	23·7	24·1	39·7	77·0	66·0	...	8·7	9·6	10·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·0	38·0	56·0	22·0	24·0	36·0	115·0	...	...	8·0	6·0	10·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30·0	28·0	27·0	...	...	...	36·0	34·0	44·0	24·0	22·0	34·0	360·0	360·0	...	9·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	46·0	20·0	20·0	32·0	400·0	400·0	...	10·0	10·0	10·0	
43·6	..	...	36·0	...		52·5	...	...	27·3	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	...	...	
36·0	36·0	46·6	28·0	28·0	30·7	47·7	44·0	57·6	22·0	24·0	30·5	100·0	100·0	...	9·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·3	34·7	52·8	20·9	21·3	35·8	105·0	96·0	...	8·7	9·5	10·4	
14·37	14·37	...	14·37	14·37	...	...	...	...	15·30	14·14	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	
25·97	25·97	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·84	15·77	...	14·61	14·37	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·23	...	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·78	15·48	23·49	13·91	13·51	20·47	...	...	...	13·86	14·14	16·93	...	...	...	33·05	33·28	34·79	
...	...	...	15·60	15·19	10·50	...	...	...	15·75	15·19	10·62	120·00	120·00	120·00	...	...	...	
18·00	18·00	15·00	18·00	18·00	14·50	...	...	...	18·25	18·50	12·00	200·00	160·00	160·00	40·00	40·00	40·00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·07	...	...	13·22	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	...	...	64·94	...	...	46·39	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·00	17·00	...	...	...	...	9·00	9·00	...	
13·9	14·0	31·4	...	...	19·6	...	...	...	16·0	13·5	29·8	...	...	...	34·9	27·9	29·8	
17·6	17·7		...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	...	
14·1	15·1	30·2	...	...	20·9	...	...	...	13·4	14·2	23·0	...	...	...	34·5	34·5	35·4	
16·0	17·8	20·0	...	...	20·9	...	...	...	11·1	12·1	16·8	...	...	...	19·5	20·9	23·0	
17·6	17·7	27·9	16·8	17·5	16·5	...	...	...	17·3	13·7	18·2	...	...	...	35·3	35·4	29·8	
21·12	25·97	20·41	19·94	23·43	18·55	...	...	...	12·52	12·64	11·25	74·22	...	24·59	8·13	8·13	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·04	21·80	18·55	14·84	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	15·07	14·37	14·84	148·44	148·44	148·44	9·51	9·28	10·21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	15·42	19·94	185·55	185·55	164·99	6·03	6·03	5·57	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT AND STATEMENTS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1872 73.

No. 506A, dated Calcutta, the 23rd September 1873.

From—H. A. MANGLES, Esq., Head Commissioner of Paper Currency,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following Report and Statements on the operations of the Paper Currency Department under my control, for the year 1872-73 :—

No. I.—Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1872-73 and for previous years.

No. II.—Ditto of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1872-73.

No. III.—Ditto of kinds and value of the Reserve against Notes in circulation during 1872-73.

No. IV.—Ditto of amount of Notes of other circles held by each circle during 1872-73.

No. V.—Ditto of the number of Notes cancelled up to, and outstanding on, the 31st December 1872, out of the numbers issued from 1st March 1862 to 31st December 1872.

No. VI.—Ditto of the composition per hundred of Currency employed in business and in trade.

No. VII.—Ditto of Currency Notes issued from, and received into, the several Government Treasuries throughout India during the year 1872-73.

No. VIII.—Ditto of Receipts and Expenses of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1872-73.

Total Circulation.

2. The maximum, minimum, and average value of Notes in circulation throughout India for the last two years have been as follow :—

Year.	Maximum.	Month	Minimum	Month.
1871-72	13,16,79,170	March 1872 ...	10,13,06,840	April 1871
1872-73	13,50,80,330	June „	11,13,50,610	March 1873
Average of 1871-72, Rs 11,41,57,442.			Average of 1872-73, Rs 12,86,40,367.	

showing an increase in the average, during the year under review, of Rs. 1,44,82,925 or of 12·68 per cent. The maximum was attained in June 1872, and the minimum recorded in March 1873.

The average circulation dating from the commencement of currency operations has been as follows :—

	Rs.
In 1862-63	4,41,94,285
„ 1863-64	5,23,25,000
„ 1864-65	6,88,20,116
„ 1865-66	7,72,57,983
„ 1866-67	8,98,93,179
„ 1867-68	9,28,50,848
„ 1868-69	10,14,55,327
„ 1869-70	10,66,90,777
„ 1870-71	9,81,32,240
„ 1871-72	11,41,57,442
„ 1872-73	12,86,40,367

4. The remarkable falling off in the year 1870-71 requires notice, as no explanation of it has, it is believed, as yet appeared in any official report. The cause was the following :—Up to the 30th June 1869, a sum of 27 lakhs, or thereabouts, was considered to be a sufficient working balance in silver for the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal. The difference was of course held in Notes. In the middle of 1869, however, perhaps owing to a change of management, a new policy was introduced into the Cashier's Department of the Bank, whereby its silver balance was added to month by month for nearly two years, until it culminated in a reserve of 144 lakhs of coin in the middle of 1871. This maximum was gradually attained thus. In the first half-year the silver rose from 27 to 35 lakhs; in the second half-year it reached 81 lakhs; in the third 134 lakhs; and in the fourth 144 lakhs.

5. The average percentages for the second half of 1869 and first half of 1870 were 81 per cent. of Notes, and 19 per cent. of silver. The average percentages for the latter half of 1870 and the first half of 1871 were 38 per cent. of Notes and 62 per cent. of silver. The lowest point to which the Notes fell was 36 per cent. of the whole balance. This occurred in January 1871.

6. Since the middle of 1871 the composition of the Bank balance has been gradually returning to its normal percentages.

7. The increase of circulation in 1872-73 is particularly gratifying, inasmuch as a small diminution might reasonably have been expected, as a set-off to the artificial inflation caused by the sudden investment of 270 lakhs in the previous year. The real improvement of the year must therefore be taken as something more than the difference between the averages of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

Calcutta Circle.

8. The average circulation of Calcutta Notes was Rs. 4,78,04,952 in value, or Rs. 47,71,483 more than the average of the preceding year. The increase is equal to 11·08 per cent. The highest circulation was Rs. 5,20,70,520, or only Rs. 8,67,780 less than the highest circulation of the preceding year; but this occurred in April 1872 or the very first month of the year, and therefore the nearest to the investment of the preceding January. Throwing out of the figures, for the twelve months immediately following the purchase, the 100 lakhs of Notes invested in securities in Calcutta in January 1872, the circulation of March of each year would be—

	Rs.
1870-71, March	3,54,30,050
1871-72, „	4,29,28,300
1872-73, „	4,45,41,425

9. The fall to Rs. 4,31,16,460 in the early part of March last, and the subsequent rise to Rs. 4,78,60,445 in the present month (September) would seem to indicate that the effect of the investment on the circulation has completely passed away.

10. The following amounts were paid in Notes to the Mint Master for value of silver bullion, transferred to the Currency Department during the year:—

In April 1872	21,50,000
„ May „	7,50,000
„ January 1873	2,00,000
TOTAL ...	31,00,000

against 171 lakhs in the preceding year.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

11. The average circulation of Madras Notes was Rs. 99,46,533 in value, or Rs. 3,89,766 less than the average of the preceding year. The decrease is equal to 3·77 per cent. The highest circulation was Rs. 1,06,60,500 in December 1872, or Rs. 9,24,770 less than the highest circulation of the preceding year.

12. No cause for this slight falling off has been assigned by the Commissioner; but it has been of a temporary nature, for the circulation now stands in the month of September at Rs. 1,38,44,500.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

13. The average circulation of Bombay Notes was Rs. 5,15,90,469 in value, or Rs. 1,01,38,145 more than the average of the preceding year. The increase is equal to 24·45 per cent. The highest circulation was Rs. 5,83,94,850 in May 1872, or Rs. 53,95,000 more than the highest circulation of the preceding year.

14. This high figure for the circulation is attributable to the very large investment of 120 lakhs, and to the unusually large treasury balance on the top of it. On the 15th of January 1872 the Government balance at the new Bank of Bombay stood at 242 lakhs, from which it was raised to 372 lakhs on the 22nd by the investment, and to 400 lakhs on the 29th by ordinary revenue. Its fluctuations between this latter date and June were inconsiderable, but on 24th June it reached the enormous sum of 474 lakhs. A very considerable portion of this must have been held in Notes. I find that, in the month of May 1872, the circulation was nearly 584 lakhs, while the Government balance was 402 lakhs. In the month of July 1873 the circulation was 316 lakhs and the Government balance 93 lakhs. Decrease in Government balance 309 lakhs, falling off in circulation 268 lakhs.

15. The lowest circulation during 1872-73 was in the month of March, when it fell to Rs. 3,68,22,355.

CALCUTTA BRANCH CIRCLES.

The average circulation of these circles was as follows:—

Allahabad	... Rs. 52,18,260,	showing an increase of Rs. 15,57,936
Lahore	... Rs. 47,59,828,	ditto a decrease of „ 4,74,797

or a net increase of Rs. 10,83,139 in the circulation of the year.

16. In the preceding year the figures were exactly reversed. Allahabad showed a small falling off, and Lahore a very considerable increase. The latter was caused by the investment of 20 lakhs in securities, the artificial effect of which is now being shown. The net result of the two years is—

Allahabad . . increase Rs.	10,84,138
Lahore . ... ditto „	20,85,527
Total Rs. ...	31,69,665

17. In the last report it was pointed out that, owing to the public making use of the Paper Currency for remittance purposes, the encashment of Allahabad and Lahore Notes at Head Office in Calcutta was increasing very rapidly. The following figures show that this year, at any rate, no advance has been made. The dulness of trade may perhaps account for the actual falling off, but the interruption to the hitherto steady rise would seem to indicate that the

maximum has been nearly reached. If so, the demand for remittances from the Upper Provinces to Calcutta may be put at $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling yearly.

Month.	Allahabad Notes.	Lahore Notes.	TOTAL.
April 1872	3,28,370	8,06,540	11,34,910
May "	2,78,970	8,97,680	11,76,650
June "	2,58,480	9,17,750	11,76,230
July "	3,75,900	8,87,430	12,63,330
August "	4,05,875	5,86,515	9,92,390
September "	3,79,160	6,61,860	10,41,020
October "	3,41,725	14,48,570	17,90,295
November "	4,25,935	7,82,440	12,08,375
December "	3,16,050	5,54,830	8,70,880
January 1873	2,95,930	4,50,560	7,46,490
February "	34,24,290	3,56,100	37,80,390
March "	40,24,685	9,41,330	49,66,015
Total ...	1,08,55,370	92,91,605	2,01,46,975
Totals in 1871-72 ...	89,68,100	1,23,51,650	2,13,19,750
Net decrease ...	... ...	.....	11,72,775

18. No Bombay Presidency Notes were cashed at Allahabad or Lahore during the year, as in consequence of the small margins available the Currency Officers were directed to refuse encashment of notes of that Presidency. The effect of this refusal was to drive remitters from Bombay to send silver as far as Allahabad, where it was exchanged for notes which were sent on to Calcutta or elsewhere. The Bank of Bengal alone transported 65 lakhs of silver from Bombay for this purpose.

19. Since the beginning of the present month, Bombay notes have been again cashed at these places.

MADRAS BRANCH CIRCLES.

20. The average circulation at these circles was as follows:—

Calicut Rs. 18,10,467, showing an increase of Rs. 6,13,934.
Vizagapatam and Coconada Rs. 4,63,376, showing an increase of Rs. 1,26,597.

21. By Financial Notification of the 10th October 1872, the closing of the Currency Office at Trichinopoly was directed. The order was carried out on the 31st of the same month. Further, under Government Notification of the 23rd August last, the head-quarters of the northern circle were transferred from Vizagapatam to Coconada on the 18th December 1872, on the ground that the latter station being the chief centre of trade in the northern Circars, would be better adapted for the developement of the Currency. Results testify to the advantage of the transfer. The maximum circulation reached by Vizagapatam in 1871-72 was Rs. 3,91,340. The maximum reached by the Coconada Office during the first six-months of its establishment was Rs. 6,57,685.

BOMBAY BRANCH CIRCLES.

22. The average circulation at these circles was as follows:—

Nagpore ...	Rs. 31,66,639,	showing an increase of	...	Rs.	1,49,796
Kurrachee ...	" 20,30,310	ditto decrease of	...	"	2,02,704
Akola ...	" 15,56,326	ditto ditto	...	"	17,10,942

23. The circulation of each of these Branch circles is of a very unsatisfactory nature, as the following statement will show :—

Branch Circle.	Average Gross Circulation in 1872-73.	Average Retired by other Offices.	Percentage of Circulation retired.
Nagpore	38 lakhs	8 lakhs	21·050
Kurrachee	42 „	22 „	52·381
Akola	19 „	3 „	15·789

24. The fluctuations are also excessive, showing that even of the small balance retained in circulation, a very considerable portion of it is held in Bombay, ready to be remitted up-country to be exchanged for silver as soon as the cotton, or other produce season, sets in.

The maximum and minimum of these circles were as follow :—

	Maximum.	*Minimum.*
Nagpore	45 lakhs ..	.. 16 lakhs
Kurrachee ...	28 „	... 15 „
Akola	22 „	... 4 „

Transactions with the Public.

25. The following table shows the value of notes issued to and received from the public for cash or other notes during the last two years.

Circle.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Calcutta	41,15,18,220	36,92,20,060	41,26,67,480	39,34,18,050
Madras .	4,88,46,640	4,52,53,630	4,89,49,250	4,36,23,500
Bombay .	10,95,89,620	11,07,97,740	9,80,95,960	12,81,04,095
Allahabad	1,22,10,600	1,99,45,620	1,52,11,540	1,12,39,800
Lahore	1,80,24,240	1,06,93,730	52,05,360	52,75,575
Calicut	37,44,090	44,60,310	31,73,460	42,26,925
Vizagapatam or Coconada	8,41,900	12,48,015	8,68,910	10,07,160
Nagpore	40,04,160	48,41,640	49,52,800	44,98,440
Kurrachee	64,36,990	54,97,550	70,87,290	50,60,735
Akola ..	61,32,030	19,51,230	69,47,010	27,34,545
	62,13,48,390	57,39,09,525	60,31,59,060	59,91,88,825
Decrease in 1872-73 ...		4,74,38,865	...	39,70,235

26. The aggregate issues and receipts in all Currency Offices of the several denominations of notes were as follows: -

	Rs. 5	Rs 10.	Rs 20	Rs 50	Rs 100.	Rs 500.	Rs 1,000	Rs 10,000.	Total.	Value.
Issues ..	5,11,711	16,03,751	8,65,223	3,56,056	6,49,557	1,16,135	3,75,883	2,130	44,80,446	57,39,09,525
Receipts	2,03,731	15,95,026	8,75,283	3,54,829	6,37,133	1,16,707	4,09,366	1,554	41,93,629	59,91,88,825
Excess of issue over receipt .	3,07,980	8,725	.	1,227	12,424		...	576	2,86,817	86,90,900
Excess of receipt over issue			10,060			572	33,483			3,39,70,200

27. The very large excess of issues over receipts of 5-rupee notes must be taken as evidence of their meeting an existing want. The annual issue of 10-rupee notes after a trial of 8 years amounted to 16 lakhs of pieces. The issue of 5-rupee notes during 9 months only of the first year reached 5 lakhs of pieces.

28. During the year 41,93,629 notes were received and 21,50,041 cancelled, being 51·26 per cent. of the total number received, against 49·67 of last year, showing an increase of 1·59 per cent.

29. The following statement gives the gross circulation of the several denominations on 31st March 1873 in numbers and value.

Gross circulation for 31st March 1873.

Circle.	5 Rs.	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs	500 Rs	1,000 Rs.	10,000 Rs.	Total.	Value.
Calcutta ..	1,76,182	5,01,105	2,73,268	58,287	79,705	9,712	17,611	32	11,15,902	4,50,29,170
Madras ..	25,228	39,645	25,635	18,709	30,362	3,801	3,655	40	1,47,058	1,10,62,440
Bombay ...	53,403	3,32,545	82,332	42,509	66,384	5,397	20,384	494	6,03,412	4,19,89,455
Allahabad ...	14,046	20,616	13,798	6,674	6,646	4,965	8,819	...	75,564	1,28,52,150
Lahore ...	13,256	30,547	19,359	11,199	9,957	1,910	2,368	...	88,596	56,37,580
Calicut ...	6,417	8,647	6,306	6,593	8,427	242	351	...	36,983	18,89,025
Coconada ...	2,371	4,008	2,947	1,576	1,294	221	188	...	12,605	6,17,575
Nagpore ...	5,250	11,912	9,347	7,021	4,850	266	1,329	...	39,975	26,30,360
Kurrachee ...	6,593	16,275	5,938	3,918	4,914	1,249	2,928	...	41,815	45,54,275
Akola ...	7,255	5,217	2,941	1,479	1,571	194	38	...	18,695	5,13,315
Total ...	3,10,001	9,70,517	4,41,871	1,57,965	2,14,110	27,957	57,635	576	21,80,632	12,67,75,345

30. The accompanying table classifies the percentages of the several denominations of notes under three heads. The smaller notes ranging from 5 to 20 Rs. are placed in Column I, those of 50 and 100 Rs. in Column II, and those of 500 Rs. and over in Column III. It will be observed that the Calcutta Circle heads the list in the circulation of the smallest notes, and Allahabad in that of the largest notes.

Statement of percentages of the several denominations of Notes in circulation on the 31st March 1873.

Circle.	Percentages of Notes for								Column I	Column II.	Column III.
	5 Rs.	10 Rs	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	10,000 Rs.	Percentage of Notes of 20 Rs. and under.	Percentage of Notes of 50 and 100 Rs	Percentage of Notes of 500 Rs. and over.
Calcutta ...	15 79	44·90	24 49	5 22	7·14	·87	1 58	·10	85·18	12 36	2·46
Madras ...	17·16	26·96	17·43	12·72	20 64	2 58	2 48	·03	61 55	33 36	5 09
Bombay ...	8 85	55 11	13·65	7 05	11·00	·89	3·37	·08	77·61	18·05	4 34
Allahabad .	18 59	27 29	18·26	8·83	8 79	6 57	11·67	...	64 14	17·62	18·24
Lahore ...	14 96	34·48	21·85	12·64	11 24	2·16	2 67	...	71·29	23·88	4·83
Calicut ...	17·36	23·39	17 06	17 79	22 79	·66	·95	...	57 81	40·58	1·61
Coconada ..	18·81	31·79	23 38	12·50	10 27	1·76	1·49	...	73·98	22 77	3 25
Nagpore	13·13	29·79	23·38	17·56	12 14	·66	3·34	...	66 30	29 70	4·00
Kurrachee	15·77	38 92	14 20	9·37	11 75	2 99	7·00	..	68·89	21·12	9 99
Akola ..	38 81	27·91	15·73	7·91	8 40	1 04	·20	...	82 45	16 31	1 24

31. The progress of each circle for the past three years arranged under the same classification is shown in the following tables. There is a manifest tendency in all

circles for notes of the smaller value to increase at a greater ratio than those of the larger denominations:—

Percentages of the Calcutta Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs 20 and under.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71 .	6,32,429	84,85,260	82·39	1,12,482	89,36,650	14·68	22,700	1,85,16,000	2·96
Ditto 1871-72 ...	7,54,527	1,03,33,500	81·44	1,33,442	1,05,66,050	11·41	38,429	3,27,45,000	4·15*
Ditto 1872-73 ...	9,50,555	1,13,57,320	85·18	1,37,992	1,08,84,850	12·36	27,355	2,27,87,000	2·46

Percentages of the Madras Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs. 20 and under.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870 71 ...	40,349	5,56,490	52·54	28,546	22,57,800	37·17	7,902	59,99,500	10·29
Ditto 1871-72 ...	46,684	6,40,730	52.28	34,933	28,45,950	39·11	7,695	52,24,500	8·61
Ditto 1872-73 ...	90,508	10,35,290	61·58	49,071	39,71,650	33·37	7,506	60,55,500	5·10

Percentages of the Bombay Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs. 20 and under.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71 ...	3,44,825	41,63,200	71·92	96,583	75,35,950	20·14	38,069	3,61,03,000	7·94
Ditto 1871-72 ..	4,27,041	50,96,310	73·63	1,04,937	81,96,500	18·09	48,043	4,60,03,000	8·28
Ditto 1872-73 ..	4,68,280	52,39,105	77·61	1,08,893	87,63,850	18·04	26,239	2,79,86,500	4·35

Percentages of the Allahabad Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs. 20 and under.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71 ...	32,712	4,50,670	57·72	16,641	12,49,100	29·36	7,320	54,47,500	12·92
Ditto 1871-72 .	45,177	6,34,430	71·87	14,677	10,57,400	23 35	3,004	24,54,500	4 78
Ditto 1872-73 ...	48,460	5,52,350	64·14	13,320	9,98,300	17·63	13,784	1,13,01,500	18·23

* Increase caused by Currency investment.

Percentages of the Lahore Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs. and under.		Percentage of pieces	Notes of Rs 50 and Rs 100		Percentage of pieces	Notes of Rs 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces
	Pieces	Value.		Pieces	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71 ...	33,572	4,70,170	53·73	21,530	17,29,000	34·45	7,387	53,01,000	11·82
Ditto 1871-72 ...	57,276	8,01,580	67 06	22,138	16,24 300	25·92	5,995	47,22,500	7·02
Ditto 1872-73	63,162	7,58,930	71·29	21,156	15,55,650	23 88	4,278	33,23,000	4·83

Percentages of the Calicut Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date	Notes of Rs 20 and under		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs 50 and 100.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71 ...	10,244	1,42,710	50·85	9,609	7,46,800	47·70	291	1,95,500	1·45
Ditto 1871-72 ...	11,835	1,62,640	46 16	13,234	10,48,500	51·62	568	4,44,500	2·22
Ditto 1872-73 ...	21,370	2,44,675	57·78	15,020	11,72,350	40·62	593	4,72,000	1·60

Percentages of the Nagpore Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs 20 and under		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs 50 and Rs 100.		Percentage of pieces	Notes of Rs 500 and upwards		Percentage of pieces
	Pieces	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71	22,728	3,49,450	59·24	13,415	9,64,450	34·97	2,223	19,22,000	5 79
Ditto 1871-72	19,759	2,83,160	63 85	9,699	6,90,000	31·34	1,489	13,14,000	4 81
Ditto 1872-73	26,509	3,32,310	66·32	11,871	8,36,050	29·69	1,595	14,62,000	3 99

Percentages of the Kurrachee Circle at the close of the past three years.

Date.	Notes of Rs 20 and under		Percentage of pieces	Notes of Rs 50 and Rs 100.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces	Value		Pieces	Value.		Pieces.	Value	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71	18,263	2,30,210	64·60	5,727	4,51,550	20 26	4,278	40,86,000	15 14
Ditto 1871 72 ...	22,175	2,70,860	66·95	7,306	5,65,100	22·06	3,643	32,81,500	10 99
Ditto 1872-73 ..	28,806	3,14,475	68·89	8,832	6,87,300	21·12	4,177	35,52,500	9·99

Percentages of the Akola Circle at the close of the past three years.

DATE.	Notes of Rs. 20 and under.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.		Percentage of pieces.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Percentage of pieces.
	Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.		Pieces.	Value.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
31st March 1870-71 ...	11,252	1,50,560	54·22	7,900	6,11,050	38·07	1,600	13,50,000	7·71
Ditto 1871-72 ...	5,782	79,280	52·48	4,132	3,49,850	37·51	1,103	8,67,500	10·01
Ditto 1872 73 ...	15,413	1,47,265	82·44	3.050	2,31,050	16·32	232	1,35,000	1·24

32. The work in the Calcutta office shows a decrease in value of both issues and receipts. On the other hand, while 23,32,931 pieces were cashed, and 23,86,667 issued in 1871-72, during the year under review, 25,01,568 pieces were cashed, and 26,02,131 issued. The issues of 5, 10, and 20-rupee notes show an increase of over 2 lakhs of pieces, the number having been 17,89,916 in 1872-73, against 15,19,465 in 1871-72. There has been a decrease in the circulation of the 10 and 20-rupee notes, as compared with last year, owing to the introduction of the 5-rupee notes, the circulation of which amounts to close upon 3 lakhs of pieces. The average number of notes that passed over the counters in the Calcutta office in one day during the past three years has been—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cashed	7,770	8,332	8,686
Issued	7,850	8,524	9,035

33. The daily average of cancellations has been 3,773.

34. The amount of coin paid to the public during the year under review was Rs. 3,27,19,079, or an increase of 23 lakhs over the figures for last year.

Reserve.

35. The coin and bullion reserve at the beginning of the year stood at 743 lacs or 55·6 per cent. At the close of the year, *viz.*, on the 31st March 1873, it was 544 lacs or 48·8 per cent. The value of Government Securities at the beginning of the year was 591 lacs, or 44·3 per cent of the total circulation. In December 1872, it was reduced to 569 lacs by the sale of some 22 lacs of 4 per cent. securities in Calcutta. At the close of the year, the reserve of securities was Rs. 569 lacs or 51·1 of the total circulation.

Statement of Percentages of specie and securities on 31st March 1873.

Circle.	Notes in circulation in lacs.	Coin and Bullion in lacs.	Percentage.	Government securities in lacs.	Percentage.
All circles	1113	544	48·8	569	51·1

The percentages are divided thus—

Calcutta	445	125	28·6	253	58·6
Madras	103	55	52·3	18	17·1
Bombay	368	172	47·	225	61·1
Allahabad	87	117	131·2	11	17·1
Lahore	37	25	68·2	27	65·8
Calicut	9	13	72·2	1	5·5
Coconada	5	4	80·	1	20·
Nagpore	20	10	50·	6	30·
Kurrachee	24	18	72·	27	108·
Akola	5	5	116·6	...	...
Total ...	1113	544	...	569	...

36. The following Statement shows the percentage of immediately available assets to immediate liabilities of Head Offices of circles on the 31st March 1873:—

Circle	Immediate Liabilities. Notes of circle and Branch circles.	Immediately available Assets Coin and bullion at head office.	Percentage of assets to liabilities
Calcutta	538	124	23 05
Madras	128	55	42 97
Bombay	419	173	41 29

The Calcutta office has since been strengthened, and held on 1st September, 43·71 per cent. of assets.

Lost Notes.

37. The following sums have been paid on Indemnity Bonds for value of mutilated and half notes, and of entire notes lost by the public, either by accident or in transit through the post:—

Circle.	Mutilated or half notes.	Entire notes.
Calcutta	35,390	.....
Madras	6,185	140
Bombay	10,105	1,000
Allahabad	5,065	... .
Lahore	6,370	.....
Nagpore	1,270	100
Kurrachee	3,060	.....
Akola	480	.....

Forged Notes.

38. No cases of forgery occurred in Bengal during the year under review.

39. Mention was made in last year's report of the extensive forgery of Madras 1,000 Rs. notes. The Commissioner of Madras now reports as follows:—

"In June 1872, 18 forged notes (of the Madras Circle) for Rs. 1,000 each "were presented at the Currency Office, Madras, for encashment by the ser- "vants of certain sowcars of that city. The non-genuineness of these note, "was immediately detected, and the presenters were handed over to the Police. "The notes were lithographed in bicolor on paper of a clumsy nature; the "impression from the stone of the black ink portion was blurred; the figures "of the numbering were unevenly stamped, but the substitute for water-mark "showed clear lines.

"The Mint Master at Calcutta, to whom three of the forged notes were "sent for examination, gave his opinion in the following words:—

"1st.—That the water-mark has been made by an impression from the "metal plate; all the notes sent to me are from one plate.

"2nd.—That the note has been forged by tracing from an original note, "and thereby transferring the tracing to stone, and from the stone lithographing the forged notes.

"3rd.—That the notes are all off one stone, and are evidently the work of "a very ordinary native lithographer.

"This is the first occasion that has come to light in which an imitation of "the new form of notes has been attempted.

"The notes were traced to Benares, in which place alone they were "uttered by a native of the Madras Presidency, who called himself Venouta "Chellawyah, but who was in reality Juggunatha Puntooloo, a member of the "Annapuntooloo family in the Chicakole taluq of the Ganjam district. He "and his accomplice, who passed as Streenerassa Jyah, but who was his brother Duchnamoorty were eventually apprehended at Negapatam; but while "being taken to the sacred hill of Tripatty in the district of North Arcot "where he promised to disclose particulars connected with the forgery, they "put an end to their lives by throwing themselves into the tank on the Tripatty hill.

"The investigation into this forgery was entrusted to Captain Weldon, "whose successful conduct of the case, detailed in his report to the Madras "Government, dated 10th December 1872, led to two of the men connected "with the forgery being convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by "the High Court, Madras.

"The total number of the forged notes that have been accounted for is "reported by Captain Weldon to be 253, and he considers that this may fairly "be taken as the number that was available for use."

40. In Bombay one forged note for Rs. 1,000 was tendered at the counters of the Exchange Department, which was easily detected, the presenter and the note being handed over to the police. The result of the trial in this case has not yet been communicated to me. Another forged note, well executed, for Rs. 100 was tendered at the Agency of the Bank of Bengal, and on its being sent over to the Currency Office for inspection, the party who presented it and the note were made over to the police.

41. The tenderer in the second instance was released on his satisfying the Police authorities that he received it in good faith as a genuine note in the way of business. There were three other forged notes for Rs. 100 each, sent by the local Banks to the Currency Office for inspection, and forwarded to the police for enquiry. The police during the year had also secured 14 forged notes of Rs. 1,000 each; and the persons, in whose possession they were found, are under trial before the Magistrate. One forged note for Rs. 1,000 was discovered by the police in the possession of a resident in the Kaira district, who was upon satisfactory evidence convicted, and sentenced by the Judge to 3 years rigorous imprisonment.

GOLD.

42. The transactions in gold during the year have been even more insignificant than in previous years. At Akola alone one half-sovereign was received and again issued. No gold transaction took place at any other circle.

SMALL SILVER COIN AND COPPER.

43. The receipts and issues of small change during the year were as follow:—

	Receipts.	Issue.
Half-Rupees	8,744	3,32,781
Quarter „	4,127	4,37,130
One-eighth „	2,780	2,63,970
Copper	525	13,460

44. At the Calcutta Office the average daily receipts and issues of small silver coin during the year, compared with those of the previous year, have been as follows:—

	1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Receipts	50	8	0	32	8	0
Issues	1,618	7	0	142	0	0

Outstanding Notes.

45. The following is a comparative statement of notes of all denominations outstanding on the 31st December 1871 and 31st December 1872, out of each year's issue since 1862:—

	Value outstanding, 31st December 1871.	Percentage.	Value outstanding, 31st December 1872.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1862	6,69,080	1·015	6,35,400	·915
1863	2,71,280	·907	2,45,120	·762
1864	4,20,130	1·054	2,95,650	·906
1865	6,18,000	1·030	4,06,300	·923
1866	6,64,650	1·208	5,47,080	1·052
1867	21,46,320	3·170	9,15,430	1·531
1868	30,32,050	7·029	15,96,990	2·528
1869	92,70,090	21·149	42,55,070	7·731
1870	2,45,15,870	40·726	94,65,780	19·024
1871	12,20,96,140	73·573	2,36,33,980	36·802
1872	.....	....	11,43,76,165	79·392

Ten Thousand-Rupee Notes.

46. Financial Notification No. 4107 of the 9th November 1872 declared that notes for ten thousand rupees would be issued at the head offices of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The issue took effect from the 18th idem.

47. The following statement shows the issues and receipts from that period up to the 31st March 1873:—

	Issues.	Receipts.	Balance outstanding.
Calcutta	156	124	32
Madras	50	...	50
Bombay	1,924	1,430	494

Subsequent to the 1st April transactions increased considerably. Between that date and the 1st September the issues have been—

Calcutta	204
Madras	535
Bombay	1,072

Five-Rupee Notes.

48. These notes were issued simultaneously from every currency office in India in the 10th July 1872. The issues during the year 1872-73 were 5,11,711

pieces of the value of Rs. 25,58,555. The following figures show the issue by the several circles for one complete year, namely, from July 1872 to the 30th June 1873:—

	Pieces.
Calcutta	341,511
Madras	51,585
Bombay	108,952
Allahabad	29,362
Lahore	17,871
Calicut	13,997
Coconada	3,748
Nagpore	9,352
Kurrachee	11,201
Akola	8,272
TOTAL Pieces ..	595,851

or at the rate of say 50,000 pieces per mensem. This progress, taken as a whole, cannot be deemed satisfactory, but there is evidence that the demand is only now commencing. During July and August of this year notes to the number of 153,211 were issued, or at the rate of say 76,000 per mensem.

49. In reporting upon the result of the issues of the 5-rupee note during the past year, the Deputy Commissioner of Currency, Allahabad, states that "a marked feature in this year's operations is the result of the issue of the "lowest denomination of 5-rupee notes, which promises well for the popularity "of the Government Paper Currency."

50. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore also reports "that the 5-rupee "notes seem already to have established themselves as a favourite instrument of "domestic exchange, all classes taking them gladly. I was particularly struck "by this fact in November 1872 when on duty in the Nursingpore district. "Being on a visit to the mines of the Narbadha Coal Company on pay day I "witnessed a gathering of headmen of gangs who asked eagerly for 5-rupee "pieces in place of coin"

51. The following extracts from reports of District Officers in Bengal on the note circulation generally in the Lower Provinces are submitted for the information of Government.

BALASORE.

20 *and* 10-*rupee notes.*—"The petty shop-keepers of this place also take "a large quantity of these notes when they go up to Calcutta to make pur-"chases."

BANCOORAH.

"Zemindars and rich mahajans (traders and bankers) now and then keep "them (1,000 and 500-rupee notes) in reserve. Traders use these notes (20 and "10 Rs.) in making payments to each other."

"There is an increasing disposition in the bazar to cash these notes (5-rupee) readily."

"Notes are often used by the natives in their ordinary business transactions."

"The people of this district other than those who use notes as hoondies "value very much and avail themselves of the privilege of the free exchange of "notes for cash and cash for notes."

BEERBHOOM.

"5-rupee notes are popular among the natives of my district."

BHAUGULPORE.

"Only very few of the educated class of natives keep them (1,000 and 500-"rupee notes) as a reserve."

5-*rupee notes.*—"These notes are largely used by natives for use in the "district."

"At present these notes are said to be much in local circulation."

NOAKHALLY.

"I have made particular enquiries on this point and learn that notes are "freely used in business transactions."

BURDWAN.

"Notes of Rs. 10 and 20 have to some extent taken the place of silver in "the mofussil."

CHUMPARAN.

5-*rupee notes.*—"These notes are issued to Amlas and largely to the regi-"ment at Seegowlee and are, it appears, getting popular.

"The travelling merchants also carry notes with them instead of silver "which is fraught with danger."

CUTTACK.

1,000 *and* 500-*rupee notes.*—"A small number of persons keep them, partly "for convenience and partly for sale at a profit when not procurable at "Treasury."

"20 and 10-rupee notes are used I believe, also to a considerable "extent for convenience by persons travelling to and from Calcutta; and "the passengers by the steamers both take and bring them. The use of notes "for remittances and for convenience of travellers is doing more to popularise "notes than any expedient that could be tried."

DACCA.

"The 5-rupee notes have not yet had time to get popular, but they are used, "and will, I think, increase in circulation. There is a pretty large circulation "of notes in the town."

DARJEELING.

100 *and* 50-*rupee notes.*—"There seems to be some local use for them, "probably this is confined to travellers going down to the plains for the pur-"chase of articles for sale taking their money in notes instead of cash."

DINAGEPORE.

"I believe that very many of the large traders make use of 1,000 and "500-rupee notes very extensively in their commercial transactions, and to do "so they must, I conclude, keep a reserve of them."

"The 5-rupee notes are popular among the natives; they are not only used "for remittances, but for local use and reserve also."

"There can be no doubt whatever that notes are now used by natives in "their ordinary business transactions; for instance, of my own personal know-"ledge, I can say that you can usually get a note up to Rs. 100 cashed in "any of the large marts or gunjes, where the trade in staple products of the "district is carried on."

FURREEDPORE.

"The popularity of the note is merely a matter of time. The present "rules about free exchange have given notes, used as they are for purposes of "remittance, a considerable value."

HAZAREEBAUGH.

"5-rupee notes seem to be popular among the natives, seeing the large "number of issues since its currency in this district. The use of the notes of "this denomination is, I may say, exclusively confined to local use. What "are issued from the Treasury are absorbed in the bazars, where they find free "circulation."

"The remark that outside of the Presidency town, notes are not even "now used by the natives in their ordinary business transactions does not "apply to this district. Notes are freely used in this district, and any native "taking out a large sum from the Treasury would prefer the whole in notes to "hard cash."

HOOGHLY.

"1,000 and 500-rupee notes are not exclusively used as remittances. They "are kept as a reserve by money-lenders."

"20 and 10-rupee notes are principally devoted to local purposes."

"5-rupee notes are popular among the natives of this district; they are "not often used as remittances. The excess of issues of these notes over "receipts is for the keeping of them as a reserve by the lower order of the "people."

"In this district notes are freely used by the natives in their ordinary "business transactions; almost all payments from the treasury are received by "the payees in notes, and this shows that currency notes have taken to some "extent the place of silver."

"The people do avail of the present privilege of free exchange of notes "for cash, and cash for notes, so much so, that a day does not pass in which "these transactions do not take place."

JESSORE.

"1,000 and 500-rupee notes are not used in this district exclusively for "remittance, but are also kept as a reserve by the pleaders, zemindars and "persons."

"At the head-quarters of the district and sub-divisions, where it is "convenient to cash them, when necessary, notes are considered to be more "safe and convenient to keep than silver."

"The 5-rupee notes are popular among the natives of this district.

"Instances of this are observed every day. Persons purchasing stamps, "clothes and other things are often seen to pay in notes. Notes are also used "in payment of consideration-money in cases of purchase of land or other "immoveable property."

"The people of this district, other than those who use the notes for "remittance purposes, appreciate and avail themselves of the privilege of the "free exchange of notes for cash, and cash for notes."

JULPIGOOREE.

"5-rupee notes are seldom brought to the Treasury to be cashed. They "appear to remain in circulation."

LOHARDAGGA.

"There has been a fair issue lately, owing to the large number of travel-"ling merchants, who visit this place annually about this time; these men "simply take the notes as being not so heavy as cash."

"Putting aside the aborigines, notes appear to me to be very popular "in the district; the receipt and issue of them is increasing yearly."

MALDAH.

1,000 *and* 500-*rupee notes.*—"Now and then these notes are kept as reserve "by the wealthy zemindars and mahajans for short periods, to be exchanged "when occasion requires."

MAUNBHOOM.

"Notes of Rs. 5 are not so conveniently used for remittances.

"They are steadily rising in popularity and pass readily from hand to hand "in payments.

"Currency notes are used in ordinary business transactions, especially in "the large towns and bazars."

MOORSHEDABAD.

"In exceptional cases of repletion of the market, when the rate of interest "is very low, mahajans keep such notes as a reserve.

"5-rupee notes are very popular, and a far greater circulation is prac- "ticable.

"The Treasury gives the following instances in which notes were taken "for purposes other than remittances.

29th January 1873	Rai Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor	Rs. 30,000	for reserve.
30th " "	Bhugwan Gopal ...	" 4,000	
31st " "	Mirza Mahomed ...	" 4,000	
30th " "	Oghar Nauth Mookerjee ...	" 1,300	for advances to Paikers."
27th February "	Mrs. Rose ...	" 3,960	

MYMENSING.

"I have known cases of jute merchants taking cargoes to Serajgunge and "getting paid in notes, but this was merely to save the trouble and risk of "transporting cash."

NOWGONG, ASSAM.

"5-rupee notes seem to be getting popular among the natives.

"Notes are being used, I am told, by the natives of this station in their "ordinary business transactions. They are paid to traders who receive them "and circulate them. Some people keep and collect notes of small values, "and when they amount to a large sum an exchange is made for a note of "higher value which they send to Calcutta or elsewhere. In one case a vil- "lager brought a few notes for such exchange to the Treasury and accounted "for their dirty color to his having kept them in his money-box made of the "common bamboo."

NUDDEA.

1,000 *and* 500-*rupee notes.*—"These notes are usually, but not always, used "for remittances. But I am informed that natives in good circumstances do "sometimes keep them instead of silver, as being less liable to depredation "and safer.

"5-rupee notes are certainly popular on account of their convenience.

"In the large towns, notes are used in ordinary business transactions. I "myself, when travelling in the district, have usually taken notes with me, and "have had no difficulty in getting them changed as required. I have heard of "one case in which a woman in bad circumstances hoarded three notes, but find- "ing them a little damaged changed them for silver.

"The people of this District do value the privilege in question, and it is "obvious that the popularity of the Paper Currency must depend on its "continuance."

PATNA.

"In large towns they are used, but not to a large extent by bankers and money "lenders for local purposes. The rich keep them occasionally as a reserve.

"5-rupee notes are very popular—much used by the smaller dealers in "their transactions in the market—hence the excess of issues to receipts.

"Notes are used in all towns by natives in transacting business, both in "lending and borrowing money and in the payment of debts. The native "officials take them freely in part payment of their salaries; and that they have

"found their way into the interior, I need only mention that the other day a "man was taken up on suspicion by the Police for having seven 100-rupee "notes on him. He turned out to be a coolie from the Mauritius returning "to his home."

PURNEAH.

5-*rupee notes.*—"These notes are popular among all classes of natives; "they are frequently used for remittance purposes. Being of low value, they "circulate freely in the district.

"From enquiries and from the personal knowledge of the Treasurer and "myself, I think it a mistake to say that notes are not even now used by the "natives in their ordinary business transactions outside of the Presidency Town. "In this district they are extensively used by the merchants and land-holders "and sometimes by traders and cultivators in their ordinary business transac-"tions, such for instance in the purchase of land and country produce.

"The privilege of the free exchange of notes for cash and cash for notes is "evidently appreciated by people of all professions, by shop-keepers, by traders "in grain, &c., other than those who use notes as hoondies":—

The Collector adds "I fully endorse all that the Deputy Collector has "written."

RAJSHAHYE.

"In a few instances they are kept for convenience temporarily, but not for "very prolonged periods.—

"These 5-rupee notes are popular among the natives.

"Notes often change hands in loans and other transactions with mahajans "in the bazars. Actual instances are mentioned by my Treasurer."

RUNGPORE.

"5-rupee notes are used by poor people in making remittances, and are "popular among them."

SARUN.

"20 and 10-rupee notes are kept principally for local use, and are also kept "as reserve by people of ordinary circumstances in life.

"5-rupee notes are principally used by travellers passing this district and also "for local use. The reason why this kind of notes is so largely issued from "the Treasury while its receipt is so little, is that it is always in circulation "amongst the people, and is susceptible of easy change in the market for "cash and *vice versâ*.

"Notes of lower denominations are no doubt used by the natives of this "district in their ordinary business transactions. Some people (the mahajans) "keep notes of higher values as a reserve for a time, preliminary to the "investments of their capital in speculation."

SHAHABAD.

"5-rupee notes are popular; at Sasseram they are largely issued, no doubt "owing to the irrigation works that are now being carried on at Dehri.

"The present privilege, judging from results of the free exchange, cer-"tainly appears to be valued and liked by the people, more particularly in the "matter of exchanging notes for cash.

SYLHET.

"5-rupee notes are gradually gaining ground.

"Currency notes are making their way slowly but steadily. With a peo-"ple like the natives of Bengal, who are as timid as they are suspicious, we "must not look for wonders all of a heap."

TIPPERAH.

"I believe in large towns where commercial transactions are carried on "extensively 5-rupee notes are often used as ordinary coin."

52. The following Statement exhibits the number of days on which notes were cashed at Government Treasuries in Bengal during the month of March 1873:—

Treasury.	No. of days.	Treasury.	No. of days.
Backergunge ...	23	Luckimpore ...	1
Balasore ..	16	Maldah ...	16
Bancoorah ...	19	Maunbhoom ...	19
Beerbhoom ...	23	Midnapore ...	24
Bhagulpore ...	21	Monghyr ...	24
Bhulloosh .	24	Moorshedabad ...	9
Bograh ...	10	Mymensingh ..	12
Burdwan ...	20	Nowgong ...	13
Cachar ..	*Nil.*	Nuddea ..	25
Chittagong ...	12	Nya Doomka ...	18
Chumparun ...	17	Patna ...	23
Cuttack ..	23	Pooree ...	14
Dacca ...	24	Pubnah ...	9
Darjeeling ..	20	Purneah ...	26
Dinagepore ...	5	Rajshahye ...	5
Durrung ...	20	Rungpore ...	7
Furreedpore ...	12	Sarun ...	14
Garrow Hills ...	*Nil.*	Seebsaugor ...	*Nil*
Gowalparah	7	Shahabad ...	10
Gya ...	7	Shillong ...	14
Hazareebaugh	19	Singbhoom ...	16
Hooghly	24	Samogoodting ..	7
Jessore ...	21	Sylhet ...	1
Julpigooree ...	23	Tipperah ...	*Nil.*
Kamroop ...	21	Tirhoot ...	22
Lohurdugga ...	21	24-Pergunnahs ...	21

Similar returns for other Presidencies and Provinces are not available.

COMPOSITION OF THE CURRENCY.

53. Statement No. VII shows the composition of the Currency used in trade during the month of March 1873. No returns are submitted for Calcutta. By some oversight the forms for March 1873 were never transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce or the Trades' Association. After the expiry of the year it was of course too late to get the information.

54. No returns have been received from Allahabad. The Deputy Commissioner reported last year that if they were supplied the information would be untrustworthy. It is presumed that they have not been submitted this year for the same reason.

55. The returns received from Lahore show the following averages:—

Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills.
57·686	13·990	28·324

56. The averages obtained from the returns received from Madras are:—

	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills.
Madras Banks ...	40·16	10·24	49·30
„ Merchants ...	4 62	21·83	73 55
Calicut Banks ...	50·03	5·29	44 68
Coconada Banks ...	52 71	2 09	45·20
„ Merchants ...	42·69	1·05	56·26

57. The returns received from Bombay show the following averages:—

	Specie	Currency Notes.	Bills.
Banks ...	3·42	49·31	47·27
Merchants ...	·82	38·37	60·81

58. Returns received from Nagpore show the following results :—

	Specie	Currency Notes.	Bills
Nagpore—			
Bank ...	81·12	7·16	11·73
Jubbulpore—			
Bank	66·41	3·74	29·85

59. Returns received from Kurrachee show the following averages :—

	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills.
Banks	13·58	36·34	50·08
Merchants	5·72	24·90	69·38
Trades	13·55	64·65	21·80

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

60. The following statement shows the proportion of notes and coin held by Government Treasuries on the 31st March 1873 :—

Government and Administration.	Cash	Notes	Amount at disposal of Bank. Details not known
Government of India	1,30,82,057	10,24,305	2,06,27,984
Bengal . .	2,43,33,565	59,78,700	
North-West Provinces	1,62,15,263	39,06,430	
Oudh	65,22,277	3,38,545	
Punjab	95,79,680	13,00,000*	
Madras	2,43,82,425	30,80,885	60,03,015
Bombay	2,04,98,071	18,21,575	2,08,18,243
Central Provinces	59,71,072	8,98,005	
British Burmah	28,08,610	1,36,000*	
TOTAL	12,33,93,020	1,84,84,445	4,74,49,242

On the 31st March 1871, the balance of notes was Rs. 96,78,320. On the 31st March 1872, Rs. 2,20,33,910.

61. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1871-72 and 1872-73 have been as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from public in payment of Government dues	2,64,97,090	3,05,52,145	40,55,055
Ditto for ditto in exchange for silver ...	3,00,90,690	4,61,08,045	1,60,17,355
Ditto for ditto for other notes	12,09,000	14,77,475	2,68,475
Total Receipts ...	5,77,96,780	7,81,37,665	2,03,40,885
Issues to public in payment of Government dues	1,57,10,470	1,72,93,620	15,83,150
Ditto ditto in exchange for silver ...	3,37,05,330	5,58,84,210	2,21,78,880
Ditto ditto for other notes ...	15,24,860	15,99,505	74,645
Total Issues ...	5,09,40,660	7,47,77,335	2,38,36,685

* Approximate.

62. The total transactions in notes, during the last four years, have been the following :—

In 1869-70	... ...	Rs. 635 lakhs.
„ 1870-71	... ...	„ 758 „
„ 1871-72	... ...	„ 1,095 „
„ 1872-73	... ...	„ 1,257 „

which may thus be analysed :—

Government or Administration.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or decrease in the four years.
	Lacs.	Lacs.	Lacs.	Lacs.	Lakhs.
Government of India	4	31	40	6	+ 2
Bengal	153	238	443	565	+ 412
North-Western Provinces	48	48	87	121	+ 73
Oude	8	7	13	22	+ 14
Punjab	92	69	97	*114	+ 22
Madras	126	203	269	279	+ 153
Bombay	179	132	92	92	— 87
Central Provinces	17	22	48	41	+ 24
British Burmah	8	8	6	17	+ 9
TOTAL	635	758	1,095	1,257	....

63. The increase in Lower Bengal is so considerable that it is worth while enquiring how it came about. I have ascertained from the Accountant General that the only steps taken by him in 1870-71 were to instruct Treasury Officers, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, 1st.—To cash all notes of their circle up to the available means of their Treasuries. 2nd.—To receive notes of all circles in payment of Government demands. 3rd.—To cash the same for the convenience of travellers. 4th.—To freely issue notes in exchange for coin, and in discharge of Government obligations. The Accountant General states that on his part he freely met the indents of Treasury Officers for notes—supplying notes of Rs. 100 and under from Calcutta, and those of larger denominations from neighbouring mofussil Treasuries.

64. It must not be supposed that the wants of the public can be fully met except at some considerable trouble in the way of remittances, though not necessarily at the cost of any extra expense to the State. The following statements illustrate this in the case of Lower Bengal. The note remittances to Treasuries for the public convenience were—

	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
From Calcutta and other Treasuries ..	Rs. 28,00,320	99,87,390	1,16,43,365

65. The corresponding remittances for the same years in other Presidencies and Administrations were—

Remittances from Presidency Towns and other Treasuries.

Government or Administration.	1870-71	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Government of India	2,23,850	3,09,440	4,87,930
North-Western Provinces . ..	9,93,500	7,29,900	7,44,850
Oudh	1,41,500	2,86,500	2,90,015
Punjab	20,85,900	30,63,930	41,67,410*
Madras	37,92,840	33,43,260	63,61,195
Bombay	33,59,820	25,35,710	23,90,445
Central Provinces	13,97,300	6,32,050	10,48,000
British Burmah	74,650	81,450	1,50,880
TOTAL ..	1,20,69,360	1,09,82,240	1,56,40,725

* The figures received from the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore, being evidently inaccurate, have been corrected in this office.

Thus the supply from Calcutta and interchange between mofussil Treasuries in Lower Bengal were 100 lacs in 1871-72 and 116 lacs in 1872-73. The same class of transactions in all the other Presidencies and Provinces in India was 110 lacs in 1871-72 and 156 lacs in 1872-73. One of two conclusions must be drawn from these figures. Either Lower Bengal was surfeited with notes, or the rest of India was starved of them.

66. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh are more particularly conspicuous by the absence of supply and transfers. Their cash balance is about the same as that of Lower Bengal.

67. The following table shows the cost of remittances (specie and notes) for the whole of India during the years 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73:—

Province.	1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.
Bengal	4,873	0	0	3,772	0	0	3,698	0	0	3,150	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	2,472	0	0	2,263	0	0	2,672	0	0	2,208	0	0
Oudh . ..	424	0	0	188	0	0	240	0	0	224	0	0
Punjab .	1,873	0	0	1,869	0	0	1,072	0	0	2,026	0	0
Madras .	2,609	0	0	5,698	0	0	2,052	0	0	3,070	0	0
Bombay .	2,871	0	0	7,992	0	0	1,898	0	0	3,754	0	0

68. Judging by Lower Bengal the free use of notes would appear to decrease rather than increase the cost of remittances.

69. I will complete this subject by detailing the effect of these supplies and transfers on the transactions of some of the more important District Treasuries in Lower Bengal. The increase in the use of notes is general throughout the province, but those treasuries only have been inserted in which the use or progress has been more particularly marked.

Percentages of notes and cash used in ordinary transactions at the following Bengal Treasuries during 1870-71, 1871-72, *and* 1872-73.

		Percentage of Notes and Cash			
		Receipts		Payments	
		Notes	Cash.	Notes.	Cash
Allipore	1870-71	49·56	50·43	45 67	54 32
	1871-72	50·68	49 31	52·95	47·04
	1872-73	52 99	17 01	48 99	51 01
Hooghly	1870-71	43 41	56 58	26 95	73 04
	1871-72	44·33	55 66	36 32	63·67
	1872-73	44 66	55 34	35 68	64 32
Burdwan	1870-71	24·63	75 36	25 66	73 13
	1871-72	34 73	65 26	35 57	64·42
	1872-73	32·81	67 19	38 36	61 64
Beerbhoom	1870-71	22 51	77 48	25 30	74 69
	1871-72	30·52	57·02	38·38	61·21
	1872-73	42 98	76 42	50 63	49 37
Nuddea	1870-71	23 57	76·42	24·89	75·10
	1871-72	27 91	72·08	40·57	59·42
	1872-73	46 32	53 67	48 51	51·49
Moorshedabad	1870-71	19 56	80 43	9·38	90 61
	1871-72	27·81	72 18	21·36	78 63
	1872-73	40 04	59 96	45 38	54·62
Tirhoot	1870-71	12·22	87 77	8 43	91 56
	1871 72	17 04	82 95	11 89	85·10
	1872-73	22 43	77·57	21·42	78·58
Bancoorah	1870-71	11·43	88 56	12 64	87·35
	1871-72	14·03	85 96	17·41	82 58
	1872-73	21·05	78·95	24·61	75 39
Bhaugulpore	1870-71	9 20	90 79	14·44	85·55
	1871 72	10·86	89 13	20·08	79 91
	1872-73	30 18	62 82	39 48	60·52

69. In the exchange transactions of Treasuries the figures of Lower Bengal are also interesting and instructive, as showing that no greater repletion of silver is to be apprehended under a bold and liberal régime, than under a nervous and tentative policy. It will be observed in the following table that in 1867-68 exchange transactions reached their highest point during the first 6 years of the Government note circulation. In that year the excess of silver received over silver issued amounted to 21 lacs, the total business done being 97 lakhs,—whereas, in 1872-73, the excess of silver received was 13 lakhs only, when the business done was 272 lakhs.

Year	1865 66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73
Notes received in exchange for silver in lakhs	39	30	38	38	31	40	105	130
Notes issued in exchange for silver in lakhs	27	40	59	30	17	9	107	143
Excess or deficiency of silver	—12	+10	+21	—8*	—14	—31	+2	+13

70. It must not be concluded from this table that the net result of the year 1872-73 was an addition of 13 lakhs to the Bengal mofussil silver balance. To arrive at a correct idea of the effects of the note circulation on Treasury balances, the receipts and payments in notes on Government account must be taken into calculation. They were in 1872-73—Receipts Rs. 1,70,79,495, Payments Rs. 1,05,61,010 or a deficiency of 65 lakhs of silver. The one being set against the other, the net result becomes a displacement of 52 lakhs of silver, caused by the introduction and free use of currency notes.

Currency Agencies.

71. During the year 19 currency agencies have been open in the Bengal Presidency, namely, 10 in Lower Bengal, 5 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 4 in the Punjab. The transactions in notes were the following :—

Province	Notes received for Silver	Notes issued for silver.
Lower Bengal	4,66,300	10,66,100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,95,555	3,82,555
Punjab	Nil.	8,09,000
Total	6,61,855	22,57,655

that is to say the demand for notes was more than three times as great as the demand for silver.

72. Such being the apparent demand, according to results, it is worth enquiring whether the note-balances of the agencies from month to month will justify one in assuming that the demand for notes was met to its fullest extent. I find that in Lower Bengal one agency had no notes throughout the year on the first of the month; while another agency was out of notes for 6 months and held low stocks for 3 months. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh one agency was out of notes for 4, and held low stocks for 2 months; one was out for 2, and with low stocks for 6 months; and a third was out for 1, and low-stocked for 5 months. In the Punjab one was out of notes for 10 months;

* The cause of the sudden falling off in the issues in 1868-69 and two following years was an order from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, directing as the best way to check the use of notes for remittances, that they should not be issued for silver from surplus Treasuries.

a second was out for 4, and low-stocked for 1; a third was out for 3, and low-stocked for 6 months; and a fourth was out for 10 months. Thus, in Lower Bengal 2 agencies, out of 10, were not fully utilized; in the North-West Provinces and Oudh 3, out of 5; and in the Punjab the whole 4. The figures above given must not therefore be taken to represent the full demand for notes, though they will probably nearly approximate the full demand for silver.

73. In the Madras Presidency the establishment of currency agencies at the following stations was sanctioned by Government in January 1872:—

Cuddapah	Madras Circle.
Bellary	
Bangalore	
Negapatam	Trichinopoly Circle.
Tuticorin	
Ootacamund	Calicut Circle.
Manantoddy	
Coconada ...	Vizagapatam Circle.

Agencies were opened at only one station in each circle, namely Bangalore, Ootacamund and Negapatam, and were closed under the orders of my predecessor, after an experience of some months, for the following reasons:—

The agency at Bangalore was opened on the 24th April 1872 with a stock of notes of the value of one lakh of rupees. By the following month all these notes had been converted into silver, and there was no demand for cash in exchange for notes. The agency was kept open for one year, but never replenished, and was closed on 1st April 1873.

The agency at Ootacamund was opened in May 1872 with a stock of notes of the value of one lakh of rupees. There was little or no demand for notes, cash in exchange for notes being the great want. It was closed in November 1872.

The agency at Negapatam was opened on 1st May 1872, with a stock of notes of the value of one lakh of rupees, and was closed on the abolition of the sub-circle office at Trichinopoly on 31st October 1872.

On the abolition of the currency office at Trichinopoly, an agency was established at that place on the 1st November 1872, with a stock of notes of the value of one lakh of rupees, and silver for one and a half lakhs. The demand at this station was almost exclusively for notes in exchange for silver. This agency was closed on 1st April 1873.

The only agency now in existence is that at Vizagapatam, opened in September 1872, on the removal of the Branch-circle office to Coconada. It commenced business with notes for two and half lakhs of rupees, and silver for one lakh. The transactions appear to have been small.

74. The Collector of South Canara has recently recommended an agency for Mangalore. The proposal has been forwarded to the Accountant General, Madras, for his opinion.

75. It is understood that the establishment of agencies at the principal towns in the Bombay Presidency is still under the consideration of Government. The delay has now extended over twelve months.

76. Enquiry is now being made in the Berars. There seems to be little doubt that agencies will meet a want in that part of India.

77. As regards the general question of the expediency of currency agencies, I am of opinion that they have already been of considerable use, and will be much more so as soon as Treasury balances begin to decline. In opening new offices, two points should be kept in view,—one is that preference should be given to places at which Branch Banks have not been established; the other, that notes mainly should be supplied at starting. The objection on the part of the Banks to the free circulation of notes is only what was to be expected on the introduction of a medium of exchange which must considerably reduce their inland exchange profits. The Accountant General, Bengal, refers to this subject in a recent memorandum, thus—"In both of these towns (Dacca and Patna) there are branches of the Bank "of Bengal, and as the Bank does what it can to oppose the local use of

"large notes which interferes with its remittance business, we find a smaller "proportion of notes in the receipts of the treasuries than we would expect from "the large local circulation." The Collector of South Canara similarly accounts for the "poorness" of the Paper Currency in his district—"It is obviously inimical," he writes, "to Bank interests to encourage the circulation of Govern-"ment Notes; so inimical is it, that my efforts to do so were styled an attack on "the Banks exchange business. The money being wanted for Bank loans, it "is not likely to be freely forthcoming for the cashing of notes, and the notes "being convenient for the Bank's own remittances, and inconvenient when in-"terfering with the Bank's exchange business, are sent out of the District by "the Bank itself for the former purpose, and withheld from circulation with the "latter end in view. It only requires to be well known, as it is here, that the "Bank is averse to the circulation of notes, and few of the Bank's constituents "will dare to ask for them. The Bank has thorough command of the purse "strings, and the abler and more zealous the agent, the more effectually are they "used; and no blame can attach to an agent thus doing duty by his employers. "The native merchant, who is likely at any time to stand in need of accommoda-"tion till such time as he can realize on his purchased and expected merchandize, "will not risk incurring the displeasure of the Bank by asking for notes or "presenting notes for encashment; he will rather pay the Bank discount for an "exchange bill, or the bazar discount for cash." I would add that I believe these remarks of the Collector to be generally applicable to all places of trade at which Branch banks have been established, and that they seem to me to afford strong grounds for the early introduction of some arrangements whereby it may be to the interest of the Banks to foster and encourage, instead of to neutralize, a local circulation.

78. Statement No. VIII shows the receipts of the department to have been Rs. 23,92,227-6-4, or nearly 10 lakhs more than those of last year. The disbursements amount to Rs. 3,13,525-6-5, or about Rs. 28,000 more than the expenses of last year. This increase is mainly due to the addition to the stock of note forms, which, during the past year, has more than doubled that of the previous year. Taking the one from the other, the net profits of the year amount to Rs. 20,78,711-15-11. This result is due to the additional interest derived from the 270 lakhs invested in Securities in January 1872.

79. In conclusion, I would ask the Government to overlook any short-comings in this Report. On the 3rd September, or subsequent to the usual date of submission of the annual report, my chief Assistant, pressed by pecuniary embarrassment, tendered the resignation of his appointment. It was then discovered that many of the figured statements required to accompany this letter had not been even received, that many of those to hand contained important omissions, and that nothing appeared to have been noted during the year to assist in the preparation of the annual report of the administration of the Department. On such scanty and incomplete material the temporary incumbent of the appointment, fresh to the duties of the Currency office, had to commence the statistical work; leaving little time for me, on the eve of the holidays and with other work pressing, to record, before making over charge of the department, my observations and comments on the general results of the year.

No.

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bom
	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly Increase + or Decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease−.	Value of Notes in circulation
March 1872	5,29,28,300	.....	82,46,210	.....	5,29,99,850
April "	* 5,20,70,520	— 8,57,780	† 84,15,270	+ 1,69,060	5,68,93,290
May "	5,11,56,410	— 9,14 110	89,56,560	+ 5,41,290	* 5,83,94,850
June "	5,12,37,540	+ 81,130	98,00,580	+ 8,44,020	5,63,70,360
July "	5,01,43,160	—10,94,380	1,00,28,880	+ 2,28,300	5,72,19,210
August "	4,73,58,445	—27,84,715	1,00,99,345	+ 70,465	5,54,74,735
September "	4,83,33,490	+ 9,75,015	1,00,97,285	— 2,060	5,43,28,395
October "	4,91,36,865	+ 8,03,375	99,67,865	— 1,29,420	4,85,48,285
November "	4,71,59,655	—19,77,210	1,05,20,965	+ 5,53,100	5,29,08,110
December "	4 41,51,360	—30,(8,295	* 1,06,60,500	+ 1,39,535	5,19,88,140
January 1873 ...	1,50,53,810	+ 9,02,450	1,00,59,900	— 6,00,600	4,68,89,405
February "	† 4,33,16,740	—17,37,070	1,04,14,075	+ 3,54,175	4,32,48,500
March "	4,45,41,425	†12,24,685	1,03,37,175	— 76,900	† 3,68,22,355
Total ...	57,36,59,420	.....	11,93,58,400	.....	61,90,85,635
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	41,35,714	.....	1,58,28,571
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	66 50,000	.. ...	2,07,25,000
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	60,41,667	.....	3,22,83,331
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	56,58,333	... ..	3,34,59,583
1866-67	2,83,91,448	.....	60,51,654	... .	4,69,74,592
1867-68	2,93,11 382	.. ...	54,79,493	.....	4,73,94,992
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	62,21,436	...	4,31,09,954
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	64,56,004	.....	4,57,24,905
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.. ...	80,93,566	.....	3,88,07,454
1871 72	4,30,33,469	... .	1,03,36,299	.....	4,14,52,324
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	99,46,533	... .	5,15,90,469
Increase + or decrease — in 1872-73, as compared with 1871-72	+ 47,71,483	.....	— 3,89,766	.....	+ 1,01,38,145
Percentage on average circulation of 1871-72 ...	+ 11·088	. ...	— 3 770	. ...	+ 24 457

	Trichinopoly		Vizagapatam and Coconada.		Nag
March 1872	5,40,040	.....	3,42,850	. ....	16,67,200
April "	† 1,28,380	1,11,660	† 3,35,790	— 7,060	† 16,62,950
May "	4,74,480	+ 46,100	4,62,150	+ 26,360	- 25,79,190
June " ...	5,39,950	+ 65,470	4,66,730	+ 4,580	34,65,070
July "	5,74,890	+ 34,940	4,48,850	— 17,880	28,67,570
August "	* 6,04,515	+ 29,625	5,00,405	+ 51,555	30,38,980
September "	4,53,345	—1,51,170	* 6,57,685	+ 1,57,280	32,69,675
October "	4,42,925	— 10,420	5,40,430	—1,17,255	42,12,530
November "	... ..	.....	3,76,880	—1,63,550	* 44,96,005
December "	.....	.....	4,34,980	+ 58,100	43,70,170
January 1873	. ...	.....	4,07,770	— 27,210	35,13,315
February "	.....	. ...	4,04,650	— 3,120	25,27,470
March "	.....	.....	5,24,195	+ 1,19,545	19,96,740
Total ...	35,18,485	.....	55,60,515	.....	3,79,99,665
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
1863-64	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	84,843	. ...	55,251	.....	3,17,621
1865-66	2,72,859	.....	3,75,811	.....	16,05,322
1866-67	3,89,055	. ...	3,57,041	.....	10,67,343
1867-68	4,38,712	.....	3,01,163	. ...	21,23,967
1868-69	1,26,527	.....	4,73,813	. ...	27,12,508
1869-70	5,13,457	.	3,16,556	.....	25,54,187
1870-71	3,21,477	...	3,11,278	.....	31,50,787
1871-72	3,89,964	.....	3,36,779	.....	30,16,843
1872-73	2,93,207	.....	4,63,376	.....	31,66,639
Increase + or decrease — in 1872-73, as compared with 1871-72	— 96,757	. ...	* 1,26,597	.....	+ 1,49,796
Percentage on average circulation of 1871-72 ...	— 24·812	. ...	* 37 590	. ...	+ 4·965

* Highest. † Lowest.

I.

throughout India during 1872-73 *and for previous years.*

BAY.		ALLAHABAD		LAHORE		CALICUT.	
Monthly Increase + or Decrease —.		Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly Increase + or Decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly Increase + or Decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly Increase + or Decrease —.
... ...		39,33,080	...	69,77,010	... ...	15,53,820	... ...
+	38,93,440	33,29,880	— 6,03,200	55,62,480	— 14,14,530	16,80,020	+ 1,26,200
+	15,01,560	† 30,99,000	— 2,30,880	50,70,860	— 4,91,620	17,90,700	+ 1,10,680
—	20,24,490	31,45,110	+ 46,110	48,09,020	— 2,61,840	†15,68,690	— 2,22,010
+	8,48,850	38,95,385	+ 7,50,275	43,86,785	— 4,22,235	16,23,450	+ 54,760
—	17,44,475	42,55,190	+ 3,59,805	50,39,345	+ 6,52,560	16,58,865	+ 35,415
—	11,46,340	47,71,165	+ 5,15,975	*55,70,650	+ 5,31,305	19,19,230	+ 2,60,365
—	57,80,110	53,24,180	+ 5,53,015	47,40,605	— 8,30,045	*20,63,565	+ 1,44,335
+	43,59,825	61,19,435	+ 7,95,255	49,18,410	+ 1,77,805	19,36,065	— 1,27,500
—	9,19,970	68,26,510	+ 7,07,075	43,59,325	— 5,59,085	19,96,420	+ 60,355
—	50,98,735	70,71,210	+ 2,44,700	43,92,305	+ 32,980	18,60,730	— 1,35,690
—	36,40,905	60,43,660	— 10,27,550	45,64,405	+ 1,72,100	17,69,410	— 91,320
-	64,26,145	* 87,38,395	+ 26,94,735	†37,03,750	— 8,60,655	18,58,460	+ 89,050
... ...		6,26,19,120	...	5,71,17,940	...	2,17,25,605	... ...
YEAR FROM 1862-63.							
... ...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
.. ...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...		11,39,468	... ...	7,81,033	.....	61,755	.. ..
... ...		25,51,730	. ..	29,51,182	.. ...	4,21,160	... ...
... ...		25,93,184	... ...	25,00,558	... ...	5,54,549	... ...
... ...		32,48,513	... ...	24,05,652	.....	5,56,109	... ...
... ...		33,74,186	... ...	25,81,546	... ..	8,16,466	... ...
. . ...		30,97,881	... ..	22,52,897	... ...	7,70,240	... ...
... ...		41,34,122	...	26,74,301	... ...	8,63,419	.....
... ...		36,60,324	... ...	52,34,625	... ...	11,96,533	... ...
...		52,18,260	... ..	47,59,828	... ...	18,10,467	.. ...
... ...	+	15,57,936	... .	— 4,74,797	... ...	+ 6,13,934	... ...
... ...	+	42 563	... ...	— 9,070	.....	+ 51,309	... . .

PORE.		KURRACHEE.		AKOLA		TOTAL	
... ...		17,38,640	... ...	7,52,170	... ...	13,16,79,170	... ...
—	4,250	16,98,670	— 39,970	12,75,700	+ 5,23,530	13,33,52,950	+ 16,73,780
+	9,16,240	16,19,050	— 79,620	13,20,390	+ 44,690	13,49,23,640	+ 15,70,690
+	8,85,880	16,69,140	+ 50,090	20,08,140	+ 6,87,750	* 13,50,89,330	+ 1,56,690
—	5,97,500	†14,76,245	— 1,92,895	20,56,580	+ 48,440	13,47,21,005	— 3,59,325
+	1,71,410	20,61,965	+ 5,85,720	21,44,460	+ 87,880	13,22,36,250	— 24,84,755
+	2,30,695	19,57,555	— 1,04,110	21,73,405	+ 28,945	13,35,31,880	+ 12,95,630
+	9,42,865	*27,66,100	+ 8,08,545	*22,37,325	+ 63,920	12,99,80,675	— 35,51,205
+	2,83,475	26,23,275	— 1,42,825	19,27,735	— 3,09,590	13,29,86,535	+ 30,05,860
—	1,25,835	20,38,530	— 5,84,745	19,29,095	+ 1,360	12,87,55,030	— 42,31,505
—	8,56,855	17,59,270	— 2,79,260	5,53,955	— 13,75,140	12,15,61,670	— 71,93,360
—	9,85,845	23,15,380	+ 5,56,110	5,99,545	+ 45,590	11,52,03,835	— 63,57,835
	5,30,730	23,78,535	+ 63,155	†4,49,580	— 1,49,965	† 11,13,50,610	— 38,53,225
... ...		2,43,63,715	. ...	1,86,75,910	...	1,54,36,84,410	... ...
YEAR FROM 1862-63.							
.....		. ...	.....	... ...	.....	4,41,94,285	.....
... ...		... ...	.....	... ...	.....	5,23,25,000	... ...
... .		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6,88,20,116	.....
... ...		9,08,721	... .	... ...	.. ...	7,72,57,983	... ...
... ...		10,13,765	.....	... ..	... ..	8,98,93,179	.....
.. ...		15,90,835	.....	.. ...	.. ..	9,28,50,848	... ...
..		19,67,010	... ...	96,208	. ...	10,14,55,327	... ...
... ...		24,73,060	...	10,14,162	...	10,66,90,777	... ...
... ...		22,59,591	.. ...	20,92,853	... ..	9,81,32,240	...
... ...		22,43,014	... ...	32,67,268	... ...	11,41,57,442	... ...
...		20,30,310	... .	15,56,326	... .	12,86,40,367	... ...
...	+	2,02,704	.. ...	— 17,10,942	.....	+ 1,14,82,925	... ...
... . .	+	9,077	. ...	— 52,366	...	+ 12,686	.....

No.

STATEMENT of Notes received, issued

Circle	Nature of work	5 Rupees		10 Rupees		20 Rupees		50
		No	Value.	No.	Value	No	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	2,92,246	14,61,230	8,73,342	87,33,420	6,24,328	1,24,86,560	1,67,855
Madras	" "	41,060	2,05,300	91,499	9,14,990	63,837	12,76,740	54,888
Bombay	" "	1,09,042	5,45,210	5,50,372	55,03,720	1,17,628	23,52,560	83,433
Allahabad	" "	18,590	92,950	13,495	1,34,950	10,146	2,02,920	6,090
Lahore	" "	15,662	78,310	28,042	2,80,420	18,275	3,65,500	14,618
Calicut	" "	9,840	49,200	14,049	1,40,490	10,131	2,02,620	13,972
Coconada	" "	2,815	14,075	5,083	50,830	3,748	74,960	2,449
Nagpore	" "	6,348	31,740	8,104	81,040	6,943	1,38,860	6,646
Kurrachee	" "	8,312	41,560	12,528	1,25,280	5,863	1,17,260	3,785
Akola	" "	7,796	38,980	7,237	72,370	4,324	86,480	2,320
Total ...	...	5,11,711	25,58,555	16,03,751	1,60,37,510	8,65,223	1,73,04,460	3,56,056
Percentage on total issued	.	11·42	..	35 79	...	19·32	...	7·95
	...	...	·44		2·79	..	3·02	
Calcutta	Notes received.	1,18,898	5,94,490	8,70,834	87,08,340	6,50,991	1,30,19,820	1,78,296
Madras	" "	15,832	79,160	83,341	8,33,410	57,699	11,53,980	51,009
Bombay	" "	55,639	2,78,195	5,62,278	56,22,780	1,17,886	23,57,720	86,868
Allahabad	" "	4,544	22,720	19,790	1,97,900	14,614	2,92,280	7,622
Lahore	" "	1,593	7,965	14,847	1,48,470	8,052	1,61,040	5,778
Calicut	" "	3,423	17,115	12,808	1,28,080	8,254	1,65,080	12,877
Coconada	" "	444	2,220	4,561	45,610	3,269	65,380	1,871
Nagpore	" "	1,098	5,490	7,394	73,940	6,153	1,23,060	5,223
Kurrachee	" "	1,719	8,595	13,517	1,35,170	4,836	96,720	3,177
Akola	" "	541	2,705	5,656	56,560	3,529	70,580	2,108
Total ...	...	2,03,731	10,18,655	15,95,026	1,59,50,260	8,75,283	1,75,05,660	3,54,829
Percentage on total received	...	4·86	...	38·03	.	20·87	.	8·46
	..	...	·17		2·66	...	2·93	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	70,036	3,50,180	4,14,644	41,46,440	2,64,947	52,98,940	95,735
Madras	" "	10,620	53,100	52,701	5,27,010	33,884	6,77,680	27,202
Bombay	" "	31,100	1,55,500	3,33,800	33,38,000	78,300	15,66,000	53,800
Allahabad	" "	2,603	13,015	16,981	1,69,810	12,784	2,55,680	6,663
Lahore	" "	845	4,225	21,539	2,15,390	16,353	3,27,060	12,117
Calicut	" "	1,420	7,100	10,032	1,00,320	6,481	1,29,620	9,275
Coconada	" "	1,094	5,470	3,972	39,720	3,036	60,720	1,557
Nagpore	" "	...		3,938	39,380	3,277	65,540	3,352
Kurrachee	" "	600	3,000	9,600	96,000	3,150	63,000	2,020
Akola	" "	...	...	...	...		...	1,900
Total ...	...	1,18,318	5,91,590	8,67,207	86,72,070	4,22,212	84,44,240	2,13,621
Percentage on total cancelled ...	...	5·50	...	40·34		19·64	.	9·94
		...	·24		3·47	..	3·37	
Percentage of total cancellations on total receipts ...		58·07	...	54·37	...	48·23		60·20

II.

and cancelled during 1872-73.

Rupees	100 Rupees		500 Rupees		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
83,92,750	3,03,431	3,03,43,100	69,060	3,45,30,000	2,71,713	27,17,13,000	156	15,60,000	26,02,131	36,92,20,060
27,44,400	85,377	85,37,700	2 ,585	1,07,92,500	20,282	2,02,82,000	50	5,00,000	3,78,578	4,52,53,630
41,71,650	2,00,471	2,00,47,100	11,117	55,58,500	53,379	5,33,79,000	1,924	1,92,40,000	11,27,366	11,07,97,740
3,04,500	11,463	11,46 300	7,500	37,50,000	14,314	1,43,14,000	...	...	81,598	1,99,45,620
7,30,900	13,686	13,68,600	4,120	20,60,000	5,810	58,10,000	...	...	1,00,213	1,06,93,730
6,98,600	17,494	17,49,400	690	3,45,000	1,275	12,75,000	...	...	67,451	44,60,310
1,22,450	2,607	2,60,700	540	2,70,000	455	4,55,000	...	...	17,697	12,48,015
3,32,300	6,272	6,27,200	425	2,12,500	3,418	34,18,000	...	...	38,156	48,41,640
1,89,250	6,007	6,00,700	803	4,01,500	4,022	40,22,000	...	...	41,320	54,97,550
1,16,000	2,749	2,74,900	295	1,47,500	1,215	12,15,000	...	...	25,936	19,51,230
1,78,02,800	6,49,557	6,49,55,700	1,16,135	5,80,67,500	3,75,883	37,58,83,000	2,130	2,13,00,000	44,80,446	57,39,09,525
..	14·49	...	2·59	...	8·39	.	0·05	...	100	...
3·10	...	11·33	..	10·12	...	65·49	...	3·71	...	100
89,14,800	3,15,101	3,15,10,100	75,787	3,78,93,500	2,91,537	29,15,37,000	124	12,40,000	25,01,568	39,34,18,050
25,50,450	79,075	79,07,500	22,890	1.14,45,000	19,654	1,96,54,000	..	...	3,39,500	4,36,23,500
43,43,400	1,93,080	1,93,08,000	9,800	49,00,000	76,994	7,69,94,000	1,430	1,43,00,000	11,03,975	12,81,04,095
3,81,100	11,288	11,28,800	3,634	18,17,000	7,400	74,00,000	..	...	68,892	1,12,39,800
2,88,900	4,917	4,91,700	2,119	10,59,000	3,118	31,18,000	...	...	40,424	52,75,575
6,43,850	16,803	16,80,300	695	3,47,500	1,245	12,45,000	...	...	56,105	42,26,925
93,550	2,214	2,21,400	424	2,12,000	367	3,67,000	...	...	13,150	10,07,160
2,61,150	5,523	5,52,300	509	2,54,500	3,228	32,28,000	...	...	29,128	44,98,440
1,58,850	5,089	5,08,900	277	1,38,500	4,014	40,14,000	...	...	32,629	50,60,735
1,05,400	4,043	4,04,300	572	2,86,000	1,809	18,09,000	...	...	18,258	27,34,545
1,77,41,450	6,37,133	6,37,13,300	1,16,707	5,83,53,500	4,09,366	40,93,66,000	1,554	1,55,40,000	41,93,629	59,91,88,825
	15·21	...	2 78	...	9·76		·03	...	100	..
2 96	.	10·63		9·74	...	68 32	..	2·59	...	100
47,86,750	1,32,349	1,32,34,900	34,840	1,74,20,000	73,878	7,38,78,000	122	12,20,000	10,86,551	12,03,35,210
13,60,100	44,125	44,12,500	8,764	43,82,000	5,493	54,93,000	..	.	1,82,789	1,69,05,390
26,90,000	92,800	92,80,000	7,100	35,50,000	62,000	6,20,00,000	50	5,00,000	6,58,950	8,30,79,500
3,33,150	7,038	7,03,800	2 601	13,00,500	5,522	55,22,000	...	...	54,192	82,97,955
6,05,850	11,305	11,30,500	3,497	17,48,500	4,795	47,95,000	...	...	70,451	88,26,525
4,63,750	13,058	13,05,800	519	2,59,500	439	4,39,000	...	...	41,224	27,05,090
77,850	1,486	1,48,600	322	1,61,000	285	2,85,000	...	...	11,752	7,78,360
1,67,600	3,761	3,76,100	385	1,92,500	1,183	11,83,000	...	...	15,896	20,24,120
1,01,000	2,790	2,79,000	215	1,07,500	3,586	35,86,000	...	...	21,961	42,35,500
95,000	1,700	1,70,000	200	1,00,000	2,475	24,75,000	..	...	6,275	28,40,000
1,06,81,050	3,10,412	3,10,41,200	58,443	2,92,21,500	1,59,656	15,96,56,000	172	17,20,000	21,50,041	25,00,27,650
...	14·44	...	2·71		7·42	.	·01	..	100	...
4·27		12·42	...	11·68	..	63·86		·69	...	100
	48·72	...	50 07	...	39·00	...	11·06	...	51·26	41·78

No. III.

STATEMENT of the kinds and value of the Reserves held against the Notes in circulation during 1872-73.

Date.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government securities.	Silver Bullion Reserve	Gold Coin and Bullion Reserve.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Percentage on circulation: Of Silver Coin.	Percentage on circulation: Of Securities.	Percentage on circulation: Of other Reserve.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.			
April 7, 1872	4,03,72,325 12 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	3,17,40,021 12 3	72,495	13,12,78,600			
" 15, "	3,89,91,885 12 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	3,36,90,021 12 3	72,495	13,18,48,160			
" 22, "	4,07,76,395 12 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	3,23,92,021 12 3	72,495	13,23,34,670			
" 30, "	4,25,46,438 10 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	3,16,40,258 14 3	72,495	13,33,52,950	31 905	44·314	23·781
May 7, "	4,32,51,218 12 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	2,97,40,258 12 3	72,495	13,21,57,730			
" 15, "	4,59,84,603 12 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	3,14,57,863 12 3	72,495	13,66,08,720			
" 22, "	4,69,33,133 12 8	5,90,93,757 7 1	3,02,07,863 12 3	72,495	13,63,07,250			
" 31, "	4,77,85,653 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,94,09,863 12 3	72,495	13,49,23,640	35 417	42·732	21 851
June 7, "	4,81,73,040 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,85,59,876 12 3	72,495	13,44,61,040			
" 15, "	4,91,86,707 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,84,09,889 12 3	72,495	13,53,24,720			
" 22, "	5,01,50,845 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,72,86,951 12 3	72,495	13,51,65,920			
" 30, "	5,06,53,207 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,66,98,999 12 3	72,495	13,50,80,330	37 498	42 683	19·819
July 7, "	5,07,46,124 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,65,89,002 12 3	72,495	13,50,63,250			
" 15, "	5,03,74,029 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,62,89,002 12 3	72,495	13,43,91,155			
" 22, "	5,16,00,754 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,54,39,002 12 3	72,495	13,47,67,880			
" 31, "	5,23,05,879 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,46,87,002 12 3	72,495	13,47,21,005	38 826	42 796	18·378
August 7, "	5,23,72,829 2 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,43,87,002 12 3	72,495	13,44,87,955			
" 15, "	5,29,29,419 6 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,34,87,002 8 3	72,495	13,41,44,545			
" 22, "	5,23,10,854 6 8	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,31,87,007 8 3	72,495	13,32,25,985			
" 31, "	5,18,21,119 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,26,87,007 2 11	72,495	13,22,36,250	39 188	43 601	17·211
September 7, "	5,06,82,419 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,22,62,007 2 11	72,495	13,06,72,550			
" 15, "	5,29,35,679 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,17,02,007 2 11	72,495	13,23,65,810			
" 22, "	5,32,43,494 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,14,02,007 2 11	72,495	13,23,73,625			
" 30, "	5,50,01,749 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	2,08,02,007 2 11	72,495	13,35,31,880	41·189	43·178	15·633
October 7, "	5,65,43,694 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	1,96,52,007 2 11	72,495	13,39,23,825			
" 15, "	5,60,74,879 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	1,93,52,007 2 11	72,495	13,31,55,010			
" 22, "	5,59,94,006 12 0	5,76,55,628 1 1	1,85,60,515 2 11	72,495	13,22,82,645			
" 31, "	5,50,17,036 12 0	5,76,30,628 1 1	1,72,60,515 2 11	72,495	12,99,80,675	42 327	44 338	13·335
November 7, "	5,56,90,216 12 0	5,76,30,628 1 1	1,67,60,515 2 11	72,495	13,01,53,855			
" 15, "	5,90,22,021 12 0	5,76,30,628 1 1	1,62,60,515 2 11	72,495	13,29,85,660			
" 22, "	5,92,12,716 12 0	5,76,30,628 1 1	1,60,60,515 2 11	72,495	13,29,76,355			
" 30, "	5,91,72,896 12 0	5,76,30,628 1 1	1,61,10,515 2 11	72,495	13,29,86,535	44 495	43 336	12·169
December 7, "	5,94,82,273 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,53,42,593 2 11	72,495	13,18,36,890			
" 15, "	5,91,88,288 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,39,42,593 2 11	72,495	13,01,42,905			
" 22, "	5,97,83,398 10 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,27,42,593 4 11	72,495	12,95,38,015			
" 31, "	5,93,00,413 10 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,24,42,593 4 11	72,495	12,87,55,030	46 057	44 223	9·720
January 7, 1873	5,96,65,463 10 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,17,42,593 4 11	72,495	12,84,20,080			
" 15, "	5,47,50,388 10 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,11,42,593 4 11	72,495	12,29,05,005			
" 22, "	5,58,65,173 10 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,15,42,593 4 11	72,495	12,44,19,790			
" 31, "	5,30,07,053 10 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,15,42,593 4 11	72,495	12,15,61,670	43 605	46 840	9 555
February 7, "	5,23,34,932 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,17,42,594 2 11	72,495	12,10,89,550			
" 15, "	5,00,63,977 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,19,42,594 2 11	72,495	11,90,18,595			
" 22, "	4,74,07,472 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,19,42,594 2 11	72,495	11,63,62,090			
" 28, "	4,62,49,217 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,19,42,594 2 11	72,495	11,52,03,835	40 146	49·425	10 429
March 7, "	4,59,35,537 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,21,42,594 2 11	72,495	11,50,90,155			
" 15, "	4,37,37,532 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,21,42,594 2 11	72,495	11,28,92,150			
" 22, "	4,04,39,342 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,10,42,594 2 11	72,495	10,84,93,960			
" 31, "	4,33,52,505 12 0	5,69,39,528 1 1	1,09,86,081 2 11	72,495	11,13,50,610	38 933	51 135	9·932

No. IV.

STATEMENT of the amount of Notes of other Circles held by each Circle during the year 1872-73.

1872.	April.	May	June	July	August	September.	October.	November	December	January 1873	February	March.
Calcutta Notes held by other Offices	7,76,020	7,46,180	1 99,960	2,45,860	8,60,700	9,59,635	1,39,765	2 06,950	3,92,885	6,00,235	9,06,525	4,87,745
Other Circle Notes held at Calcutta	23,57,430	26,81,230	32,79,470	36,21,910	36 29,405	30,59,440	41,41,520	40,97,130	41,17,175	45,51,620	70,48,920	71,66,650
Madras Notes held by other Offices	5,07,010	4,18,250	5,09,870	3,80,155	4,19,140	6,47,420	8,48,645	4,77,580	5,84 230	6,93,080	5,55,335	7,25,265
Other Circle Notes held at Madras	44,42,540	47,22,800	48,46,410	48,18,595	47,64 985	43,66,190	44,43,420	40,46,775	38,07 330	39,80,145	38,05,285	37,36,135
Bombay Notes held by other Offices	63,96,870	64,65,340	66,87,150	57,33,410	58 04,150	58,47,640	68,67,995	61,55,010	60,28,045	63,13,650	57,79,265	51,67,100
Other Circle Notes held at Bombay	23,94,020	24,27,180	23,39,290	21,61,340	21,06 900	22,75 745	17,13,720	9,31,880	17,51 925	20,04,375	10,85,800	23,05,950
Allahabad Notes held by other Offices	4,16,640	5,82,000	7,74,540	2,77,850	6,73,520	3,90,385	4,32,570	7,91 450	8,74,465	4,31,540	31,72,725	41,13,755
Other Circle Notes held at Allahabad	10,85,010	12,42,140	7,17,950	7,24,060	13,25 765	13,52,215	5,25,935	6,15,860	7,69,515	3,81,850	6 45,420	67,305
Lahore Notes held by other Offices	9,69,520	8,80,050	11,98,690	18,13,300	11,05,770	7,48,750	15,31,665	11,97,640	10,68 985	14,55,095	13,97,300	19,33,830
Other Circle Notes held at Lahore ...	4,84,630	1,20,220	2,62,300	3 97,330	1,56,555	1 92,005	82,605	1,28,075	1,39,565	4,99,435	5,03,985	4,17,970
Calicut Notes held by other Offices	2,83,430	4,99,390	5,80 590	4,78,040	3 62,130	79,755	93,525	2,63,240	10,045	21,890	60,000	30,565
Other Circle Notes held at Calicut	2,44,400	2,99,320	3 86,520	2,64,540	2,75 395	3,03 465	3,27,415	3,92,460	3,92,410	4,17,405	4,39,525	4,45,685
Trichinopoly Notes held by other Offices	1,05,810	1,51,650	1,77,790	2,14,615	2,56,030	3,14 415	3,80,610	..	...	...	...	...
Other Circle Notes held at Trichinopoly ...	2,19,480	1,28,000	1,77,170	1 77,905	1,92,940	2,64,395	2,57,485	.	..	.	...	.
Vizagapatam or Coconada Notes held by other Offices ...	53,830	72,250	1,04 100	1,48,090	1,85,665	25,650	22,260	58,225	85,820	1,17,010	1 32,915	93,380
Other Circle Notes held at Coconada	26,440	6 630	9,510	12,240	15,155	24,650	31,585	35,115	37,950	62 110	78,305	1,68,085
Nagpore Notes held by other Offices	6,37,110	6,54,630	6,64,990	6,00,100	6,49,300	6,70,690	7,59,320	6,15 160	6 19,645	6,22,395	6 23,520	6,33,620
Other Circle Notes held at Nagpore	10,76,340	11,20,630	11,30,020	1,01,230	1,45,085	1,72,375	10,82,265	12,29,200	10,83,835	10,94,280	10,90,105	10,82,370
Kurrachee Notes held by other Offices	22,95,890	23,83,590	23,64,590	23,79,270	22,59,025	22,67,670	14,48,990	16,75 415	24,17 635	27,18,650	20,58,285	21 75,740
Other Circle Notes held at Kurrachee	1 25,510	1,27,130	1,40,430	29,140	35,570	25,030	30,165	31,910	36 490	40,120	45,415	27,285
Akola Notes held by other Offices	5,56,160	5 63 940	5,68,790	5 89,360	6 04 845	6,16,020	6,43,270	75 235	61,940	65,295	64,190	63 735
Other Circle Notes held at Akola	5,43,490	5,41 990	5,41,990	5,41,760	5,32,520	5,32,520	5,32,500	7 500	7,500	7,500	7,300	7,300
	1,29,98,290	1,34,17,270	1,38,31,060	1,28,60,050	1,31,80,275	1,25,68,030	1,31,68,615	1,15 15,905	1,21 43 695	1,30,38,810	1,47,50,060	1,54,24,735

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of Notes cancelled up to and outstanding on 31st

Description.	Year of Issue	Issued in each year.										
		Calcutta.	Madras	Bombay.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Calicut.	Vizagapatam Coconada	Nagpore.	Kurrachee	Akola.	Total.
5 Rs.	1872	1,68,000	20,155	70,000	17,300	13,300	8,000	4,000	4,700	6,200	6,500	3,23,155
10 Rs	1862	1,02,000	25,001	92,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,001
	1863	49,000	11,000	67,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,500
	1864	41,400	10,500	1,02,000	12,830	17,000	...	...	7,500	...	...	1,91,230
	1865	83,600	17,513	70,000	13,670	11,000	4,500	7,000	16,700	2,950	...	2,26,933
	1866	1,84,000	21,843	1,02,509	11,845	4,600	2,000	...	5,000	3,300	...	3,35,097
	1867	2,23,000	20,444	2,19,956	16,838	7,600	5,000	6,500	39,300	3,950	...	5,42,588
	1868	3,28,000	39,122	2,80,000	13,307	9,600	7,000	1,000	2,800	15,150	970	6,96,949
	1869	3,67,000	37,982	3,05,000	9,309	8,100	3,000	3,000	4,900	24,400	4,705	7,67,396
	1870	4,76,000	56,002	3,26,000	10,401	14,900	11,000	...	10,200	5,950	11,150	9,21,603
	1871	4,53,000	55,000	3,46,000	28,700	32,000	5,000	1,000	4,650	10,400	1,150	9,36,900
	1872	3,68,000	46,235	3,31,000	8,900	20,600	13,000	4,000	8,650	10,100	...	8,10,485
		26,75,000	3,40,642	22,41,965	1,25,800	1,25,400	50,500	22,500	99,700	76,200	17,975	57,75,682
20 Rs.	1862	50,000	17,501	33,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,101
	1863	19,600	8,500	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,100
	1864	36,500	6,000	47,000	7,050	6,600	...	...	3,500	...	...	1,06,650
	1865	54,600	10,005	28,000	7,399	10,500	4,000	5,000	16,500	1,749	...	1,37,753
	1866	1,30,300	17,312	45,508	10,437	2,800	1,000	...	4,400	1,001	...	2,12,758
	1867	1,48,000	15,200	68,890	14,014	5,200	4,000	3,550	36,800	1,150	...	2,96,804
	1868	2,19,000	23,532	85,000	9,625	7,500	6,500	1,000	4,800	2,550	385	3,59,892
	1869	2,29,000	27,064	92,000	9,239	5,400	2,000	3,000	4,800	1,900	3,990	3,78,393
	1870	2,75,000	35,607	77,000	7,537	11,000	9,500	...	5,850	2,600	4,425	4,28,519
	1871	2,95,000	42,000	81,000	19,299	20,600	1,000	2,000	5,100	3,550	1,450	4,70,999
	1872	2,53,000	23,000	74,000	7,300	13,900	14,000	3,000	6,750	3,450	850	3,99,250
		17,10,000	2,25,721	6,66,998	91,900	83,500	42,000	17,550	88,500	17,950	11,100	29,55,219
50 Rs.	1862	45,600	13,001	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,601
	1863	13,150	8,000	13,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,550
	1864	21,150	8,500	28,000	4,440	3,600		...	2,000	...	...	67,690
	1865	23,900	7,505	15,500	4,861	15,000	3,500	3,000	18,000	1,150	...	92,416
	1866	61,200	8,370	23,604	5,127	1,500	1,000	...	7,900	250	...	1,08,951
	1867	55,500	12,731	39,494	11,270	2,500	4,000	1,750	12,500	950	...	1,40,695
	1868	68,500	19,646	41,000	10,785	3,000	5,500	1,000	6,400	1,500	145	1,57,476
	1869	75,000	20,036	49,000	5,630	6,000	4,500	2,000	5,400	2,300	1,245	1,71,111
	1870	87,000	32,162	44,000	6,633	8,100	9,000	...	4,250	2,000	3,635	1,96,780
	1871	88,000	35,711	48,000	8,354	13,100	8,000	1,000	5,650	1,950	815	2,10,580
	1872	82,000	15,998	52,000	4,400	9,900	10,000	3,200	5,850	2,700	1,135	1,87,183
		6,21,000	1,81,660	3,73,998	61,500	62,700	45,500	11,950	67,950	12,800	6,975	14,46,033

V.

December 1871, *out of the number issued from* 1*st March* 1862 *to* 31*st December* 1872.

Outstanding on 31st December 1872.											Total value
Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Calicut.	Viraga-patam, Coconada.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee	Akola.	Total Pieces.	
1,38,622	21,315	58,200	16,998	13,061	7,168	2,935	4,700	5,900	6,500	2,75,399	13,76,995
2,006	182	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,057	30,570
880	85	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	16,170
944	88	1,136	204	274	...	...	43	...	...	2,689	26,890
1,364	146	1,033	400	94	24	25	147	34	...	3,267	32,670
2,849	145	1,036	492	181	9	...	59	20	...	4,791	47,910
5,443	320	2,090	443	272	41	588	269	26	...	9,492	94,920
11,702	510	4,460	675	436	139	278	99	144	63	18,506	1,85,060
16,941	1,126	8,371	1,177	684	68	830	616	748	814	31,375	3,13,750
41,641	5,158	27,950	1,928	3,202	1,208	...	4,873	1,097	10,848	97,905	9,79,050
1,28,590	3,395	78,804	12,896	15,929	1,796	345	4,370	5,931	1,150	2,53,206	25,32,060
2,76,353	29,285	2,26,663	8,104	16,728	11,549	4,000	8,246	9,070	...	5,89,998	58,99,980
4,88,713	40,440	3,53,064	26,319	37,800	14,834	6,066	18,722	17,070	12,875	10,15,903	1,01,59,030
1,103	75	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	26,480
413	51	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	14,700
714	49	141	72	14	...	...	28	...	...	1,018	20,360
878	88	435	110	153	16	14	76	19	...	1,789	35,780
2,412	79	337	164	1	2	...	41	10	...	3,046	60,920
2,786	131	558	272	83	17	226	257	3	...	4,333	86,660
6,047	392	1,518	318	345	113	76	108	32	30	8,979	1,79,580
8,354	984	2,100	886	307	22	765	463	88	387	14,356	2,87,120
19,682	1,743	7,613	1,000	2,288	1,478	...	2,969	418	4,233	41,424	8,28,480
66,432	4,567	17,595	7,218	8,874	459	1,080	4,460	1,781	1,400	1,13,866	22,77,320
1,76,721	16,319	52,076	6,449	10,368	12,898	3,000	6,623	3,068	850	2,88,372	57,67,440
2,85,542	24,478	82,790	16,489	22,433	15,005	5,161	15,025	5,419	6,900	4,79,212	95,84,840
744	44	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	41,950
237	19	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	14,850
333	34	92	49	5	...	...	5	...	...	518	25,900
212	25	114	72	124	8	5	13	12	...	585	29,250
757	25	132	80	5	1	...	32	1	...	1,033	51,650
884	97	483	202	39	16	45	52	5	...	1,823	91,150
1,372	235	448	265	49	46	98	126	14	4	2,657	1,32,850
1,519	229	1,122	400	300	36	427	370	134	15	4,552	2,27,600
2,748	1,653	2,835	761	825	331	...	1,336	397	1,929	12,815	,640,750
9,891	4,859	7,614	2,469	3,158	1,134	905	4,256	914	492	35,992	17,99,600
42,776	12,279	31,762	3,928	6,366	5,684	9,200	5,774	2,303	1,135	1,15,207	57,60,350
61,473	19,499	44,694	8,226	11,171	7,256	4,680	11,964	3,780	3,575	1,76,318	88,15,900

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of Notes cancelled up to and outstanding on 31st

Description.	Year of Issue.	Issued in each year										
		Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Allahabad	Lahore.	Calicut	Vizagapatam, Cocanada	Nagpore	Kurrachee	Akola	Total.
100 Rs.	1862	41,585	11,001	36,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,286
	1863	6,150	6,500	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,150
	1864	26,565	9,500	42,000	3,669	2,700	...	...	700	...	...	85,134
	1865	32 700	6,501	8,500	4,381	12,200	3,500	2,300	8,300	1,700	...	80,082
	1866	60,600	10,475	30,711	3,550	1,800	2,000	...	10,300	800	...	1,20,236
	1867	66,400	12,800	65,587	13,898	2,900	5,000	1.100	14,900	1,550	...	1,84,135
	1868	1,14,000	21,694	74,000	11,112	5,500	6,000	1,000	6,200	2,500	205	2,42,211
	1869	1,14,000	30,557	76,000	6,389	4,800	5,000	3,000	3,900	1,850	1,615	2,47,111
	1870	1,50,000	40,359	79,000	11,001	7,100	12,000	...	2,600	2,450	4,755	3,09,265
	1871	1,33,000	52,491	81,000	12,600	17,500	12,000	1,000	6,050	2,400	1,425	3,19,466
	1872	1,20,000	32,543	99,000	600	9,100	13,000	2,600	4,650	3,100	1,575	2,86,168
		8,65,000	2,34,421	6,14,998	67,200	63,600	58,500	11,000	57,600	16,350	9,575	19,98,244
500 Rs.	1862	5,900	2,501	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,201
	1863	1,780	2,110	4,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,994
	1864	4,820	1,800	2,300	1,100	479	...	...	50	...	...	10,549
	1865	4,500	1,101	3,100	663	2,421	500	300	1,950	450	...	14,985
	1866	13,500	1,980	2,102	17	400	100	100	1,000	100	...	19,299
	1867	14,650	1,506	5,392	1,749	900	250	230	2,600	250	...	27,527
	1868	20,500	4,875	6,700	1,883	940	200	200	500	400	41	36,239
	1869	28,500	4,593	5,400	1,121	2,360	800	1,[illegible]00	200	900	330	46,004
	1870	29,500	7,874	7,000	4,689	1,100	1,000	...	250	550	474	52,437
	1871	31,000	10,000	5,600	4,628	7,700	300	...	600	650	375	60,853
	1872	29,500	6,000	6,600	3,250	3,000	500	...	300	550	265	49,965
		1,84,150	44,340	51,098	19,100	19,300	3,650	2,630	7,450	3,850	1,485	3,37,053
1,000 Rs.	1862	13,450	1,501	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,751
	1863	9,950	1,950	14,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,698
	1864	10,700	1,400	19,500	124	286	...	...	100	...	...	32,110
	1865	13,600	1,353	10,600	676	1,314	225	300	1,900	1,850	...	31,818
	1866	24,300	1,380	27,389	35	479	50	...	1,400	200	...	55,233
	1867	25,450	2,018	29,010	1,144	1,096	225	160	3,700	1,650	..	64,453
	1868	43,000	3,982	9,500	1,882	1,675	150	200	1,000	1,850	35	63,274
	1869	68,200	4,723	44,900	846	1,750	850	1,800	300	3,850	1,446	1,28,665
	1870	77,000	6,418	50,500	25,13	2,200	1,000	..	2,000	3,600	505	1,45,736
	1871	57,000	9,000	58,700	8,380	10,800	500	...	2,600	2,250	5,139	1,54,369
	1872	62,500	5,000	71,400	4,150	4,400	...	..	2,150	4 900	...	1,54,500
		4,05,150	38,275	3,49,097	19,750	24,000	3,000	2,460	15,150	20,150	7,125	8,84,607
10,000 Rs.	1872	5	150	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805

V—continued.

December 1871, *out of the number issued from* 1*st March* 1862 *to* 31*st December* 1872—continued.

Outstanding on 31st December 1872											Total Value.
Calcutta	Madras.	Bombay	Allahabad	Lahore.	Calicut	Vizagapatam, Cocounda	Nagpore	Kurrachee	Akola	Total Pieces.	
817	33	109		...	...	...	...	...	...	959	95,900
91	12	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	23,400
380	48	184	52	...	...	...	1	...	..	665	66,500
462	31	107	60	81	7	6	5	7	...	756	76,600
895	42	165	49	51	1	...	37	6	...	1,246	1,24,600
475	87	670	258	37	28	11	42	9	...	1,612	1,61,200
2,226	267	643	256	108	37	1	77	60	5	3,680	3,68,000
2,386	331	1,426	286	134	19	348	359	147	120	5,546	5,54,600
4,267	1,705	3,976	913	419	416		658	388	2,153	14,895	14,89,500
12,263	5,861	8,999	5,652	2,511	1,795	382	2,948	992	1,022	42,425	42,42,500
55,932	18,584	53,886	538	5,825	7,315	2,600	4,540	2,429	1,575	1,53,224	1,53,22,400
80,194	27,001	70,286	8,064	9,166	9,613	3,348	8,667	4,038	4,875	2,25,252	2,25,25,200
82	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	46,500
12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12,000
40	4	7	62	1	...	...	...	...	...	114	57,000
30	8	9	28	9	...	1	...	1	...	86	43,000
161	13	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	182	91,000
47	20	17	9	10	4	2	10	...	...	119	59,500
294	51	48	27	...	1	...	1	1	...	423	2,11,500
88	181	121	19	46	11	1,004	47	6	11	1,534	7,67,000
432	1,482	326	72	4	434	...	87	116	117	3,070	15,35,000
1,152	1,321	800	384	381	300	...	226	406	229	5,199	25,99,500
7,911	3,101	3,859	3,081	1,500	500	...	174	534	228	20,888	1,04,44,000
10,249	6,197	5,198	3,683	1,953	1,250	1,007	546	1,064	585	31,732	1,58,66,000
372	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	3,94,000
110	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	1,64,000
77	6	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	99	99,000
95	12	69	13	...	...	...	...	...	.	189	1,89,000
76	13	77	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	171	1,71,000
117	15	243	18	...	...	18	10	1	...	422	4,22,000
197	61	216	40	.	3	...	2	1	...	520	5,20,000
264	252	242	13	2	103	1,187	...	38	4	2,105	21,05,000
462	502	1,299	56	189	965	...	340	177	3	3,993	39,93,000
1,125	1,198	3,879	350	297	500	...	624	667	1,543	10,183	1,01,83,000
17,066	3,701	30,887	3,616	2,246	...	...	1,998	2,251	...	61 765	6,17,65,000
19,961	5,766	36,997	4,107	2,737	1,571	1,205	2,975	3,136	1,550	80,005	8,00,05,000
4	150	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804	80,40,000

ABSTRACT showing Percentage of

Description.	Year of Issue	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay	Allahabad.	Lahore	Calicut.	Vizagapatam Cocanada	Nagpore	Kurrachee.	Akola	Average.
5 Rs.	1872	82·513	84·734	83·143	98·254	98·203	89·600	37·375	100·000	95·161	100·000	90·498
10 Rs.	1862	1·966	·727	·945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·213
	1863	1·796	·772	·966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·178
	1864	2·280	·838	1·114	1·590	1·611	...	...	·573	...	...	1·334
	1865	1·631	·833	1·476	2·926	·854	·533	·357	·880	1·153	...	1·182
	1866	1·548	·663	1·011	4·154	3·934	·450	...	1·180	·606	...	1·693
	1867	2 441	1·565	·950	2·631	3·578	·820	9·046	·684	·658	...	2·486
	1868	3·567	1·303	1·593	5·073	4·541	1·985	27·800	3·535	·951	6 495	5·684
	1869	4·616	2·964	2·745	12·644	8·444	2 266	27·666	12·572	3·065	17·300	9 428
	1870	8·748	9·210	8·574	18 537	21·489	10·981	...	47·774	18·437	97·291	26·782
	1871	28·386	6·172	22·776	44·934	49·778	35·920	34 500	93 978	57·029	100·000	47·347
	1872	75 095	63·339	68·478	91·056	81·203	88·838	100·000	95·329	89 802	...	83·682
20 Rs.	1862	2 206	·428	·435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 023
	1863	2·107	·600	·774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 160
	1864	1·956	·816	·300	1 021	·212	...	...	·800	...	...	·851
	1865	1·608	·879	1·554	1 487	1·457	·400	·280	·460	1·087	...	1·023
	1866	1·851	·456	·741	1·571	·035	·200	...	.932	·929	...	·848
	1867	1·882	·861	·810	1·941	1·596	·425	6·366	·698	·261	...	1·649
	1868	2·761	1·665	1·786	3·304	4·600	1·738	7·600	2·250	1·255	7·792	3·475
	1869	3 648	3·635	2 283	9 590	5·685	1·100	25·500	9·646	4·632	9·699	7·541
	1870	7·157	4·895	9·887	13·268	20·800	15·557	...	50·752	16 077	95·661	26·006
	1871	22 519	10·873	21·722	37 401	43·077	45·900	54·000	87 451	50·169	96 552	46 966
	1872	69·850	70·952	70·373	88 342	74·589	92·128	100·000	98·118	88·927	100·000	85·327
50 Rs.	1862	1 631	·338	·255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·741
	1863	1·802	·237	·306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·782
	1864	1·574	·400	·329	1·104	·138	...	..	·250	...	...	·632
	1865	·887	·333	·735	1 481	·826	·228	·166	·072	1·043	...	·641
	1866	1·236	·298	·559	1·560	·333	·100	...	·405	·400	...	·611
	1867	1·592	·761	1·223	1·792	1·560	·400	2·571	·416	·526	...	1·204
	1868	2 003	1·196	1·093	2 457	1·633	·836	9·800	1·968	·933	2·758	2·467
	1869	2 025	1·142	2·290	7·105	5·000	·800	21·350	6·852	5·826	1·204	5·359
	1870	3·158	5·139	6·443	11 473	10·185	3·677	...	31·435	19 850	53·067	16·047
	1871	11·239	13 606	15 863	29·555	26·396	14·175	90·500	75·327	46 872	60·368	38·390
	1872	52 165	76·753	61·081	89·273	64·303	56 840	100·000	98 701	85·296	100 000	78 441

outstanding Notes on 31st December 1872.

Description	Year of Issue.	Calcutta.	Madras	Bombay.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Calicut	Vizagapatam, Cocanada.	Nagpore	Kurrachee.	Akola.	Average
100 Rs.	1862	1·964	·299	·297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·853
	1863	1·479	·184	·582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·748
	1864	1·430	·505	·438	1·417	...	...	...	·143	...	...	·786
	1865	1·412	·476	1·259	1·369	6·63	·200	·260	·060	·412	...	·679
	1866	1·476	·400	·537	1·380	2·833	·050	...	·359	·750	...	·973
	1867	·715	·679	1·022	1·856	1·275	·460	1·000	·282	·581	...	·874
	1868	1·952	1·230	·869	2·304	1·963	·616	·100	1·242	2 400	2·439	1·511
	1869	2·093	1·083	1·863	4·476	2·791	·380	11·600	9·205	7·946	7·430	4·886
	1870	2·844	4·224	5·033	8·299	5·901	3·466	...	25·307	15·837	45·273	12·909
	1871	9·220	11·165	11·110	44·778	14·348	14·958	38·200	48·727	41·333	71·719	30·555
	1872	46·610	57·105	54·430	89·667	64·010	56·269	100·000	97·634	78·355	100·000	74·408
500 Rs.	1862	1·389	·359	·071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·606
	1863	·101	·331	·122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·185
	1864	·829	·222	·304	5·636	·208	...	...	...	...	...	1·439
	1865	·666	·726	·290	4·223	·371	...	·333	...	·222	...	·976
	1866	1·192	·656	·190	5·882	·500	...	...	·100	...	...	1·420
	1867	·320	1·328	·315	·515	1·111	1·600	·869	·384	...	...	·805
	1868	1·434	1·046	·716	1·434	...	·500	...	·200	·250	...	·797
	1869	·308	·3940	2·241	1·695	1 949	1·375	55·777	23·500	·666	3·333	9·478
	1870	1·464	18·821	4·657	1·535	·363	43·400	...	34·800	21·091	24·688	16·757
	1871	3·716	13·210	14·286	8·297	4 948	100·000	...	37·666	62·462	61·066	33·961
	1872	26·817	51·683	58·470	94·800	50·000	100·000	...	58·000	97·091	86·037	69·211
1,000 Rs.	1862	2·765	·266	·141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·057
	1863	1·105	·102	·351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·519
	1864	·719	·428	·077	...	·346	...	...	...	...	...	·393
	1865	·698	·886	·651	1·923	..	...	...	...	...	...	1·039
	1866	·312	·942	·281	2·857	·417	...	...	·071	·500	...	·768
	1867	·459	·743	·838	1·573	...	...	11·250	·270	·061	...	2·171
	1868	·458	1·531	2·274	2·125	...	2·000	...	·200	·054	...	1·234
	1869	·387	5,335	·539	1·537	·114	12·117	65·944	...	·987	·276	9·693
	1870	·600	7·821	2·572	2·228	8·590	96·500	...	17·000	4·917	·594	15·647
	1871	1·973	13·311	6·608	4·177	2·750	100·000	...	24·000	29·644	30·025	23·609
	1872	27·305	74,020	43·259	87·133	51·045	...	...	92·930	45·938	...	60·233
10,000 Rs	1872	80 000	100·000	100·000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·333

ABSTRACT showing Value of outstanding Notes on 31st December 1872.

Year of Issue.	5 Rs.	10 Rs.	20 Rs	50 Rs	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs	10,000 Rs.	TOTAL.
1862 ...	...	30,570	26,480	41,950	95,900	46,500	3,94,000	...	6,35,400
1863 ...	...	16,170	14,700	14,850	23,400	12,000	1,64,000	...	2,45,120
1864 ...	...	26,890	20,360	25,900	66,500	57,000	99,000	...	2,95,650
1865 ...	...	32,670	35,780	29,250	76,600	43,000	1,89,000	...	4,06,300
1866 ...	...	47,910	60,920	51,650	1,24,600	91,000	1,71,000	...	5,47,080
1867 ...	...	94,920	86,660	91,150	1,61,200	59,500	4,22,000	...	9,15,430
1868 ..	...	1,85,060	1,79,580	1,32,850	3,68,000	2,11,500	5,20,000	...	15,96,990
1869 ...	...	3,13,750	2,87,120	2,27,600	5,54,600	7,67,000	21,05,000	...	42,55,070
1870 ...	...	9,79,050	8,28,480	6,40,750	14,89,500	15,35,000	39,93,000	...	94,65,780
1871 ...	...	25,32,060	22,77,320	17,99,600	42,42,500	25,99,500	1,01,83,000	...	2,36,33,980
1872 ...	13,76,995	58,99,980	57,67,440	57,60,350	1,53,22,400	1,04,44,000	6,17,65,000	80,40,000	11,43,76,165
	13,76,995	1,01,59,030	95,84,840	88,15,900	2,25,25,200	1,58,66,000	8,00,05,000	80,40,000	15,63,72,965

ABSTRACT showing Percentage of outstanding Notes on 31st December 1872.

Year of Issue	PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING NOTES								AVERAGE
	5 Rs	10 Rs	20 Rs.	50 Rs	100 Rs.	500 Rs	1,000 Rs	10,000 Rs.	
1862 ...	...	1·213	1·023	·741	·853	·606	1·057	...	·915
1863 ...	...	1·178	1·160	·782	·748	·185	·519	...	762
1864 ...	...	1·334	·851	·632	·786	1 439	·393	...	906
1865 ...	...	1·182	1·023	·641	·679	·976	1·039	...	923
1866 ...	...	1·693	·848	·611	·973	1·420	·768	...	1·052
1867 ..	...	2 486	1·649	1·204	·874	·805	2·171	...	1 531
1868 ...	...	5 684	3·475	2·467	1·511	·797	1·234	...	2·528
1869 ...	...	9·428	7·541	5·359	4·886	9·478	9·693	...	7·731
1870 ...	...	26 782	26·006	16·047	12·909	16·757	15 647	...	19·024
1871 ...	...	47·347	46 966	58·390	30·555	33·961	23·609	...	36·804
1872 ...	90 498	83·682	85 327	78·441	74·408	69·211	60 233	93·333	79·392

No. VI.

STATEMENT of the Composition per 100 *of Currency employed in the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay.*

	Percentage on the whole Currency of each Description.			Remarks.
	Coin.	Notes.	Bills.	
PUNJAB.				
Rawulpindi	50·000	25·000	25·000	
Kohat	75·000	4·000	21·000	
Amballa City	35·000	15·000	50·000	
Do. Cantonment	30·000	20·000	50·000	
Jugadhari and Rupar	40·000	10·000	50·000	
Ludhiana	54·690	32·360	12·000	
Jugraon	98·370	*Nil.*	1·630	
Lahore	25 610	51·770	22·620	
Hissar	85·490	6·440	8·070	
Hansi	75·110	0·060	24·830	
Bhewani	9·3·0	20·930	69 770	
Hoshyarpore	46 030	18·260	35·710	
Kangra	74·910	25·090	*Nil.*	
Nurpore	60·000	8·750	31·250	
Dhurmsalla	47·880	48·000	4·12	
Gujranwalla	74·070	7·400	18·530	
Wazeerabad	72·720	27·060	0·220	
Akalgurh	75 000	15·000	10·000	
Ramnagur	66·660	11·110	22·230	
Ferozepore	47·404	15·107	37·489	
Shahpore	50·000	13·000	37·000	
Sahiwal	67·000	14·000	19·000	
Bhera	72·000	8·000	20·000	
Khushal	50·000	0·000	50·000	
Mianee	84·000	1·000	15·000	
Dera Ismail Khan	35·610	3·740	60·650	
Hazara	40·500	40·250	19·250	
Nawan Shahur	70·400	25·300	4·300	
Hanipore	50·490	40·700	8·810	
Delhi	30·000	10·000	60·000	
Bannoo	18·850	0·000	81·150	
Gurdaspore	76·920	7·690	15·390	
Peshawur	49·500	10·500	40·000	
Multan	52·720	12·790	34·490	
Shoojabad	93·190	0·000	6·810	
Mozuffergurh	100·000	0·000	0·000	
Simla	53·000	23·240	23·760	
Rohtak	41·080	8·920	50·000	
Beri	43·300	1·280	55·420	
Gohana	75·000	0·000	25·000	
Kurkhowda	98·920	0·450	0·630	
Sealkote	10·590	23·180	66·230	
Pasroor	90·190	1·840	7·970	
Zuffernal	41·670	8·330	50·000	
Total ..	2538·174	615·547	1246·279	
Average ...	57·686	13·990	28·324	

STATEMENT of the Composition per 100 *of Currency employed in business transactions in Madras.*

Number of the Returns.	Receipts.			Payments.			Total Transactions.			Remarks.
	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	
MADRAS.										
1 ...	18 99	37·63	43·38	15·26	29·26	55·48	17·13	33·44	49·43	
2 ...	7·82	11·34	80·84	7·08	11·48	81·44	7·45	11·41	81·14	
3 ...	43·47	2·98	53·55	34·20	3·43	62·37	38·84	3·20	57·96	
4 ...	86·00	1·00	13·00	58·00	2·00	40·00	72·00	1·50	26·50	
5 ...	48·73	1·76	49·51	42·75	1·04	56·21	45·74	1·40	52·86	
6 ...	59 11	13 23	27·66	60·61	12·27	27·12	59·86	12·75	27·39	
7 ...	39·83	13·39	46·78	44·54	2·53	52·93	42·19	7·96	49·85	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·46	10·24	49·30	

No. VI—continued.

STATEMENT of the Composition per 100 *of Currency employed in business transactions in Madras*—continued.

Number of the Returns.	Receipts.			Payments.			Total Transactions.			Remarks.
	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	
MADRAS MERCHANTS.										
1 ...	5·08	24·82	70·10	4·15	18·84	77·01	4·62	21·83	73·55	
CALICUT BANKS.										
1 ...	41·56	5·93	52·51	37·06	6·41	56·53	39·31	6·17	54·52	
2 ...	4·51	3·74	91·75	4·27	5·52	90·21	4·39	4·63	90·98	
3 ...	78·00	10·00	12·00	80·00	10·00	10·00	79·00	10·00	11·00	
4 ...	94·00	1·00	5·00	99·00	1·00	...	96·50	1·00	2·50	
5 ..	32·27	4·67	63·06	29·60	4·67	65·73	30·94	4·67	64·39	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·03	5·29	44·68	
COCONADA BANKS.										
1 ...	32·12	·25	67·63	39·00	·30	60·70	35·56	·28	64·16	
2 ...	64·00	1·57	34·43	91·75	·24	8·01	77·87	·91	21·22	
3 ...	84·51	13·41	2·08	66·07	·26	33·67	75·29	6·84	17·87	
4 ...	34·20	·41	65·39	10·01	·30	89·69	22·11	·35	77·54	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·71	2·09	45·20	
COCONADA MERCHANTS.										
1 ...	19·94	·81	79·25	1·00	...	...	59·97	·40	39·63	
2 ...	68·50	...	31·50	41·25	...	58·75	54·88	...	45·12	
3 ...	6·00	1·00	93·00	6·00	1·00	93·00	6·00	1·00	93·00	
4 .	40·84	5·62	53·54	58·95	...	41·05	49·89	2·81	47·30	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·69	1·05	56·26	
BOMBAY BANKS.										
1 ...	3·94	53·38	42·68	3·18	68·03	28·79	3·56	60·70	35·74	
2 ...	·31	53·88	45·81	1·18	75·37	23·45	·75	64·62	34·63	
3 ...	8·18	36·91	54·91	1·04	40·56	58·40	4·61	38·73	56·66	
4 ...	11·25	31·56	57·19	10·94	37·81	51·25	11·10	34·68	54·22	
5 ...	·40	47·60	52·00	·80	41·45	57·75	·60	44·52	54·88	
6 ...	·89	46·88	52·23	·64	47·14	52·22	·77	47·01	52·22	
7 ...	2·62	54·53	42·85	2·53	55·27	42·20	2·57	54·90	42·53	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·42	49·31	47·27	
MERCHANTS.										
1 ...	·75	49·75	49·50	·75	95·85	3·40	·75	72·80	26·45	
2 ..	·04	46·14	53·82	·13	7·35	92·52	·09	26·74	73·17	
3 ...	1·80	74·50	23·70	1·60	72·20	26·20	1·70	73·35	24·95	
4 ..	2·00	98·00	·00	1·88	98·12	·00	1·94	98·06	·00	
5 ...	·48	54·24	45·28	·58	54·36	45·06	·53	54·30	45·17	
6 ...	1·00	40·00	59·00	·00	79·00	21·00	·50	59·50	40·00	
7 ...	1·48	53·41	45·11	·21	6·06	93·73	·85	29·73	69·42	
8 ...	·09	3·10	96·81	·10	3·18	96·72	·09	3·14	96·77	
9 ...	1·03	31·69	67·28	·70	4·48	94·82	·86	18·09	81·05	
10 .	·21	22·74	77·05	·21	22·96	76·83	·21	22·85	76·94	
11 ...	·53	11·59	87·88	·44	11·29	88·27	·48	11·44	88·08	
12 ...	·53	43·87	55·60	·84	51·60	47·56	·68	47·73	51·59	
13	·08	3·46	96·46	·07	3·44	96·49	·08	3·45	96·47	
14 ..	·48	48·00	51·52	·66	49·48	49·86	·57	48·74	50·69	
15 ...	·17	38·99	60·84	·67	38·55	60·78	·42	38·77	60·81	
16 ...	1·18	24·16	74·66	1·18	22·68	76·14	1·18	23·42	75·40	
17 ...	3·93	95·25	·82	·55	12·88	86·57	2·24	54·06	43·70	
18 ...	·29	24·47	75·24	·19	22·99	76·82	·24	23·73	76·03	
19 ...	2·28	16·00	81·72	1·79	17·00	81·21	2·04	16·50	81·46	
20 ...	1·06	43·96	54·98	·75	38·22	61·13	·90	41·09	58·01	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·82	38·37	60·81	

No. VI—concluded.

STATEMENT of the Composition per 100 *of Currency employed in business transactions in Madras*—concluded.

Number of the Returns.	Receipts			Payments			Total Transactions			Remarks
	Specie	Currency Notes	Bills, &c	Specie	Currency Notes	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes	Bills, &c.	
NAGPORE BANKS.										
1 ...	92·88	5·32	1·80	97·71	1·23	1·6	95·92	2·74	1·34	
2 ..	84·30	6 03	9·67	74·58	9·48	15 94	81·12	7·16	11·73	
3 .	75 16	16·06	8·78	40 38	57·27	2 35	47 72	48·57	3 71	
4 ...	68·69	2·77	28·54	64·09	4·72	31·19	66·41	3·74	29·85	
Average ...							72.79	15·55	11·65	
KURRACHEE BANKS.										
1 ...	17·15	44 46	38 39	26·68	45·60	27 72	20·62	44 88	34 50	
2 ...	7 48	22·92	69·60	5·69	32·22	62 09	6·54	27·80	65·66	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13·58	36·34	50·08	
KURRACHEE MERCHANTS.										
1 ...	3 70	18·80	77·50	3·50	18 64	77·86	3·60	18 72	77·68	
2 ...	7·94	31 48	60·58	7 73	30·70	61·57	7·84	31 09	61·07	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·72	24 90	69·38	
KURRACHEE TRADERS.										
1 ...	14·46	85·54	..	5·51	53·81	40·68	8·58	64·67	26·75	
2 .	16 63	49 50	33·87	13·49	39·22	47·29	14 88	43 79	41·33	
3 ...	9·44	90 56	...	14 24	85·76	...	11·83	88 17	...	
4 ...	13·52	45·30	41·18	12·78	38·34	48·88	13 13	41·58	45·29	
5 ...	9·40	90·60		8·07	91·93	...	8·74	91·26	...	
6 ...	19 81	70·87	9 32	11·23	39·65	49·12	14·41	51·11	34·48	
7 ...	11·09	88·91	...	13·22	86·78	...	12·13	87·87	...	
8	35 89	64 11		35 54	64 46	...	35·70	64·30	...	
9 ...	7·50	55·00	37·50	6 62	54·22	39·16	7·06	54 60	38 34	
10 ...	14 64	85 36	...	5 94	44 55	49·51	9·04	59 11	31·85	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·55	64 65	21·80	

No. VII.

STATEMENT of Currency Notes issued from, and received into, the several Government Treasuries throughout India, during the year 1872-73, *and of the Balances of Currency Notes held on* 31*st March* 1873.

		Receipts.						Issues.					
		From Accountant General.	Other Treasuries.	Public in payment of Government dues.	Public for silver.	Exchange for Notes of other values.	Total.	To Accountant General.	Other Treasuries.	Public in payment of Government dues.	Public for silver.	Exchange for Notes of other values.	Total.
	BENGAL.												
1	Backergunge ...	1,55,000	2,12,000	3,11,030	14,06,365	...	20,84,395	8,53,500	7,40,500	1,28,085	3,84,735	...	21,06,820
2	Balasore	35,000	5,000	80,365	46,030	2,680	1,69,075	10,020	...	75,715	1,20,760	2,680	2,09,175
3	Bancoorah ...	62,500	...	79,720	1,30,560	...	2,72,780	20,000	25,000	1,09,755	1,01,690	...	2,56,445
4	Beerbhoom ...	40,000	20,000	4,33,815	2,31,705	13,770	7,39,290	1,90,000	22,000	2,82,520	2,05,005	13,770	7,13,295
5	Bhaugulpore ...	1,85,000	87,500	2,52,785	4,50,105	18,100	9,93,490	2,80,000	24,500	3,17,510	3,39,465	18,100	9,79,575
6	Bhullooah ...	2,09,000	2,43,600	4,920	3,710	1,500	4,62,730	...	...	47,255	3,84,630	1,500	4,33,385
7	Bograh ...	2,51,500	60,000	8,745	23,885	5,360	3,49,490	...	20,000	29,255	2,84,750	4,070	3,38,075
8	Burdwan ...	10,000		15,48,165	1,34,280	66,930	17,59,375	1,40,000	6,59,600	8,44,670	1,31,215	66,930	18,42,415
9	Cachar ...	1,39,000	2,40,000	580	1,14,200	...	4,93,780	...	...	...	3,69,880	...	3,69,880
10	Calcutta (Collectorate) ...	...	...	26,17,055	25,645	...	26,42,700	26,14,415	...	...	34,110	...	26,48,525
11	Chittagong ...	1,70,000	...	7,57,840	14,62,605	73,950	24,64,395	15,65,000	3,83,500	93,590	2,56,515	73,950	23,72,555
12	Chumparun ...	65,000	45,000	1,69,540	53,840	100	3,33,480	1,40,000	40,000	72,235	1,81,100	100	4,33,435
13	Cossyah Hills ...	40,000	24,000	35,545	53,585	...	1,53,130	22,000	...	56,605	65,015	...	1,43,620
14	Cuttack ...	4,31,000	5,20,000	28,990	92,835	6,920	10,79,745	15,950	...	3,04,315	7,23,525	6,920	10,50,710
15	Dacca ...	3,50,020	3,22,000	91,900	8,41,120	1,67,450	17,72,490	5,80,000	...	74,640	8,89,220	1,67,450	17,11,310
16	Darjeeling ...	35,000	20,000	55,820	8,21,300	67,800	9,99,920	3,10,090	5,71,000	34,420	85,830	67,800	10,69,140
17	Deoghur ...	67,000	4,500	1,180	5,560	...	78,240	20,000	...	34,215	47,960	...	1,02,175
18	Dinagepore ...	1,44,000	10,000	6,69,170	2,71,935	600	10,95,705	6,45,000	1,00,000	99,980	3,15,410	600	11,60,990
19	Durrung ...	5,000	10,000	30,840	1,45,310	...	1,91,150	43,000	12,000	40,400	1,40,390	...	2,35,790
20	Furreedpore ...	2,41,500	1,90,000	43,185	21,685	...	4,96,370	...	...	73,870	4,14,515	...	4,88,385
21	Garrow Hills ...	4,000	32,000	300	...	...	36,300	...	...	22,330	7,190	...	29,520
22	Godda ...	5,000	...	800	6,820	...	12,620	...	...	8,060	31,715	...	39,775
23	Gowalparah ...	57,000	...	11,400	1,39,330	...	2,07,730	1,14,500	9,000	37,160	63,250	...	2,23,910
24	Gya ...	2,37,000	1,52,500	56,330	80,370	5,000	5,31,200	...	...	1,37,395	4,31,625	5,000	5,74,020
25	Hazareebaugh ...	1,80,000	1,63,000	72,590	1,79,280	700	5,95,570	20,000	80,000	2,27,875	2,90,400	700	6,18,975
26	Hooghly ...	...	...	17,38,110	1,43,350	44,210	19,25,670	2,77,835	5,94,600	8,60,615	1,74,345	44,210	19,51,605
27	Jessore ...	1,95,000	44,000	3,07,990	1,13,520	6,330	6,66,840	11,000	...	3,71,275	2,72,840	6,330	6,61,445
28	Julpigoree ..	1,43,000	1,10,000	24,540	11,460	...	2,89,000	...	38,165	1,37,870	1,32,075	...	3,08,110
29	Kamroop ...	40,000	...	2,34,325	3,09,930	8,960	5,93,215	3,48,500	30,000	62,800	1,51,590	10,460	6,03,350
30	Lohardugga ...	1,88,000	1,10,000	7,750	1,44,925	3,365	4,54,040	30,000	...	73,620	3,22,235	3,365	4,29,220
31	Luckimpore ...	25,000	...	1,86,490	4,580	25,700	2,41,770	1,45,000	10,000	38,835	29,440	24,130	2,47,405
32	Maldah ...	20,000	...	1,07,435	2,62,465	3,820	3,93,720	1,60,000	69,500	58,610	93,390	3,820	3,85,320
33	Maunbhoom ...	40,000	12,000	68,760	86,860	4,320	2,11,940	...	...	91,275	1,60,565	4,320	2,56,160
34	Midnapore ...	1,95,000	65,620	4,31,830	1,56,205	8,530	8,57,185	15,050	16,900	5,22,820	3,10,400	8,530	8,73,700
35	Monghyr ...	1,08,000	1,58,500	1,74,940	4,70,070	6,300	9,17,810	2,95,000	1,45,000	1,16,895	3,29,015	6,300	8,92,210
36	Moorshedabad ...	1,39,000	1,30,000	8,91,990	4,34,570	33,910	16,29,470	2,69,290	15,000	7,69,550	4,15,485	33,910	15,03,235
37	Mymensing ...	2,49,000	1,55,000	33,720	68,805	...	5,06,525	...	...	1,48,960	2,90,800	...	4,39,760
38	Nowgong (Assam) ...	25,000	...	500	1,86,890	600	2,12,990	1,23,000	...	25,345	59,955	600	2,08,900
39	Nuddea ...	15,000	...	7,33,165	3,82,840	33,610	11,64,615	2,40,000	3,13,500	6,11,135	82,235	33,610	12,80,480
40	Nya Doomka ...	22,500	4,000	245	25,930	...	52,675	...	...	22,545	32,190	...	54,735
41	Patna ...	95,000	1,61,000	99,435	9,72,095	...	13,27,530	...	2,70,000	1,49,370	10,31,725	...	14,51,095
42	Pooree ...	20,000	37,000	41,055	97,700	2,420	1,98,175	35,040	...	38,005	78,745	2,420	1,54,210

43	Pubna	.	84,500	3,000	19,235	1,30,735	5,850	2,43,320	30,000	...	63,725	1,33,350	5,850	2,32,925
44	Purneah	..	1,15,000	80,000	5,14,820	2,85,85	84,920	10,80,125	2,10,000	30,000	2,07,005	3,63,920	84,920	8,95,845
45	Rajmehal	...	5,000	...	2,610	34,885	...	42,495	12,480	20,000	24,355	31,210	..	88,045
46	Rajshahye	...	95,000	...	3,49,820	3,61,175	13,650	8,19,615	2,47,000	1,03,000	2,60,190	1,45,4[illegible]0	13,650	7,69,270
47	Rungpore	...	2,80,000	40,000	90,665	1,81,920	4,800	5,97,385	1,75,000	15,000	1,75,520	2,84,295	4,800	6,54,615
48	Sarun	..	1,45,000	1,88,500	73,845	3,30,175	1,000	7,38,520	70,000	25,000	1,23,670	5,06,750	1,000	7,26,420
49	Seebsagur	..	21,000	9,000	42,935	4[illegible],680	900	1,17,515	10,000	39,500	31,895	72,210	900	1,54,505
50	Shahabad	..	5,90,000	6,10,000	1,92,475	1,14,910	2,500	14,19,885		...	3,55,180	10,24,655	2,500	13,82,335
51	Singbhoom		35,000	5,000	585	76,185	...	1,16,770	...	...	30,580	83,070	...	1,1[illegible],650
52	Sumogooting (Naga Hills)		9,000	7,000	245	445	...	16,690	...	...	2,700	8,850	...	11,550
53	Sunderbuns	..	...	9,365	3,900	150	30	13,445	...	4,760	7,235	550	30	12,575
54	Sylhet	..	3,49,000	1,92,000	60,980	75,000	7,500	6,84,480	...	4,000	18,270	5,81,620	7,500	6,11,390
55	Tipperah	..	2,13,000	2,23,000	26,150	38,080	...	5,00,230	...	...	1,08,430	4,[illegible]0,880	...	5,39,3[illegible]0
56	Tirhoot	...	1,39,000	70,000	7,61,140	3,68,175	35,060	13,73,375	7,00,000	3,46,000	3,54,975	2,78,095	35,060	17,14,130
57	24-Pergunnahs	...	1,35,000	4,760	25,85,200	3,57,420	19,580	31,01,960	16,67,195	8,675	15,45,900	1,34,565	19,580	33,75,915
	TOTAL	...	68,53,520	47,89,845	1,70,79,495	1,30,12,575	7,88,725	4,25,24,160	1,26,54,865	47,85,700	1,05,61,010	1,43,46,380	7,87,365	4,31,35,320
	N. W. PROVINCES.													
58	Agra	...	...	...	10,76,340	11,130	9,865	10,97,335	...	6,68,800	13,850	2,22,565	8,495	1,97,131
59	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
60	Aligurh	...	...	1,500	...	4,09,985	...	4,41,485	...	3,36,600	...	3,69,825	...	7,06,425
61	Azimgurh	...	1,000	...	42,790	2,06,755	...	2,50,545	...	1,03,000	300	1,56,605	...	2,59,905
62	Banda	...	1,500	1,10,000	3,000	95,175	...	2,09,675	.	...	...	83,715	...	83,715
63	Bareilly	...	1,500	...	9,370	3,73,205	4,340	3,88,415	...	...	...	4,55,665	4,340	4,60,005
64	Basti	...	1,000	..	46,000	15,675	...	62,675	...	41,000	...	19,685	...	60,685
65	Benares	...	31,000	84,500	14,320	1,65,180	...	2,95,000	...	...	21,090	2,12,970	...	2,34,060
66	Bijnour	...	1,000	...	5,905	56,700	...	63,605	20	100	...	60,550	...	60,670
67	Boolundshuhur	...	1,000	16,000	45,250	1,83,460	...	2,45,710	...	4,18,900	...	1,68,955	...	5,87,855
68	Budaon	...	1,000	2,600	...	11,385	...	14,985	...	...	...	20,950	...	20,950
69	Cawnpore	...	...	...	58,070	4,88,770	...	5,46,840	30,000	..	26,110	4,78,690	...	5,34,800
70	Dehra Dhoon	...	...	38,000	9,570	27,980	1,180	76,730	...	...	42,385	31,495	2,350	76,230
71	Etah	...	1,000	...	..	55,325	...	56,325	37,000	...	...	58,615	...	95,615
72	Etawah	...	1,000	...	1,160	4,58,140	7,280	4,67,580	3,03,130	...	17,415	86,790	6,575	4,13,910
73	Furruckabad	.	1,500	...	...	2,46,915		2,48,415	...	...	...	4,04,080	...	4,04,080
74	Futtehpore	..	1,000	...	14,725	69,360	3,810	88,895	...	10,000	21,185	63,000	5,065	99,250
75	Ghazeepore	...	1,000	...	...	54,785	...	55,785	...	...	...	29,780	...	29,780
76	Goruckpore	...	1,000	...	410	4,495	...	5,905	...	...	...	14,895	...	14,895
77	Humeerpore	...	1,000	20,750	4,090	10,130	...	35,970	.	...	17,180	19,330	..	36,510
78	Jaloun	...	9,500	8,500	...	9,990	.	27,990	...	...	...	25,230	...	25,230
79	Jhansi	...	1,000	36,000	5,000	61,960	5,980	1,09,940	...	...	...	99,860	.	99,860
80	Jounpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
81	Kumaon	...	36,000	2,500	56,385	52,320	7,370	1,54,575	9,570	1,920	40,390	68,085	7,370	1,27,335
82	Lullutpore	...	5,000	1,500	...	1,075	...	7,575	...	...	...	7,940	...	7,940
83	Meerut	...	...	...	...	4,28,040	...	4,28,040	...	...	...	5,76,545	...	5,76,545
84	Mirzapore	...	...	2,500	...	2,83,525	...	2,86,025	...	16,785	...	4,68,995	...	4,85,780
85	Moradabad	..	83,000	1,50,000	8,170	3,32,850	...	5,74,020	...	83,000	...	5,26,105	...	6,09,105
86	Mozuffernugur	...	1,000	...	...	53,030	...	54,030	...	...	...	16,845	...	16,845
87	Muttra	...	1,500	...	3,600	5,08,520	...	5,13,620	50	11,41,180	20,050	1,31,930	...	12,93,210
88	Mynpoory	...	1,000	...	18,845	85,530	...	1,05,375	...	...	...	98,225	...	98,225
89	Roorkee	...	84,000	..	2,760	33,650	970	1,21,380	...	...	...	1,28,635	...	1,28,635
90	Shahjehanpore	...	1,000	...	32,280	24,640	12,480	70,400	...	14,000	6,105	18,235	8,800	47,140
91	Saharunpore	...	1,000	...	...	1,93,245	...	1,94,245	...	..	...	2,36,070	...	2,36,070
	TOTAL	...	2,70,500	4,74,350	14,58,040	50,42,925	53,275	72,99,090	3,79,770	28,35,285	2,26,060	53,60,860	42,995	88,44,970

No. VII—continued.

STATEMENT of Currency Notes issued from, and received into, the several Government Treasuries throughout India, during the year 1872-73, *and of the Balances of Currency Notes held on* 31*st March* 1873—continued.

		Receipts.						Issues					
		From Accountant General	Other Treasuries	Public in payment of Government dues	Public for silver	Exchange for Notes of other values.	Total	To Accountant General	Other Treasuries	Public in payment of Government dues	Public for silver	Exchange for Notes of other values	Total.
	OUDH.												
92	Bahraich	1,000	...	...	1,53,750	...	1,54,750	...	...	...	1,51,680	...	1 51,680
93	Barabanki	9,500	...	78,650	47,110	...	1,35,260	...	63,000	...	79,640	...	1,42,640
94	Fyzabad	1,52,500	28,000	...	3,67,975	...	5,48,475	66,500	...	...	4,50,440	...	5,16,940
95	Gondah	7,000	...	...	2,695	...	9,695	...	...	...	5,615	...	5,615
96	Hurdui	10,000	...	...	61,860	...	71,860	...	12,000	...	59,070	...	71,070
97	Kheree	...	1,000	43,940	21,555	900	67,395	...	...	...	55,490	1,000	56,490
98	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Oonao	3,500	...	4,170	22,105	2,650	32,425	...	...	16,415	8,855	1,760	27,030
100	Pertabgurh	22,015	...	2,610	60,835	...	85,460	18,000	...	...	73,355	...	91,355
101	Roy Bareilly	53,500	...	13,000	63,630	...	1,30,130	20	...	...	99,540	...	99,560
102	Seetapore	1,000	...		12,760	...	13,760	...	...	...	13,740	...	13,740
103	Sultanpore	1,000	...	18,180	90,555	...	1,09,735	...	15,130	...	1,15,380	...	1,30,510
	Total	2,61,015	29,000	1,60,550	9,04,830	3,550	13,58,945	84,520	90,130	16,415	11,12,805	2,760	13,06,630
	PUNJAB.												
104	Bunnoo	55,000	...	...	...	...	55,000	...	...	...	56,480	...	56,480
105	Dehra Ghazee Khan	1,05,500	...	...	45,720	...	1,51,220	...	...	...	1,89,035	...	1,89,035
106	Dehra Ismail Khan	89,000	...	...	28,750	...	1,17,750	...	...	...	1,12,555	...	1,12,555
107	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Ferozepore	10,000	...	65,810	47,905	4,500	1,28,215	...	...	42,060	38,420	4,500	84,980
109	Goojranwallah	38,000	...	...	41,000	1,000	80,000	...	...	25,000	32,800	...	57,800
110	Goojrat	26,000	...	...	1,09,975	...	1,35,975	...	...	...	1,34,395	...	1,34,395
111	Goordaspore	50,000	...	10,905	1,51,910	1,480	2,14,295	...	...	53,510	2,24,240	1,990	2,79,740
112	Goorgaon	5,000	29,500	50	25,100	...	59,650	...	...	...	66,360	...	66,360
113	Hissar	...	...	10,30,310	42,000	3,680	10,75,990	6,04,890	3,91,890	25,440	68,300	3,460	10,93,980
114	Hazara	1,20,250	...	...	44,765	...	1,65,015	...	...	...	1,67,215	...	1,67,215
115	Jhung	...	...	...	48,030	...	48,030	...	...		39,830	...	39,830
116	Jullunder	1,40,000	...	71,155	2,28,585	1,65,835	6,05,575	...	...	1,08,360	2,82,020	2,02,095	5,92,475
117	Kangra (Dhurmsala)	19,000	...	42,280	1,30,330	28,070	2,19,680	...	...	33,200	1,60,220	28,070	2,21,490
118	Kohat	69,000	...	...	19,665	...	88,665	...	...	...	73,475	...	73,475
119	Kurnaul	40,600	...	11,365	25,060	3,610	80,635	...	...	19,940	87,200	3,610	1,10,750
120	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Loodianah	29,000	...	11,640	3,52,825	14,870	4,08,335	79,000	...	17,400	1,96,255	14,870	3,07,525
122	Mooltan	2,56,000	...	56,945	1,45,220	1,300	4,59,465	...	...	2,96,315	2,67,415	1,290	5,65,020
123	Moozuffergurh	39,400	...	...	6,970	...	46,370	...	...	...	41,650	...	41,650
124	Peshawur	5,30,000	1,00,000	10,770	22,340	10,390	6,73,500	...	...	85,460	5,67,320	31,190	6,83,970
125	Rawul Pindee	8,50,000	70,000	22,450	1,93,480	15,835	11,51,765	...	1,00,000	1,08,745	8,99,785	15,835	11,24,365
126	Rohtuck	...	6,35,660	15,370	29,745	...	6,80,775	...	5,10,000	24,295	10,440	...	5,44,735
127	Sealkote	1,50,000	...	30,775	76,915	6,315	2,64,005	...	...	83,670	1,64,060	7,640	2,55,370
128	Shahpore	7,500	...	44,525	52,100	1,010	1,05,135	12,380	2,515	59,395	39,100	910	14,14,300

129	Simla	...	...	3,85,000	17,915	6,20,375	68,545	10,91,835	...	...	...	9,63,020	1,34,493	10,99,510
130	Sirsa	...	...	...	64,510	67,900	...	1,32,410	20,400	84,320	1,090	18,300	...	1,24,110
131	Umballah	...	1,53,000	1,65,000	60,350	2,24,215	3,920	6,06,485	...	...	1,22,130	5,22,640	3,820	6,48,590
	TOTAL	...	27,82,250	13,85,160	15,67,125	27,80,880	3,30,360	88,45,775	7,16,670	10,88,725	11,06,010	54,22,530	4,53,770	87,87,705
	C. PROVINCES.													
132	Belaspore	...	25,000	...	...	6,800	...	31,800	...	...	...	44,800	...	44,800
133	Bundara	...	23,500	...	5,685	23,135	...	52,320	...	...	170	77,285	...	77,455
134	Baitool	...	66,000	...	5,405	7,935	...	79,340	...	...	34,590	53,960	...	88,550
135	Chanda	...	82,000	...	3,830	17,665	4,240	1,07,735	...	...	16,535	48,925	18,860	84,320
136	Chindwara	...	...	85,000	30	2,735	8,885	96,650	...	...	...	76,160	8,885	85,045
137	Dumoh	...	16,000	...	...	5,270	..	21,270	...	...	...	22,150	...	22,150
138	Hoshungabad	...	92,000	...	1,16,310	44,850	...	2,53,160	...	..	76,100	1,15,020	...	1,91,120
139	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	14,86,835	...	14,86,835	...	17,32,230	...	5,24,870	...	22,57,100
140	Mundla	...	31,000	...	200	2,415	...	33,615	...	...	...	26,615	...	26,615
141	Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
142	Nursingpore	...	27,000	...	4,710	33,385	...	65,095	...	...	...	94,865	...	94,865
143	Nimar	...	1,84,000	...	36,985	89,815	1,150	3,11,950	...	...	32,510	2,18,250	1,150	2,51,910
144	Raipore	...	37,000	...	...	5,720	...	42,720	...	...	...	45,120	...	45,120
145	Seonee	...	67,000	...	9,650	30,520	30	1,07,200	...	...	...	1,02,730	...	1,02,730
146	Saugor	...	1,05,000	28,000	610	21,205	1,000	1,55,815	...	...	17,555	1,25,345	1,000	1,43,900
147	Sumbulpore	...	69,500	...	...		...	69,500	...	...	...	65,675	...	65,675
148	Wurda	...	1,10,000	...	100	1,26,890	...	2,36,990	...	...	...	2,30,695	...	2,30,695
	TOTAL	...	9,35,000	1,13,000	1,83,515	19,05,175	15,305	31,51,995	...	17,32,230	1,77,460	18,72,465	29,895	38,12,050
	B. BURMAH.													
149	Akyab	...	...	14,130	4,20,080	1,230	54,000	4,89,440	1,22,500	11,310	74,390	54,110	54,000	3,16,310
150	Bassein	...	500	..	1,31,960	700	...	1,33,160	1,08,500	...	...	34,425	...	1,42,925
151	Moulmein	...	500	...	3,835	63,175	...	67,510	39,000	...	...	33,235	...	72,235
152	Mergui	..	...	...	...	310	...	310	...	...	...	1,230	...	1,230
153	Myanoung (Henzadah)	...	7,450	...	...	2,830	...	10,280	...	...	1,830	8,135	...	9,965
154	Rangoon	...	1,00,000	10,500	2,98,975	1,63,335	...	5,72,810	2,08,500	56,880	100	1,34,105	...	3,99,585
155	Ramree	...	2,350	...	270	170	...	2,790	.	...	...	1,730	...	1,730
156	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	.	...	..	180	...	180
157	Shoaygheen	...	6,000	..	...	2,700	...	8,700	500	200	...	2,695	...	3,395
158	Tounghoo	...	5,250	200	...	29,900	...	35,350	...	...	...	38,645	...	38,645
159	Tavoy	...	...	1,000	...	1,540	.	2,540	...	...		1,910	...	1,910
160	Thayetmyo	...	..	3,000	12,580	28,700	...	44,280	...	...	29,770	23,720	...	53,520
	TOTAL	...	1,22,050	28,830	8,67,700	2,94,620	54,000	13,67,200	4,79,000	68,390	1,06,090	3,34,150	54,000	10,41,630
	P. TREASURIES.													
161	Ajmere	...	1,57,350	...	5,410	19,230	3,480	1,85,470	...	...	...	1,95,720	...	1,95,720
162	Bhopaul	...	20,700	.	...	2,185	...	22,885	...	...	...	19,305	...	19,305
163	Gwalior	...	1,79,560	57,320	1,265	64,140	...	3,02,285	...	...	...	2,94,905	...	2,94,905
164	Nagode	...	57,400	15,600	.	605	...	81,605	.	...	..	61,380	...	61,380
	TOTAL	...	4,15,010	72,920	6,675	94,160	3,480	5,92,245	...	...	...	5,71,310	...	5,71,310

No. VII—continued.

STATEMENT of Currency Notes issued from, and received into, the several Government Treasuries throughout India, during the year 1872-73, *and of the Balances of Currency Notes held on* 31*st March* 1873—continued.

		Receipts						Issues.					
		From Accountant General.	Other Treasuries	Public in payment of Government dues	Public for silver	Exchange for Notes of other values	Total.	To Accountant General	Other Treasuries	Public in payment of Government dues.	Public for silver	Exchange for Notes of other values.	Total.
	MADRAS.												
165	Ganjam ...	33,945	...	29.985	52,060	...	1,15,990	23,165	20,680	10,140	60,070	...	1,14,055
166	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3,21.225	3,78,185	51,000	7,50.410	...	...	1,12,010	5,27.320	51,000	6,90.330
167	Godavery ...	...	61,620	40,325	37,620	...	1,39,565	...	33.205	42.495	48,695	...	1,24.395
168	Kristna ..	61,000	1,19,965	36.100	63,380	250	2,80,695	90.000	51,830	16,325	82,020	250	2,40,425
169	Nellore ...	1.02,500	...	40,790	5,94,515	...	7,37,805	1,44,850	2.180	78,770	3,41.885	...	5,67,685
170	Cuddapah ...	97,500	1,50,000	1,06,440	12.27,870	...	15,81,810	10,60.250	25,360	68,825	4.54,875	...	16,09.310
171	Bellary ..	1.39,485	...	37,525	32,940	430	2,10,380	26,210	...	24,930	1,57,820	440	2.09,400
172	Kurnool ...	1,45,000	...	19.505	4,20,585	...	5,85,090	...	1,50,500	26.005	4,10.225	...	5,86,730
173	Chingleput .	1,50,000	...	7,74.805	73,335	6,580	10,04,720	2,50,195	...	6,74.845	1,21,120	6,510	10,52,670
174	North Arcot ...	1,59,000	...	3,36.590	6.99,435	...	11,95,025	2,10,000	1,030	2,35,755	6,19,030	...	10,65,815
175	South Arcot ...	1.70,000	1,00,000	75,230	3,08,005	...	6,53,235	8,390	50	47,445	5,73,440	...	6,29.325
176	Tanjore ..	70,000	2.500	10,96,570	2,64,730	...	14,33,800	2,60,725	1,66,620	4,78.590	3.81,185	...	12,87,120
177	Tichinopoly ...	3.00,000	66,895	78,770	4,01,200	50,100	8,96,965	...	18,090	13,785	4.89,370	50,100	5,71,345
178	Madura ...	2,20,000	64,030	37,550	96.535	..	4,18,115	3,440	4,490	54,925	2,58,880	...	3,21,735
179	Tinnevelly ...	1,06,500	7,515	44,910	44,575	...	2,03,500	10,740	460	1,10,700	95,315	...	2,17.215
180	Coimbatore ...	4,08,500	11,500	1,75.140	1,56,310	...	7,51,450	230	60	1,55,815	5,04.745	..	6,60,850
181	Salem ...	1,05,000	...	2,47,855	2,05,590	1,740	5,60,185	31,500	21,000	93.425	4,70.155	1,740	6,17,820
182	South Canara ...	...	34,000	39,695	15,885	...	89,580	18,515	20	7.295	61,475	...	87,305
183	Malabar ...	...	7,22,785	5,45,780	2,87,235	...	15.55,800	...	3,46,795	2,42,015	8,85,575	...	14,74,385
184	Madras ...	...	...	15,17,790	9,240	1,100	15,28,130	15,28,040	...	16.625	325	1,100	15,46,090
	BRANCH BANKS.												
185	Cochin ...	...	...	2,56,805	4.27,605	...	6,84,410	...	..	2,06.220	4,54,280	...	6.60.500
186	Calicut ...	11.38.750	4,56,185	6,33.780	7,43,280	30,250	30,02.245	6,54,970	14,40,160	42,460	8,46,375	30,250	30,14.215
187	Coconada ...	66,990	45.025	10,575	77,860	50	2,00,500	...	17,880	10,560	1.68,805	50	1.97,295
188	Bellary ..	2.67,000	41.710	18,485	15,335	...	3.42,530	.	1,49,450	34,110	95,930	...	2,79,490
189	Ootacamund ...	20,000	2,000	64,185	3,84,430	.	4,70,615	...	50	1,10,325	3,35.255	...	4,45.630
190	Tuticorin ..	...	13,065	2,345	49,785	..	65.195	...	...	1,410	55,375	...	56,785
191	Negapatam ...	..	3,36,950	7,87,385	2,86,520	27.500	14,38,355	61.945	5,56.415	...	6,52.425	27.500	12,98.285
192	Berhampore ..	1,65,500	53,845	595	80.265	...	3,00,205	720	33,445	...	1,70,095	...	2,04.260
193	Guntoor ...		6,400	10,350	51.225	...	67,975	...	7,410	...	53,290	...	60.700
194	Mangalore ..	1,20,000	18,535	12,415	1,76,970	...	3,27,920	10,000	34,000	...	2,74,725	...	3,18,725
	Total ...	40,46,670	23,14,525	73,99,500	76,62,505	1,69,000	2,15,92,200	43,93,885	30,81,180	29,15,805	96,50,080	1,68,940	2,02,09,890

	BOMBAY.												
195	Bombay	...	69,500	...	1,94,470	...	...	2,63,970	1,69,210	...	92,405	...	...	2,61,615
196	Ahmednugger	...	2,03,200	...	22,940	50,635	...	2,76,775	...	...	1,13,745	1,36,565	...	2,50,310
197	Belgaum	...	1,53,000	...	54,490	1,77,970	2,650	3,88,110	...	...	2,96,105	1,70,715	2,650	4,69,470
198	Canara	...	1,49,500	55,145	35,820	70,210	1,250	3,11,925	..	47,140	38,520	2,29,445	1,250	3,16,355
199	Kulladghee	...	95,000	...	12,160	44,430	570	1,52,160	...	...	67,965	93,980	570	1,62,515
200	Rutnagherry	...	58,750	49,920	52,395	1,17,670	5,050	2,83,785	...	49,920	1,21,300	1,19,685	5,050	2,95,955
201	Sattara	...	2,49,500	...	28,210	1,54,755	...	4,32,465	...	...	1,86,505	2,39,005	...	4,25,510
202	Nassick	...	2,71,000	...	62,160	90,770	25,750	4,49,680	...	..	1,69,275	2,43,220	25,750	4,38,245
203	Sholapore	...	7,000	..	14,605	99,115	...	1,20,720	...	...	1,17,790	19,380	...	1,37,170
204	Candish, Dhoolia	...	1,63,500	1,82,580	1,34,610	4,15,795	1,730	8,98,215	60	2,11,660	1,36,440	2,67,775	1,730	6,17,665
205	Kaira	...	1,41,750	...	19,970	37,570	3,350	2,02,640	...	...	1,25,610	68,640	3,350	1,97,600
206	Surat	...	25,000	...	2,61,505	1,51,195	190	4,37,890	...	36,745	1,73,655	2,53,220	190	4,63,810
207	Tanna	...	80,000	19,200	9,25,080	1,06,370	18,140	11,48,790	4,00,060	20,070	4,89,315	2,03,445	18,140	11,31,030
208	Shikarpore	...	1,77,500	...	5,670	1,76,340	500	3,60,010	...	...	24,490	3,40,170	500	3,65,160
209	Hydrabad	...	1,18,500	41,000	...	2,98,630	...	4,58,130	...	...	24,850	4,31,430	...	4,56,280
	Political Treasuries.													
210	Kattywar (Rajkote)	...	77,500	...	...	54,905	...	1,32,405	...	...	...	1,47,390	...	1,47,390
211	Kutch (Bhooj)	.	2,400	...	...	...	600	3,000	...	...	6,360	3,820	600	10,780
212	Aden	...	...	...	5,460	965	...	6,425	...	...	440	5,770	...	6,210
213	Baroda	...	...	...	...	45,705	...	45,705	...	...	...	45,960	...	45,960
	Total	...	20,42,600	3,47,845	18,29,545	20,93,030	59,780	63,72,800	5,69,330	3,65,535	21,84,770	30,19,615	59,780	61,99,030
	ABSTRACT.													
	Bengal	...	68,53,520	47,89,845	1,70,79,495	1,30,12,575	7,88,725	4,25,24,160	1,26,54,865	47,85,700	1,05,61,010	1,43,46,380	7,87,365	4,31,35,320
	N. W. Provinces	...	2,70,500	4,74,350	14,58,040	50,42,925	53,275	72,99,090	3,79,770	28,35,285	2,26,060	53,60,860	42,995	83,44,970
	Oudh	...	2,61,015	29,000	1,60,550	9,04,830	3,550	13,58,945	84,520	90,130	16,415	11,12,805	2,760	13,06,630
	Punjab	..	27,82,250	13,85,160	15,67,125	27,80,880	3,30,360	88,45,775	7,16,670	10,88,725	11,06,010	52,22,530	4,53,770	87,87,705
	Central Provinces	...	9,35,000	1,13,000	1,83,515	19,05,175	15,305	31,51,995	...	17,32,230	1,77,460	18,72,465	29,895	38,12,050
	British Burmah	...	1,22,050	28,830	8,67,700	2,94,620	54,000	13,67,200	4,79,000	68,390	1,06,090	3,34,150	54,000	10,41,630
	Government of India	...	4,15,010	72,920	6,675	94,160	3,480	5,92,245	...	...	...	5,71,310	...	5,71,310
	Madras	...	40,46,670	23,14,525	73,99,500	76,62,505	1,69,000	2,15,92,200	43,93,885	30,81,180	29,15,805	96,50,080	1,68,940	2,02,09,890
	Bombay	...	20,42,600	3,47,845	18,29,545	20,93,030	59,780	63,72,800	5,69,330	3,65,535	21,84,770	30,19,615	59,780	61,99,030
	Total	...	1,77,28,615	95,55,475	3,05,52,145	3,37,90,700	14,77,475	9,31,04,410	1,92,78,040	1,40,47,175	1,72,93,620	4,16,90,195	15,99,505	9,39,08,535

No.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses of the Depart

	Calcutta.			Mad
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore	Madras.	Calicut
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RECEIPTS.					
1872-73—Interest realized on Govt. Securities	8,87,523 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	1,84,662 8 0	33,612 4 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.					
Rent realized for the first floor of the Currency building, 1, Dalhousie Square ...	3,900 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
Miscellaneous	... ...	.. ...	... ..	20 9 0	.....
TOTAL ...	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	1,84,683 1 0	33,612 4 0
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Salaries	19,160 10 3	3,600 0 0	.....	.. ...	1,200 0 0
Establishments	40,913 3 7	8.433 1 2	7,801 5 3	15,760 4 10	2,748 11 6
Temporary establishments	1,973 9 9	419 0 0	... ...	949 5 7	.....
Charges for remittance	164 3 9	3,943 2 9	... ...	1,083 15 8	221 0 11
Stationery	537 4 1	97 0 0	... ...	550 5 6	... ...
Printing charges	1,079 3 3	178 11 10	276 4 8	306 4 0	... ...
Service telegrams	390 0 0	14 0 0	358 0 0	525 0 0	331 0 0
Purchase of service stamps	187 11 0	180 10 0	241 12 0	102 15 6	80 0 0
House, lighting, police, and water-rates ...	5,204 10 0	... ...	... . .	210 5 5	... ...
Cost of note forms	49,139 6 7	1,907 11 4	2,074 10 1	10,986 6 8	2,686 6 0
Two-thirds freight on Europe stores ...	20 1 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Pensions and gratuities	1,266 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cost of repairs to Currency building ...	336 0 0	... ...	... ...	534 0 0	... ...
Cost of chests, bags, and locks	15 13 9	1,150 0 0	0 12 0	110 11 9	71 4 3
Contingencies	2,938 4 3	653 0 9	490 10 6	735 14 11	29 8 4
Travelling allowance	... ...	.....	... ...	69 0 0	. .
Commission paid to Bank of Bengal for selling and purchasing Government Securities	3,592 8 0	.....	.....	.....	... ...
Dead stock (cost of office furniture, &c.) ...	.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cost of Minerva Press for cancelling Currency Notes at the Calcutta Paper Currency Office	833 4 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1872-73 ...	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	31,924 9 10	7,367 15 0
PROFIT REALIZED IN 1872-73	7,63,671 10 0	76,303 4 11	77,125 4 0	1,52,758 7 2	26,244 5 0
LOSS	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
NET PROFIT IN 1872-73	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.....

VIII.

ment of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1872-73.

RAS.		BOMBAY.				TOTAL.
Trichinopoly.	Coconada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpore.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5,443 8 9	8,602 13 0	9,57,803 9 0	37,693 12 0	58,790 4 10	28,893 15 9	23,88,274 8 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900 0 0
.....	.....	32 4 0	0 0 6	.....	.....	52 13 6
5,443 8 9	8,602 13 0	9,57,835 13 0	37,623 12 6	58,790 4 10	28,893 15 9	23,92,227 6 4
800 0 0	1,200 0 0	20,341 14 11	1,424 4 0	.....	1,200 0 0	48,926 13 2
1,888 0 0	2,807 5 4	51,321 14 2	4,404 0 0	5,907 10 4	3,100 4 2	1,45,085 12 4
.....	.....	.....	58 10 8	.....	.....	3,400 10 0
9 14 0	20 7 0	290 13 0	6 5 0	.....	.....	5,739 14 1
.....	.....	314 9 2	95 7 1	12 1 0	26 2 0	1,632 12 10
.....	.....	2,702 14 10	4 6 0	.....	222 12 0	4,770 8 7
216 0 0	269 0 0	445 0 0	265 0 0	210 0 0	244 0 0	3,267 0 0
31 0 0	103 8 0	145 0 0	177 9 6	105 12 6	62 3 6	1,418 2 0
.....	.....	352 6 8	.....	124 0 0	.....	[5,891 6 1
95 6 8	95 6 0	7,197 12 0	667 9 4	238 6 8	190 11 4	75,279 12 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 1 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,266 0 0
.....	.....	1,076 1 11	.....	550 0 0	.....	2,496 1 11
28 5 6	19 8 9	.....	.....	112 2 0	56 2 0	1,564 12 0
12 3 0	251 9 8	1,111 3 10	110 3 10	335 2 2	53 14 0	6,721 11 3
.....	26 0 0	264 3 0				
.....	.....	.....	.....	22 8 0	.....	381 11 0
.....	.....	1,132 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3,592 8 0
.....	.....	.....	12 4 0	82 0 0	.....	1,226 8 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833 4 8
3,080 13 2	4,792 12 9	86,696 2 0	7,225 11 5	7,699 10 8	5,156 1 0	3,13,515 6 5
2,362 11 7	3,810 0 3	8,71,139 11 0	30,468 1 1	51,090 10 2	23,737 14 9	20,78,711 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,78,711 15 11

ABS

	Calcutta.			Mad	
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calicut.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RECEIPTS.					
In 1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....
„ 1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	1,61,380 14 10	3,268 2 0
„ 1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	1,09,595 11 4	4,400 0 0
„ 1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	1,12,810 13 3	4,137 1 3
„ 1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	91,163 12 2	11,963 12 11
„ 1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	1,00,679 10 0	12,011 10 11
„ 1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	1,22,921 6 4	13,113 3 5
„ 1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	1,31,640 5 10	14,877 11 0
„ 1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	1,84,683 1 0	33,612 4 0
TOTAL ...	64,76,434 12 3	4,44,615 6 1	3,58,978 9 11	11,88,789 9 7	97,383 13 6
DISBURSEMENTS.					
In 1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....	751 9 3	.....
„ 1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....	50,610 10 1	.....
„ 1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....	58,638 9 6	.....
„ 1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	54,596 0 11	3,112 11 4
„ 1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	56,479 15 8	11,132 8 5
„ 1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3	51,763 1 6	4,667 12 8
„ 1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	27,809 5 11	4,657 14 4
„ 1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	19,694 10 6	4,695 15 6
„ 1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	22,263 13 3	4,407 0 1
„ 1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	33,702 5 6	4,546 11 2
„ 1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	24,412 9 5	5,417 14 0
„ 1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	31,924 9 10	7,367 15 0
TOTAL ...	25,33,385 3 8	1,49,197 3 10	1,53,716 1 3	4,32,647 5 4	50,006 6 6
PROFIT	39,43,049 8 7	2,95,418 2 3	2,05,262 8 8	7,56,142 4 3	47,377 7 0
LOSS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NET PROFIT	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRACT.

RAS		BOMBAY.				TOTAL.
Trichinopoly.	Coconada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpore.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	.. ...	.....
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,52,316 10 2
... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	3,27,731 5 4
... ...	.. ...	5,11,746 13 6	... ...	.....	.. ...	16,54,979 0 8
3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	7,95,109 3 8	4,637 7 9	24,409 0 7	... ...	16,78,391 10 6
4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,18,935 2 1	23,870 0 0	24,661 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
4,137 1 3	4,137 1 3	5,69,836 0 4	20,677 12 5	22,653 15 1	... ...	13,15,815 4 8
6,249 15 6	6,943 4 9	6,31,697 5 10	28,822 15 1	40,186 7 0	1,409 12 0	14,86,972 11 8
8,475 1 1	5,404 7 2	7,13,353 15 0	38,566 11 1	39,831 13 7	15,815 9 4	16,67,871 9 0
4,882 5 6	5,183 2 9	5,89,570 14 9	34,317 10 3	52,408 15 9	31,789 4 10	14,93,867 10 9
4,848 13 0	4,187 1 3	5,15,531 10 6	27,765 4 9	37,511 6 9	40,625 3 4	14,25,965 7 11
5,443 8 9	8,602 13 0	9,57,835 13 0	37,693 12 6	58,790 4 10	28,893 15 9	23,92,227 6 4
41,704 15 1	42,126 0 2	60,03,616 14 8	2,16,351 9 10	3,00,452 15 7	1,18,533 13 3	1,52,88,988 7 11
... ...	... ...	2,494 10 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,885 5 10
... ...	... ...	1,73,996 6 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,30,812 8 10
... ...	... ...	1,66,720 11 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,65,408 10 4
954 8 2	3,960 9 2	2,51,236 0 9	.....	10,719 6 11	.....	3,96,594 6 11
12,319 1 6	10,073 12 8	2,92,133 5 10	9,596 11 8	13,950 14 10	... ...	8,45,092 5 9
6,322 2 3	3,865 11 9	3,47,130 13 10	8,632 0 0	11,698 10 5	.....	9,92,303 2 9
4,518 0 6	4,471 2 1	1,15,487 13 4	10,509 12 11	13,672 11 1	... ...	3,09,306 6 7
6,326 5 4	4,891 2 8	96,392 7 9	10,517 15 3	12,966 3 0	3,593 13 7	7,60,938 11 0
6,049 9 2	5,021 14 0	92,574 9 9	7,711 15 0	14,866 1 5	5,376 0 8	2,89,860 3 4
6,340 15 1	4,403 10 6	1,09,434 15 1	5,922 4 1	7,239 14 9	4,729 9 9	3,36,231 1 7
5,405 0 10	4,735 5 10	89,472 15 7	6,038 0 2	8,375 8 7	4,887 15 3	2,85,394 9 5
3,080 13 2	4,792 12 9	86,696 2 0	7,225 11 5	7,699 10 8	5,156 1 0	3,13,515 6 5
51,316 8 0	46,216 1 5	18,23,771 0 4	66,154 6 6	1,01,189 1 8	23,743 8 3	54,31,342 14 9
... ...	... ...	41,79,845 14 4	1,50,197 3 4	1,99,263 13 11	94,790 5 0	98,71,347 3 4
9,611 8 11	4,090 1 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13,701 10 2
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	98,57,645 9 2

No. 3125, dated the 20th November 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

Read—

A letter from the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No. 506 A, dated 23rd September, being a report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.—The average circulation of the Government Paper Currency at the end of each month during the year 1872-73 was £12,864,037, being more by £1,448,293 (12·68 per cent.) than the average circulation of the year 1871-72, £11,415,744.

2. Much of this increase must be attributed to the investment, in January 1872, of £2,700,000 of the reserve, the whole of which was taken out in notes, causing an abnormal inflation of the circulation. The operation affected the circulation on the last days of each of three months only in 1871-72, whereat its effects were plainly perceptible throughout the year 1872-73 and have probably not yet wholly subsided.

3. Money has been for the last three years and more, and still is, so plentiful that it can by no means, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be concluded that the circulation has yet receded to its normal limits. The increase in 1872-73, as compared with 1871-72, is probably due to temporary causes, and cannot be accepted as indicative of permanent progress in the circulation.

4. The average circulation of the notes of each circle during the last three years has been as follows:—

CIRCLES.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,50,93,392	4,30,33,469	4,78,04,952
Madras	80,93,566	1,03,36,299	99,46,533
Bombay	3,88,07,454	4,14,52,324	5,15,90,469
Allahabad	41,34,122	36,60,324	52,18,260
Lahore	26,74,301	52,35,625	47,59,828
Calicut	8,63,419	11,96,533	18,10,467
Trichinopoly	3,21,477	3,89,964	closed.
Vizagapatam ... ... } Cocoanada	3,41,278	3,36,779	4,63,376
Nagpore	34,50,787	30,06,843	31,66,639
Kurrachee	22,59,591	22,33,014	20,30,310
Akola	20,92,853	32,67,268	15,56,326

5. The chief increase is shown by this table to have been in the circulation of the notes of the Bombay and Calcutta Circles. The Bombay circulation stood at one time (15th May 1872) at Rs. 5,93,92,570, nearly six crores of rupees, but has, of late, declined rapidly, till it is now lower than it has been since March 1866.

6. No cause for this phenomenon is suggested by the Head Commissioner: the investment of 120 lakhs in January 1872 doubtless contributed to the expansion of the circulation, but this cannot account fully for the subsequent contraction.

7. The Calcutta circulation reached its highest point (Rs. 53,49,738) on the 22nd March 1872; but it has not, since, fallen very materially.

8. The circulation of the Madras notes shows no sign of growth, and that of the notes of all the branch circles continues quite insignificant. The notes of the seven branch circles in circulation aggregate less than two crores of rupees, and it seems likely that the greater part of such circulation as there is would disappear if it were not for the privilege which these notes enjoy of being encashed at their respective presidency towns, which leads to their circulating to some extent in the presidency towns, at an advantage compared with the presidency notes.

9. Notes of the Calcutta Branch Circle have been cashed in Calcutta during the year to the amount of more than two crores of rupees, and more must have been cashed in like manner had not the Government preferred to pay directly to those interested, the cost of transferring from Allahabad to Calcutta silver which it was desired in the course of trade to bring thither.

10. The circulation of the Coconada Circle seems to be somewhat larger than it was when Vizagapatam was the place of issue.

11. The value of notes issued and received shews a falling off compared with last year. The following are the figures for the last four years :—

	Issued	Received
	Rs	Rs
1869-70	49,34,48,480 ..	... 48,70,24,340
1870-71 ..	56,63,62,620 ...	... 56,66,28,810
1871-72	62,13,48,390 ...	. 60,31,59,060
1872-73	57,39,09,525 .	59,91,88,825

12. The Bank of Bengal continues its practice of changing daily all the notes that it receives in the course of its business.

13. The proportion of notes received and found fit for re-issue has fallen off, as follows :—

	Per cent
1869-70	.. 43 14
1870-71	.. 47·20
1871-72	50 33
1872 73	... 48 74

14. Notes for Rs. 10,000 and notes for Rs. 5 were issued for the first time during the year. The Rs. 10,000 notes have not, as yet, been very freely taken, but the issues are increasing. Of the 5-rupee notes less than 600,000 pieces were taken out during the first complete year of their issue; but the use of these notes is believed to be growing.

15. The value of the several denominations of notes issued yearly during the last three years has been as follows :—

Denominations	1870-71		1871-72.		1872-73	
	Value.	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs		Rs	
Rupees 5 ...	.. ...	...	...	...	25,58,555	·45
„ 10 ...	1,57,52,440	2 78	1,61,72,870	2 80	1,60,37,510	2 80
„ 20	1,60,05 380	2 83	1,79,27,480	2 88	1,73,04,460	3 02
„ 50 ...	1,71,96,700	3 03	1,72,91,750	2 78	1,78,02,800	3 10
„ 100 .	6,26 33,100	11 60	6,18,89,100	9 74	6,49,55,700	11 32
„ 500 ...	5 49,24,000	9 70	5,74,91,000	9 23	5,80,67,500	10 10
„ 1,000 ...	39,98,5[illegible],000	70 06	45,17,49,000	72 57	37,58,83,000	65 50
„ 10,000 ...	..		. ...	...	2,13,00,000	3 71
	56,63 62,620		62,25,21,200		57,39,09,525	

16. This table shows an increasing proportionate use of the smaller notes.

17. The investigation of the forgery of the Madras notes for Rs. 1,000, which took place in June 1872, was carried during the year to a highly successful issue, none of the guilty parties having escaped.

18. Small silver and copper were supplied to the public through the department as follows :—

	Small Silver.	Copper
	£	£
1870-71	14,500	1,206
1871-72	31,510	869
1872-73	30,866	2,346

19. The statistics of outstanding notes are well maintained. The proportion of notes of the earlier years that is still out is very small. Scarcely more than £300,000 worth in all of the notes issued during the first six years of the system are still uncashed.

20. Little progress has been made in ascertaining the composition of the currency in actual use. It is to be regretted that no returns are forthcoming for Calcutta.

21. £1,848,444 was held in notes in the Government treasuries on the 31st March 1873, besides the amount held on Government account by the presidency banks. This is a slight decrease compared with 1872, as follows :—

Held on 31st March.

	£
1871	967,832
1872	... 2,203 391
1873	1,848 111

2. The transactions at the public treasuries (not including the presidency banks and their branches) in notes have greatly increased, as follows :—

	1869 70.	1870 71	1871-72	1872 73
Receipts.	£	£	£	£
In payment of dues	2,597,178	2,568,838	2,649,709	3,055,214
In exchange for silver	1,326,025	1,347,272	3,009,069	4,610,805
TOTAL ...	3,923,203	3,916,110	5,658,778	7,666,019
Payments				
In payment of dues	1,662,023	1,554,666	1,571,047	1,729,362
In exchange for silver	1,702,418	2,001,014	3,370,533	5,588,421
TOTAL ...	3,364,441	3,555,680	4,941,580	7,317,783

23. The chief increase is in the Bengal treasuries and is attributable to the free supply of notes to the interior treasuries. Notes to the value of £998,739 were thus supplied in 1871-72 and notes to the value of £1,164,336 in 1872-73. Nothing like this was done elsewhere.

24. Owing to the large public balances in 1871-72 and 1872-73 this was possible in Bengal, and might have been possible elsewhere without inconvenience and at a little cost. The Government cannot pledge itself to keep up the practice when the balances are lower; nor can it be assumed that like concessions would effect elsewhere the same results as in Bengal.

25. The currency chests were again of little use, the public balances being so large that resort to the chests was not required.

26. The net revenue derived from the paper currency during the year was £207,871, being very much more than has yet been realised. This is due to the increase of the investment to £ 5,693,953. Experience only will shew whether it will be prudent to maintain so high an investment permanently.

27. It is satisfactory to know meanwhile that the securities stand upon the books at a price much below their present market value.

28. Upon the whole the working of the Currency Department during the year has been satisfactory.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and published with the report in the *Gazette of India*.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1873.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

No. 13 C. G.

Camp Agra, the 22nd November 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL received the under-mentioned Chiefs in private durbar at HIS EXCELLENCY'S CAMP, Agra, on the 15th instant:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dholepoor.
His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness the Heir Apparent of Sumpthur, (as representing the Raja.)
His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree.
The Raees of Kothee.

On the 17th idem HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY returned the visits of—

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dholepoor.
His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness the Heir Apparent of Sumpthur, (as representing the Raja.)
His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree.

The usual ceremonies were observed on these occasions.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 8 C.

Camp Agra, the 24th November 1873.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils' Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., to be President of the said Council during the time of such visit, and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Sir Richard Temple, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, any Law or Regulation as provided in the 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, and the Governor General in Council by this order made for that purpose authorizes the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making Laws or Regulations; and under the provisions of Section 9 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council hereby appoints His Excellency's Council to assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on Thursday, the 27th instant.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

with the Viceroy.

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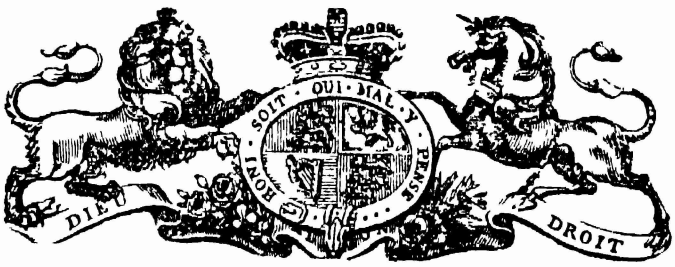
No. 48 of 1873.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Camp Agra, the 24th November 1873.

No. 3 *C.*—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—The Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils' Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., to be President of the said Council during the time of such visit, and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Sir Richard Temple, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure any Law or Regulation as provided in the 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, and the Governor General in Council by this order made for that purpose authorizes the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making Laws or Regulations; and under the provisions of Section 9 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council hereby appoints His Excellency's Council to assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on Thursday, the 27th instant.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Viceroy.

Fort William, the 25th November 1873.

No. 3510.—Mr. A. R. Birks, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 29th ultimo.

The 23th November 1873.

No. 3519.—Mr. T. R. Wyer, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 20th ultimo.

No. 3521.—The under-mentioned gentlemen of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival at Nagpur on the 29th ultimo:—

Mr. L. K. Lawrie and Mr. F. C. Berry.

No. 3523.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. Bright to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st instant.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 3545.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 30th September 1873, is published for general information:—

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K. C. S. I.	None ...	Nov. 19, 1872	May 18, 1874
2	H. D. SANDEMAN ...	Accountant General, Bengal ...	Mar. 28, 1873	Mar. 27, 1874
3	E. F. HARRISON (*a*) ...	Comptroller General ...	Mar. 1871	Mar. 1873
4	W. WATERFIELD ...	Accountant General, North-Western Provinces ...	April 14, 1873	Nov. 13, 1874
5	A. M. MONTEATH ...	Director General of the Post Office of India ...	Mar. 10, 1873	Mar. 9, 1875
6	A. P. HOWELL (*b*) ...	Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Mar. 15, 1872	Mar. 14, 1874
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		LOWER PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	J. W. DALRYMPLE (*c*) ...	Commissioner of Bhaugulpore ...	Feb. 17, 1873	Feb. 16, 1874
2	H. R. MADOCKS ...	Judge of Bhaugulpore ...	April 1, 1872	Dec. 31, 1873
3	F. J. COCKBURN ...	Judge of Sylhet ...	May 22, 1872	May 21, 1874
4	A. HOPE ..	Judge of Sarun ...	April 7, 1873	April 6, 1875
5	G. BRIGHT (*d*) ...	Judge of Hooghly ...	Nov. 4, 1871	Nov. 3, 1873
6	F. R. COCKERELL ...	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ...	April 8, 1872	Jan. 7, 1874
7	A. R. THOMSON ...	Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Political Depts.	Mar. 1, 1872	Dec. 15, 1873
8	SIR. W. J. HERSCHEL (*e*) ...	Judge of Nuddea ...	Aug. 1, 1872	Jan. 31, 1874
9	E. GREY ...	Judge of Moorshedabad ...	Feb. 28, 1873	Feb. 27, 1874
10	R. L. MANGLES ...	Additional District and Sessions Judge in all the Districts of the Patna Division.	Feb. 19, 1873	Feb. 18, 1874
11	S. S. HOGG ...	Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	Mar. 4, 1872	Nov. 3, 1873
12	D. J. MCNEILE ...	Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah ...	Aug. 1873	Dec. 1874
13	W. MACPHERSON ...	Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack ...	Jan. 3, 1873	Nov. 19, 1874
14	H. BELL ...	Judge of Small Cause Court, Kishnaghur, &c. ...	Aug. 12, 1873	Aug. 11, 1875
15	F. G. MILLETT ...	Magistrate and Collector, Bancoorah ...	Mar. 14, 1873	Mar. 13, 1874
16	J. B. WORGAN ...	Magistrate and Collector, Purneah ...	May 6, 1872	May 5, 1874
17	J. D. MACLEAN ...	Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta ...	Mar. 18, 1872	Mar. 17, 1874
18	N. S. ALEXANDER ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Maldah.	Jan. 18, 1872	Nov. 25, 1873
19	J. TWEEDIE ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Nuddea.	Mar. 19, 1873	Feb. 18, 1874
20	G. GRAHAM ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, 24-Pergunnahs.	Sept. 11, 1872	June 10, 1874
21	J. S. CARSTAIRS (*f*) ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Rajshahye.	July 30, 1873	Jan. 29, 1875
22	H. BEVERLEY ...	Inspector General of Registration ...	Jan. 6, 1873	Jan. 5, 1875
23	A. WEEKES ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah ...	Feb. 12, 1872	Feb. 11, 1874
24	R. H. PAWSEY (*g*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing ...	Feb. 26, 1872	Oct. 25, 1873
25	R. PORCH (*h*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan ...	Mar. 15, 1872	Oct. 11, 1873
26	F. H. MCLAUGHLIN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore ...	April 2, 1873	April 1, 1874
27	W. M. CLAY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore ...	Nov. 18, 1871	Nov. 17, 1873
28	E. J. BARTON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 7, 1873
29	R. M. TOWERS ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea ...	April 26, 1872	April 25, 1874
30	E. V. WESTMACOTT ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore ...	Oct. 14, 1872	Jan. 14, 1874
31	G. M. CURRIE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack ...	April 2, 1872	April 1, 1874
32	F. W. V. PETERSON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sylhet ...	Oct. 1, 1872	Sept. 30, 1874
33	W. H. GRIMLEY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge ...	Jan. 22, 1872	Jan. 21, 1874
34	D. W. M. TESTRO ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad ...	Aug. 14, 1872	Aug. 13, 1874
35	H. MOSLEY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong ...	April 10, 1873	Dec. 9, 1874
36	T. E. COXHEAD ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya ...	April 8, 1872	April 7, 1874
37	G. K. WEBSTER ...	Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga ...	Feb. 24, 1872	Feb. 23, 1874
38	C. C. QUINN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore ...	April 22, 1872	April 21, 1874
39	T. M. KIRKWOOD ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack ...	Mar. 1, 1872	Feb. 28, 1874
40	G. J. B. T. DALTON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore ...	Mar. 30, 1872	Mar. 29, 1874
41	A. MANSON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pooree ...	Dec. 23, 1872	Dec. 22, 1874
42	A. P. MACDONNELL ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tirhoot ...	July 5, 1872	Nov. 4, 1873
43	T. D. BEIGHTON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan ...	April 6, 1872	Dec. 5, 1873
44	J. WHITMORE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Feb. 2, 1873	May 1, 1874
45	H. G. COOKE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong ...	Oct. 26, 1872	Oct. 25, 1873
46	R. H. GREAVES ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pooree ...	May 7, 1873	Nov. 6, 1874
47	F. H. BARROW ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna ...	Sept. 11, 1872	Nov. 10, 1873
48	D. W. MARSDEN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack ...	Feb. 16, 1871	Feb. 15, 1874

(*a*) Since returned.
(*b*) Permitted by the Government of India to return on or about the 20th November 1873.
(*c*) Has applied to resign the service.
(*d*) Has since been permitted to resign the service.
(*e*) Has been granted such extension of leave by the Secretary of State as will admit of his arriving in India by the first steamer that reaches Calcutta after 15th February 1874.
(*f*) Since dead.
(*g*) Since returned.
(*h*) Since returned.

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.
		LOWER PROVINCES—*continued.*		
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	J. D. WARD ...	Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong ...	May 5, 1873	Nov. 4, 1873
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 49 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 245 Percentage of absentees ... 20		
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	HON'BLE R. A. J. DRUMMOND (*a*)	Commissioner of Revenue ...	Mar. 25, 1872	Mar. 24, 1873
2	W. BLUNT ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	April 27, 1873	Oct. 26, 1873
3	W. A. FORBES ...	Commissioner of Revenue ...	April 14, 1873	Oct. 13, 1874
4	R. C. OLDFIELD ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	Dec. 2, 1872	Dec. 1, 1873
5	J. W. POWER ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	April 14, 1873	April 13, 1875
6	H. W. DASHWOOD ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 21, 1873	Oct. 20, 1873
7	W. JOHNSTON (*b*) ...	None ...	Nov. 13, 1870	Nov. 12, 1872
8	H. M. CHASE ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	Feb. 1, 1872	Jan. 31, 1874
9	C. A. DANIELL ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 3, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874
10	E. WATERFIELD ...	None ...	Nov. 26, 1872	Nov. 25, 1873
11	E. COLVIN ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 22, 1872	April 21, 1874
12	W. C. TURNER (*c*) ...	None ...	Oct. 9, 1872	Oct. 8, 1873
13	P. WIGRAM ...	None ...	Nov. 11, 1872	Nov. 10, 1873
14	W. YOUNG ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 14, 1874
15	W. OLDHAM ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 4, 1872	Mar. 3, 1874
16	S. M. MOENS ...	Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade ...	Nov. 1, 1872	Oct. 31, 1874
17	W. M. TIDY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 29, 1872	Feb. 28, 1874
18	F. HENVEY (*d*) ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Dec. 2, 1871	Aug. 19, 1873
19	R. J. LEEDS ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ..	Mar. 18, 1872	Jan. 17, 1874
20	W. W. G. CORNWALL ...	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 10, 1873	Nov. 9, 1874
21	J. QUINN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 7, 1873	Dec. 6, 1874
22	J. SMITH ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 31, 1873	Sept. 30, 1874
23	P. WHALLEY ...	Under Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces ...	Feb. 26, 1872	Feb. 25, 1874
24	J. H. CARTER ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 10, 1873	Mar. 9, 1875
25	S. O. B. RIDSDALE ...	Settlement Officer, 3rd Grade ...	Mar. 3, 1873	Nov. 2, 1873
26	J. C. LEUPOLT ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	June 21, 1872	Dec. 20, 1873
27	W. IRVINE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 18, 1872	Mar. 17, 1874
[illegible]	M. PEARS ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Dec. 2, 1872	Dec. 1, 1874
[illegible]	P. MULOCK (*e*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 18, 1872	Sept. 17, 1873
[illegible]	EVANS ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Dec. 24, 1871	Dec. 23, 1873
[illegible]	SMEATON (*f*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	June 6, 1873	Dec. 5, 1873
[illegible]	J. LAIDMAN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 10, 1873	Dec. 9, 1874
[illegible]	im. D. E. CHALMERS (*g*) ...	None ...	Jan. 20, 1871	Sept. 19, 1872
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	M. BRODHURST ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	May 5, 1873	Nov. 4, 1873
2	A. R. S. POLLOCK ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 28, 1873	Oct. 27, 1873
3	S. S. MELVILLE ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 14, 1873	Oct. 13, 1873
4	E. ROSE (*h*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Feb. 3, 1873	Aug. 2, 1873
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 37 Total of Civil Servants employed in the N. W. Provinces.. 190 Percentage of absentees ... 19·47		
		PUNJAB.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	E. A. PRINSEP ...	Settlement Commissioner ...	Mar. 1, 1872	Feb. 28, 1874
2	J. W. SMYTH ...	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	April 21, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873
3	LEPEL H. GRIFFIN ...	Under Secretary to the Government of Punjab ...	April 7, 1873	April 6, 1875
4	H. W. STEEL (*i*) ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Obtained two years' furlough in March 1872.	
5	G. SMYTH ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	Nov. 1, 1872	Oct. 31, 1874
6	M. MACAULIFFE ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Feb. 1, 1872	Jan. 31, 1874
7	H. PRIESTLEY ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Mar. 26, 1873	Mar. 25, 1874
8	C. P. BIRD ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Aug. 1, 1872	Sept. 30, 1873
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	J. G. CORDERY ...	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	May 10, 1873	Nov. 9, 1873
2	G. W. RIVAZ ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	April 10, 1873	Sept. 9, 1873
3	J. C. BROWN (*j*) ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	April 7, 1873	Oct. 6, 1873
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 11 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 81 Percentage of absentees ... 13·5		

(*a*) Granted one year's extension by the Secretary of State.
(*b*) Granted twelve months' extension by the Secretary of State. Has applied to resign the service.
(*c*) Granted six months' extension by the Secretary of State.
(*d*) Granted six months' extension by the Secretary of State.
(*e*) Granted one month's extension by the Secretary of State.
(*f*) Since returned.
(*g*) Granted twelve months' extension by the Secretary of State.
(*h*) Granted four months' extension on medical certificate by the Secretary of State.
(*i*) Date of departure not reported.
(*j*) Granted subsidiary leave from 7th October to 6th November 1873.

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.
		OUDH.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	A. F. MILLETT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	April 10, 1872	Dec. 9, 1873
2	J. T. CRAWFORD ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	Nov. 1, 1872	Oct. 31, 1874
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 2		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh ... 26		
		Percentage of absentees ... 7·69		
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	T. E. ELLISON ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Mar. 31, 1873	Mar. 30, 1875
2	A. H. L. FRASER ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	May 5, 1873	May 4, 1874
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 2		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces 23		
		Percentage of absentees ... 8·7		
		BRITISH BURMAH.		
		Nil.		
		MYSORE AND COORG.		
		Nil.		
		HYDERABAD.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... 107		
		Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 611		
		Percentage of absentees ... 17·5		

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 3548—62.—Read again the following correspondence relating to the manufacture, importation, sale, transport, &c., of arms and ammunition under the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860, as amended by Act VI of 1866 :—

Foreign Department Notification No. 1707, dated the 26th November 1869, and the rules published under it for regulating the importation of arms and ammunition into or through the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3582, dated the 29th July 1870.

To Financial Department, No. 5113, dated 23rd November 1870.

Circular to the Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 5104—12, dated the 23rd November 1871, and replies to this circular.

Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 1959P, dated 19th November 1870, forwarding certain papers on the subject of the importation of fire-arms into Rajpootana.

Ditto, No. 1590, dated 28th July 1871.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 4491, dated 30th September 1870.

From Financial Department, No 4119, dated 28th December 1870.

Circular to all Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 2923 to 2929, dated 14th June 1871, and replies received.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 2192, dated 10th May 1871.

Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 2922, dated 14th June 1871.

Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 1274 P, dated the 22nd June 1871, forwarding, for disposal, replies to a circular issued in May 1869, enquiring how far the rules sanctioned for Bengal to regulate the importation and transport of arms and ammunition would be suitable for the other provinces.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 40—2630 to 2633, dated 14th August 1873, and replies received.

RESOLUTION.—In May 1869 the Government of India in the Foreign Department sanctioned certain rules for regulating the importation of fire-arms and ammunition into the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and their transport from place to place within the limits of those provinces, under the provisions of Sections 17 and 22 of Act XXXI of 1860, and at the same time issued a circular to the other Local Governments and Administrations inquiring how far such rules would meet their respective requirements.

2. From the replies received it appears necessary to frame uniform regulations for placing the importation and inland transport of cannon and arms and ammunition under systematic control throughout British India.

3. And from other portions of the correspondence read, it appears desirable to prohibit the transhipment of cannon and arms and ammunition at certain British Indian ports, and to restrict the granting of passes for the exportation of cannon and arms and ammunition from British India.

4. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to declare as follows :—

Firstly, as regards the importation of cannon and arms and ammunition, that licenses for import under Section 17, Act XXXI of 1860, will henceforward be granted only at places and by the officials named in the list appended to this Resolution. These orders will supersede the notifications issued from the Home Department in October 1860

and July 1866, which authorized the chief police officer in every town and frontier district to grant licenses, and so much of the Foreign Office notification of 1869 as relates to the importation of arms, &c., by sea or by land into India; also so much of the notification [dated 22nd July 1873] which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of July 23rd 1873, as relates to the importation of fire-arms and ammunition into the territories under the Government of Bengal.

Secondly, as regards the transhipment of arms, &c., that a notification has issued under Section 6 of Act VI of 1873, prohibiting such transhipment at the ports to which that Act extends.

Thirdly, as regards the inland transport of arms, &c., from one part of India to another, that the rules of which a copy is appended to this Resolution are approved, and that they be published under Section 22 of Act XXXI of 1860; further that, in order to enable the Local Administrations under the Government of India to make similar rules for interior transport within their respective territories, a notification has issued delegating to the Chief Commissioners the power conferred upon a Local Government by Section 22 of Act XXXI of 1860.

Fourthly, as regards the granting of passes for exporting arms and ammunition, that no such passes shall in future be granted for exportation either by land or sea, except by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and such other officers as the Government of India, or the Governments of Madras and Bombay within their respective Presidencies, may have expressly authorized, or may hereafter expressly authorize, in this behalf. That all such passes shall be granted subject, as far as may be, to the rules for the transport of arms within British India, and that, whenever there is a Political Agent, Cantonment Magistrate, or other British official at the place of destination, the pass shall be delivered to him within six days of the arrival there of the articles covered by it, with a view to his satisfying himself that there is no deficiency, in the same manner as a Magistrate of a British district is required to do by the inland transport rules.

List of places of import by Sea and of the Officers authorized to grant licenses.

Names of places.	Officer authorized to grant licenses.
Madras.	
Bi[illegible]tam	Secretary to Government, Madras.
C[illegible]a	
M[illegible]	The Magistrates of the districts in which these ports are included, *viz.*, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
T[illegible], im[illegible]	
Cf 1860	
M[illegible]e	
Bombay.	
Bombay	Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Kurrachee	Commissioner in Sindh.
Aden	The Resident at Aden.
Bengal.	
Calcutta	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
British Burma.	
Rangoon	The Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
Bassein	
Akyab	
Moulmein	
Tavoy	
Mergui	

Import by Land.

The officers authorized to grant licenses to import arms and ammunition [more than the reasonable quantity which requires by law no license] by Land into any part of the territories under the Government of India, are—the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and such officers as the Governments of Madras and Bombay shall appoint for those Presidencies respectively.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution, with the appended rules and notifications, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

No. 3559.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of Act VI of 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment of cannon and fire-arms and parts of fire-arms, and of gunpowder and other ammunition, at all ports to which the said Act extends or may hereafter be extended, except under license from the officer charged to grant license of import into British India.

No. 3560.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 22 of Act XXXI of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to prohibit the transport of fire-arms, and parts of fire-arms and of gunpowder and other ammunition or military stores as described in Section 22 of the Act above cited, from any place in British India within the

jurisdiction of one Local Government or Administration to any place in British India within the jurisdiction of another Local Government or Administration, except under the following rules and conditions.

2. Any person desirous of transporting any of the above-mentioned articles [except in reasonable quantities for his own private use] from any of the sea-port towns or frontier stations into which arms can be imported under license into the interior of British India beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Local Government or Administration within the limits of which such sea-port or station is situated, must apply for a pass to the officer empowered by the Government of India to grant licenses under Section 17 of Act XXXI of 1860 for import to the sea-port or station.

3. When a person is desirous of transporting any such articles from any place in British India other than the sea-ports or stations referred to in the last preceding rule to any place in British India within the territories of another Local Government or Administration, he must apply for a pass to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, or to the Secretary to the Local Government of the territory out of which he desires to convey the articles, or to such other officer as the Government of India may have authorized by notification to grant such a pass.

4. The application must in either case be in writing; it must specify the town, station, or other place into which the articles are intended to be transported, and must contain full information as to the quantity, quality, and description of the articles and the purpose for which they are respectively designed. Where the articles have been imported from abroad, the license under which they have been imported must be appended.

5. It will be within the discretion of the authorized officer to grant the pass if from the information thus given and otherwise obtained he considers that such pass may be safely granted. A register shall be kept of all passes so granted, and a copy of each pass shall be sent to the Magistrate of the district within which the place to which the articles are to be transported is situated.

6. The articles covered by such pass shall be taken direct to the place of destination mentioned in the pass without being sold or made use of at any intermediate place.

7. On the articles reaching their destination, the person in charge thereof must deliver the pass to the Office of the Magistrate of the district within six days. It will be the duty of that officer to satisfy himself that the articles transported correspond with the entries in the pass, and to see that any deficiency that may exist is satisfactorily accounted for. The pass shall then be endorsed and returned to the holder if he may lawfully keep in his possession the articles of which it covers the transport.

No. 3561.—In the exercise of the power conferred by Act XXXII of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma the power given to a Local Government by Section 22 of Act XXXI of 1860.

No. 3562.—Mr. E. R. Henry, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 22nd ultimo.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 1878.—The Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th November 1873.

No. 396.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough or special leave on the 30th September 1873, is published for general information :—

	NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR SPECIAL LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR SPECIAL LEAVE.	REMARKS.
			FURLOUGH.		
1	Rev. W. D. Cowley, M. A....	Seinor Chaplain ..	.....	.....	Entitled to furlough for 19 months. Left Moradabad on the 31st May 1873.
2	„ H. W. Crofton, B. A....	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Entitled to furlough for 2 years, made over charge of his duties on the 15th April 1873.
3	„ E. J. Hubbard, M. A. ..	Ditto ...	April 15, 1872	June 14, 1874	Granted by the Secretary of State an extension of 2 months' leave on medical certificate.
4	„ J. W. Young, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	April 22, 1872	Jan. 21, 1874	Granted by the Secretary of State an extension of 3 months' leave on medical certificate.
5	„ F. W. Robberds, B. A.	Ditto ...	Dec. 1, 1872	Nov. 30, 1874	
6	„ A. O. Hardy, M. A. ...	Junior Chaplain..	Nov. 25, 1872	May 24, 1874	Has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.
7	„ P. J. Nicolas, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	June 1, 1873	Oct. 31, 1874	
8	„ J. Spear, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	April 14, 1873	Dec. 13, 1874	
9	„ J. Clough, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	July 30, 1873	July 29, 1874	
10	„ F. Crombie, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 4, 1871	Nov. 3, 1873	
11	„ J. Stephenson, M. A....	Ditto ...	Oct. 22, 1872	Oct. 21, 1873	Has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.
12	„ A. Eschelbach ...	Ditto ...	April 1, 1873	March 31, 1875	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

Total Absent	12
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency	90
Percentage of absentees	13·3

The 28th November 1873.

No. 398.—The Reverend A. C. Pearson, M. A., appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 4th instant.

Mr. Pearson's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th November 1873.

No. 310.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgeon George Albert Dundas to be an additional Medical Officer at Port Blair.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 19th November 1873.

No. 1344.—Mr. N. Daly, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in British Burma, is transferred to Mysore.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Camp Agra, the 19th November 1873.

No. 15*C. P.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie Acting First Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, to be Secretary to the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into affairs at Baroda.

No. 18*C. P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1651P, dated the 24th July last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm, as a temporary arrangement, the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. G. H. Rolph as Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden.

The 22nd November 1873.

No. 26*C. P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Edward Audisio as Acting French Consul at Bombay.

No. 41*C. P.*—For the purposes of Section 284 of Act VIII of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), it is hereby notified that the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, in charge of the Soanth State, is a Civil Court established by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council.

GENERAL.

The 22nd November 1873.

No. 13*C. G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received the under-mentioned Chiefs in private durbar at His Excellency's Camp, Agra, on the 15th instant:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dholepoor.
His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness the Heir Apparent of Sumpthur (as representing the Raja).
His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree.
The Raees of Kothee.

On the 17th idem His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visits of—

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dholepoor.
His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness the Heir Apparent of Sumpthur (as representing the Raja).
His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree.

The usual ceremonies were observed on these occasions.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 25th November 1873.

No. 3348.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1873-74 to end of November 1873, including bills drawn before 1st April 1873, but paid since that date or still outstanding:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	13,500,000	14,35,00,000	1-10·58	85,00,000
Actual to date ..	9,703,015	10,41,18,000	1-10·37	70,87,850
Remains to make estimate good.	3,796,985	3,93,82,000	1-11·14	14,12,150

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 10,41,18,000 @ 1-10 58 Rs. 61,09,306.
Actual " " " " 1-10·37 " 70,87,850.
Loss in excess of estimate " 9,78,544.

The 26th November 1873.

No. 3351.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of October 1873 compared with those on the same date in 1872 and 1871:—

	October 1871.	October 1872.	October 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	3,59,15,905	2,36,19,779	2,31,43,634
Bengal ...	1,84,17,325	2,08,92,481	2,04,22,770
British Burmah ...	43,65,308	35,07,530	40,18,520
N. W. Provinces ...	1,96,63,189	2,09,04,089	1,91,28,636
Oudh ...	42,12,414	54,77,543	63,27,169
Punjab .	1,13,10,001	1,03,27,638	96,60,059
Bombay ...	3,76,99,545	4,80,87,126	2,78,28,137
Central Provinces ...	76,96,327	74,04,562	64,33,199
Madras ...	2,07,68,584	2,61,81,272	2,44,83,742
TOTAL ...	16,00,48,548	16,64,02,020	14,14,45,866

The 27th November 1873.

No. 3365.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., Offg. Assistant to the Comptroller General.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 3330.—The privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, granted in Financial Notification No. 1422, dated 2nd July 1873, to Mr. E. W. S. Login, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department

of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, and of which Mr. Login availed, after noon, on the 27th June 1873, is commuted to six months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 3367.—The following Officers of this Department passed the departmental examinations on the 10th November 1873 :—

By the higher standard.

Messrs. F. de H. Larpent and T. H. S. Biddulph, and Babu Rajaninath Ray, M. A.

By the lower standard.

Messrs. C. J. Rivett-Carnac and H. S. Groves, B. A.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 3291.—The following resolution is published for general information :—

Read endorsement of the Public Works Department, No. 1310 E.—G., dated 8th September 1873, on a letter from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the messing and batta allowances of peons travelling on public duty and provided with a free passage on board a steamer, Government or private

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General is pleased to rule that Government peons, provided with a free passage on a Government vessel, shall be messed by the Syrang of the vessel at a rate of charge to be fixed by the Government of India in the Marine Department, that the charge shall be paid by the Government to the Syrang, and that no portion of it shall be recovered from the peons; when peons are provided with a passage in a private steamer, they shall be allowed batta at the rate of $\frac{3}{10}$ths of salary when the expense of their passage does not include the cost of messing.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 3292.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in October 1873 is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In October 1873 ...	484	10,351	...	...	1,36,011	3,71,328

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd November 1873.

No. 1184 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave on urgent private affairs :—

Second Class Assistant Apothecary Thomas Baron, of the Subordinate Medical Department, House Surgeon, Dacca Mitford Hospital,—for six months without pay.

The 24th November 1873.

No. 1185 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Captain Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kurnaul, Punjab,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1186 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 15th November 1873, the services of Surgeon T. Robinson, M. B., late an Inspecting Medical Officer in the Burdwan District, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 31st January 1873.

No. 1187 *of* 1873.—The following clause 123 of Army Circular, dated War Office, 1st September 1873, is published for general information as applicable to India :—

CLAUSE 123.—*Bibles and Prayer Books.*

1. The annual requisitions for Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., will be made on War Office Form 681, in accordance with the directions contained in clause 133, Army Circulars, 1871.
2. The books supplied are to last for a period of at least ten years, unless the Regiment is called into the field, when any loss there incurred will be replaced at the public expense.
3. The prices of the books are as follows :—

Bibles, separate ...	9*d.*	each.
Prayer Books, separate ...	7*d.*	"
Presbyterian Bibles, with Psalms ...	10½*d.*	"
Roman Catholic Testaments ...	8*d.*	"
" " Prayer Books ...	6½*d.*	"

4. The value of the books included in the 4th column of War Office Form 681 will be credited in the Pay Master's accounts. In the event of no books being required to replace copies "lost or disposed of," Commanding Officers will sign the certificate below :—

I certify that, with the exception of books for hospital and school, the supplies demanded are solely for first issues to recruits or soldiers not previously supplied.

Signature of Commanding Officer.

5. Clauses 18 and 40, Army Circulars, 1867, and clause 46, Army Circulars, 1868, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1188 *of* 1873.—Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary E. Scully, of the Madras Establishment, late of the Public Works Department, Mysore (now a pensioner), was allowed furlough in India on medical certificate from the 17th November 1872 to the 2nd May 1873, or to the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment, under paragraphs 2 and 6 of G. G. O. No. 613, dated the 14th July 1871.

No. 1189 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Syud Mahomed Shah to be Subadar, *vice* Tummun, invalided.

Havildar Chutter Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Kunnyah Singh, invalided.

Havildar Thoploo to be Jemadar, *vice* Syud Mahomed Shah, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

The 25th November 1873.

No. 1190 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. S. Smith, of Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1191 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupils Naubut Rae, No. 339, and Shadah, No. 492, who were admitted by G. G. O. No. 819, dated 8th August 1872, and No. 1054, dated 3rd October 1873, respectively, are dismissed from the service.

No. 1192 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 200, dated the 16th October 1873, is published for general information:—

17. With reference to my despatch No. 148 of the 25th July 1872, I have to inform you that the under-mentioned Officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in G. O. by the Governor General, No 797 of 1st August 1872, paragraph 2, from the dates given:—

Colonel F. W. Drummond,—16th January 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Shelley,—1st April 1874.

No. 1193 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1011, dated 23rd September 1873, the furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieutenant R. Wace by G. G. O. No. 734 of 1873, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1194 *of* 1873.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Shaik Ameer Oollah (No. 344) attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, whose transfer to that grade was notified in G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870, is dismissed from the service.

No. 1195 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenant J. M. T. Badgley,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th November 1873.

No. 1196 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Edgar Gibson Clark,—20th November 1873.

No. 1197 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas John Baynes,—15th November 1873.

No. 1198 *of* 1873.—Colonel O. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, *vice* Major L. Conway-Gordon, who is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 1199 *of* 1873.—The following appointments are made:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE,—*3rd Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant H. F. V. Gaitskell, of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Foot, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Sim, of the 43rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, appointed to the 4th Cavalry.

No. 1200 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. M. Nuttall, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 881 of 1873,—*Massilia,* 7th November 1873, from Calcutta.

Major E. L. Earle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 971 of 1873,—*El Dorado,* 14th November 1873, from Calcutta.

Captain E. C. Codrington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1873,—*El Dorado,* 14th November 1873, from Calcutta.

Captain N. R. Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1152 of 1873,—*Peru,* 3rd November 1873, from Bombay.

Captain A. C. Havelock, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 284 of 1873,—10th November 1873, from Bombay.

No. 1201 *of* 1873.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Surgeons Henry Mallins, M. B., and Frederick William Wright, M. B.,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st November 1873.

Surgeons David Wilkie, M. B., William Edward Battersby, M. B., Robert Moodie, M. B., Francis Joseph Twohy, M. D., William Edward Bonsall Moynan, M. D., Denis Peter Macdonald, M. D., and Oswald Baker,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th November 1873.

No. 1202 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1315,* dated the 28th December 1872, the following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

*Republished in G. G. O. No. 560 of 1873.

FINANCIAL. *Military Fund,* *No.* 486.

INDIA OFFICE; LONDON, *23rd October* 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

1. I have considered in Council your Military letter No. 168, dated 11th August 1873, requesting to be informed whether subscribers to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund may be permitted to subscribe for their wives only, and not for their children, and whether they have also the option of subscribing for some of their children only.

2. I see no reason for extending the arrangement under which an Officer, who made a provision for his wife when he had not the option of becoming a Member of a Fund, was allowed the privilege of subscribing to this Fund at the unmarried rate for his children only, and I have therefore decided that all subscribers should be required to subscribe for all their children who are within the age rendering them eligible for admission to the Fund.

I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

No. 1203 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 17th October 1873, page 4616, is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE,

PALL MALL, 17*th October* 1873.

BREVET.

* * * * * *

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Peter Lodwick, of the Bombay Infantry, on the 28th August, 1873:—

Lieutenant General Walter John Browne, C. B., Bombay Infantry, to be General, dated 29th August 1873.

No. 1204 *of* 1873.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December, 1871, and in consequence of the death of General P. Lodwick, Bombay Infantry, on the 28th August 1873, the name of

Major General H. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals; that of

Colonel G. Verner, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Major Generals; and that of

Major H. P. Close, Bombay Staff Corps, on the list of Lieutenant Colonels, in the Indian Gradation List.

No. 1205 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Rank, Name and Corps.	To rank promo...	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Cecil Beadon, Madras Cavalry.	Major ...	Aug. 29, 1873	Gen. P. Lodwick, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

The 27th November 1873.

No. 1206 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon W. H. Gregg, M. B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1207 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon William Reed Murphy, of the Medical Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th November 1873.

No. 11 *of* 1873.—The following Notices to Mariners issued by the Marine Department of the Government of Netherlands India, and received from the Consul for the Netherlands, are published for general information:—

HYDROGRAPHY.—*Notice to Mariners,* 1873.

No. 11.—Notice is hereby given that a white revolving light will be exhibited on the 1st September 1873 on Boompjes Island (Pulo Rakett) Java Sea, in Latitude 5° 54′ 40″ S. and Longitude 108° 22′ 50″ Fr. Gr. (position in the Dutch Charts) that henceforth will be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light is placed on the top of an iron white painted lighthouse; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 172 feet, and its range of visibility 23 nautical miles.

The light will show of 24 seconds-flashed preceded and followed by eclipses of 36 seconds.

By this notice are affected the following charts:—

Dutch ... { Java Sea bl. I. / Java bl. II. / Ned O. I. bl. II.

English ... { South China Sea by Wilson. / Adm, No. 941a.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA, *The 14th August* 1873. } O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.—*Notice to Mariners,* 1873.

No. 12.—(Voor het land).—Notice is hereby given that the Chrysolite Rock (China Pilot, Vol. 1, page 145) in Longitude 106° 58′ E. and Latitude 2° 23′ S., and the shoal 2 miles W. ½ S. from Poeloe Tjilakka, Maeclefield-Strait (See Reports, Nautical Magazine, January and February 1865, given by the Captain of the English Vessels *Lucy* of *Lammermoor* and *Seahore,*) have been searched for in vain by Her Majesty's surveying vessel *Stavoren,* and are since expunged from the charts.

Charts affected.

DUTCH ... { Gasper Straten. / Ned O. I. bl. II. / Java-Zee bl. I.

ENGLISH ... { South China Sea by Wilson. / Adm, Nos. 941 and 2137.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA, *The 21st August* 1873. } O. A. UHLENBECK.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th November 1873.

No. 3.—C. Vurdarajoo Pillay, temporary Accountant 4th Grade, Mysore, is permanently appointed to the Department in that Grade.

No. 734.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 682 of the 28th October 1873, Major C. H. Luard assumed charge of his appointment as Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, on the forenoon of the 27th October 1873.

No. 735.—Mr. G. R. Duncan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Prov...

No. —736. Lieutenant W. H. Browne, S. C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to Bengal for employment on Famine Relief Works, or such other duty as the local Government may require.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 609, dated 23rd September 1873, transferring this Officer to the Sindia (State) Railway.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 737.—Lieutenant Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V. C., R. E., Accountant General, Public Works Department, having reported his return from furlough on the 8th November 1873, is granted subsidiary leave of absence from the 9th idem to rejoin his appointment.

No. 738.—Lieutenant Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V. C., R. E., received charge of his Office as Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, from Lieutenant Colonel P. O'Connell, R. E., on the forenoon of the 24th November 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 19th November 1873.

No. 1685.—Captain E. Temple, Assistant Political Agent and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is granted subsidiary leave for three days from the 9th to 11th November inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

No. 1686.—Captain E. Temple, Assistant Political Agent and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, returned from the furlough granted him in G. G. O., Military Department, No. 178, dated 22nd February 1872, and assumed charge of the duties of his Office from Captain G. W. Willock on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

No. 1687.—Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date in December on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 20th November 1873.

No. 1694.—With reference to Notification dated 4th September last, Major W. Kincaid returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Offices of Bheel Agent and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, on the forenoon of the 19th instant, from Captain G. F. Blowers, Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Sehore, the 19th November 1873.

Captain J. Sconce, S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey Department, is granted subsidiary leave for six days from the 30th October 1873, the date of his return to Bombay from furlough to Europe, to the 4th November inclusive.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1873.

No. 9.—The leave of absence for two months, from 3rd September 1873, published in Notification No. 44, dated 10th idem, in favor of Mr. George Rae, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is extended to the 3rd November inclusive.

J. SCONCE, *Captain,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 14th November 1873.

No. 73.—Captain W. M. Campbell, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough to Europe from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1873.

No. 26.—Mr. S. P. V. Luke, Officiating Superintendent, in charge of the Oudh and Rohilcund Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th November 1873.

No. 27.—Mr. H. R. Rich, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the 29th June 1873, of the six months' special leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 346 of the 16th May 1873.

The 26th November 1873.

No. 28.—Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th November 1873.

No. 29.—Mr. W. A. Toulmin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th November 1873.

No. 104.—Pundit Kishen Lall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is granted twelve months' furlough in India, from 1st January 1874, or such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 105.—Baboo Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Umballa Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 24th November 1873.

No. 20.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 716, dated the 13th instant, Mr. J. Hogan, Engineer Apprentice, has been posted to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

R. TURNBULL, C. E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Dated November 1873.

No. 20.—Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Sub-Engineer, Amballa Division, Military Works, availed himself of the fifteen days' privilege leave granted to him in Inspector General, Military Works, Gazette Notification No. 65 of 25th July 1873 on the 4th November, and returned to his duty on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

J. P. L. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 20th November 1873.

No. 22.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rawulpindie to the Peshawur Division. He reported his arrival at Nowshera on the forenoon of 18th November 1873.

No. 23.—Gobind Lall, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawur to the Rawulpindie Division which he joined on the forenoon of 14th November 1873.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 20th November 1873.

No 20.—Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Lieutenant G. T. Plunkett, R. E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, received charge of the 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Military Works, on the afternoon of 14th November 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 17th November 1873.

No. 2166.—Captain W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, Rawulpindi Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him per Gazette Notification, dated 27th September, on the morning of the 15th instant.

Captain C[illegible]wford, R. E., received charge of the Division on the 14th instant afternoon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th November 1873.

No. 1227*E.*—Under instructions from Government of India in Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Mr. J. W. Brewer, Supervisor, 1st Grade, attached to the Jeypoor Division, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is transferred to the Bengal Northern (State) Railway. Mr. J. W. Brewer reported his departure for his new appointment on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District.

Delhi, the 19th November 1873.

No. 554*E.*—Privilege leave for twenty days is granted to Mr. A. Hall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Ulwar Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 24th November 1873.

No. 567*E.*—Baboo Hem Canto Deb, Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ulwar Division, is transferred to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

H. W. WARDEN,
Persl. Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Delhi District.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 18th November 1873.

No. 57.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, by Government of India letter No. 788 E. R., dated 1st October 1873, reported his arrival at Indore on the afternoon of the 15th November 1873.

The 20th November 1873.

No. 58.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 57, dated 18th November 1873, Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the office of Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, Neemuch (State) Railway, from Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 20th November 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Superintending Engnieer.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 18th November 1873.

No. 29.—Mr. J. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Deputy Controller's Office, State Railway Accounts, Central India, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 23rd November 1873 or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

The 14th November 1873.

No. 30.—Kundun Lall, Overseer, sent from the Thomason College, Roorkee, under instructions from the Government of India, joined the office of the Superintending Engineer, Holkar (State) Railway, at Mhow on the forenoon of the 10th November 1873, and is posted to the Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Superintending Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th November 1873.

No. 304.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Sehwan Division, Lower Sindh District, from Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

No. 305.—Mr. R. Gompertz. Executive Engineer, Mehur Division, Lower Sindh District, reported his return from the privilege and departmental leave granted in this Office Notification, No. 175 of 19th July 1873, at Kurrachee, on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

No. 306.—Baboo Jogindra Nath, appointed an Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification, No. 716 of the 13th instant, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 11th October 1873, and is posted to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 307.—Baboo Kalley Churn Dey, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Ghotkee Division, having reported his return from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

No. 308.—The following transfers of Accountants have been made by the Deputy Controller:—

Babco Kalley Churn Dey, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Ghotkee Division to the Bhawulpore Division.

Baboo Tej Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Bhawulpore Division to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr. E. P. Ussher, temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts to the Larkhana Division.

The 19th November 1873.

No. 309.—The twenty-eight days' privilege and departmental leave granted in this Office Notification, No. 295, dated 3rd instant, to Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, not having been taken by him, is cancelled at his own request.

The 21st November 1873.

No. 310.—Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification, No. 630 of 3rd October 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Sindh District.

The 22nd November 1873.

No. 311.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. C. Price, temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Bhawulpore to the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District.

Mr. H. Pringle, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Kotri to the Sehwan Division, Lower Sindh District.

No. 312.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are attached to the offices of the Superintending Engineers, Lower Sindh District and Mooltan District, respectively, as a temporary arrangement, for special duty.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

GUNNY BAGS.—Tenders are invited for supply of a large number of gunny bags.

For particulars apply to undersigned before 1st proximo.

MOOLTAN, 11*th Nov.* 1873. } F. W. PEILE, *Lt.-Col., R.E., Offg. Chief Engineer.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 22nd November 1873.

No. 149.—Baboo Aushootosh Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, by *Gazette of India* Notification, No. 685, dated 31st October 1873, joined the office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, on the forenoon of the 8th November 1873.

No. 150.—Mr. C. Fraser, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, returned to duty from three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 100, dated 23rd August 1873, on the forenoon of the 18th November 1873.

No. 151.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notifi-

cation No. 127, dated 18th October 1873, on the forenoon of the 17th November 1873.

No. 152.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 716, dated 13th November 1873, posting Mr. G. Humfries, Apprentice Engineer, to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 2nd October 1873. Mr. Humfries is posted to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 10th October 1873.

No. 153.—With reference to Government of India Notification, No. 716, dated 13th November 1873, posting Baboo Bidhoo Boshan Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to this Railway, this subordinate reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 24th September 1873. Bidhoo Boshan Banerjee is posted to the Ravee Section.

No. 154.—With reference to *Gazette of India* (Part I) Notification, No. 728, dated 17th October 1873, Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, left the Punjab Northern (State) Railway for the Neemuch (State) Railway on the afternoon of the 5th November 1873.

No. 155.—With the approval of Government of India, Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been placed, as a temporary measure, in charge of the Bukralla Division. Mr. Foster relieved Mr. Walker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, of this charge on the afternoon of the 25th October 1873.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT,
Profl. & Persl. Asst., for Chief Engr.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John George Stoddart, a Permanent-way Inspector in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, died at Khundwa on the 23rd February 1873.

Robert Taylor, of the *Times of India*, died at or near Cochin in April 1865.

Frederick Alfred Walker, a Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department, died at Rangoon on the 3rd of August 1872.

Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law, died at Bombay on the 13th August 1873.

Alfred Carr, late of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 21st December 1870.

NOTICE.—Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual :—

ESTATE.	Claims or Dividend.	Rate of Dividend per Rupee.
Drummond, W. L. P., Capt., late of the Bengal Staff Corps	1st Dividend	At 4 as. 6⅞ pie.
* Hawkins, F. T. D., Capt., late in the Bengal Staff Corps	Claims in full.	
Harrison, A., Capt., late in the General List of Infantry and attached to the 42nd A. Light Infantry, 1st Wing-Subaltern ..	Ditto.	
Kemble, J. H., late Manager of the Diffloo Tea Factory in Assam ...	Ditto.	

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked* are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment, are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 22nd Nov.* 1873. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Nov. 17th, 1873 ..	.	5,041	32	1,44,592	16,41,487
„ 18th, „ ..	..	...	32	1,44,590	16,41,487
„ 19th, „ ...	...	...	32	1,44,590	16,41,487
„ 20th, „ ..	...	...	32	1,44,590	16,41,487
„ 21st, „ ...	...	...	32	1,44,590	16,41,487
„ 22nd, „ ...	...	...	32	1,48,491	16,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 24th Nov.* 1873. } H. HYDE, *Lt.-Col., Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th November 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...		15,47,164	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,61,59,457 0 0	3,65,48,788	1	0
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	2,03,89,331 1 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,82,17,803	6	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,52,823	11	4
Sundries		7,86,492	0	11
TOTAL ...		8,95,53,071	12	9

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,32,34,014	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		47,37,557	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		27,98,572	14	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,86,44,433	13	0
Dead Stock		11,46 019	4	0
Stamps		15,156	12	6
Balances with other Banks ...		5,29,515	8	1
Sundries		71,338	4	5
Bullion		2,90,364	1	5
		4,14,66,972	9	8
	Rs A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,31,03,890 1 0	4,80,86,099	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,49,82,209 2 1			
TOTAL ...		8,95,53,071	12	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 27th November* 1873. } F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							5 PER CENT P. W. LOAN OF 1854-55	4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years Repayable, June 1877	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st October 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	17,02,080	34,19,700	1,35,02,700	1,14,93,300	1,19,45,400	12,500	37,57,900	3,59,000	3,11,93,500	4,37,82,500	36,26,000	30,28,000	12,79,12,199
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras, between 1st and 15th November 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	49,500	7,500	1,000	..		...	19,000	4,000	...	.	82,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay, between 1st and 15th November 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	21,500	1,000	...	30,000	...	2,30,000	...	7,64,500	9,15,000	.	..	19,62,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta, between 1st and 15th November 1873 ..	...	...	...	..		31,500	1,500	69,400	...	...	.	2,46,500	40,500	...	.	3,89,700
	54,100	33,173	2,346	17,02,080	34,42,200	1,35,84,700	1,15,02,300	1,20,45,800	12,500	39,97,900	3,59,000	3,22,23,500	4,47,42,300	36,26,000	30,28,000	13,03,45,899
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers		...	...	18,454	4,500	39,000	2,000	97,700	..	115,600		41,500	1,83,600		..	5,02,354
Balance on 15th November 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	34,37,700	1,35,45,700	1,15,00,300	1,19,48,100	12,500	38,72,300	3,59,000	3,21,82,000	4,45,58,700	36,26,000	30,28,000	12,98,43,545

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1873 enfaced from India, 1,766 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,803 lakhs
" 16th Sept. 1873 to 30th " " " " 1 " " " 8 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " " 0 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 5 "
" 1st Nov " to 15th Nov " " " 24 " " " 5 "
1,796 " 1,824 "
1,796 "
Balance against India 28 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th November 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 991.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first four months of the year 1873-74, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872-73.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April to July 1872	April to July 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,180,000	7,429,484	7,304,445	.	125,039
II.—Tributes ...	722,000	268,345	273,853	5,508	...
III.—Forest ...	584,000	128,552	136,193	7,641	...
IV.—Excise ...	2,218,000	802,106	788,324	...	13,782
V.—Assessed Taxes .	10,000	163,481	16,163	...	147,318
VI.—Customs ...	2,649,000	865,360	799,924	...	65,436
VII.—Salt ...	6,144,000	2,040,012	1,989,240	...	50,772
VIII.—Opium ...	7,500,000	2,890,762	2,702,107	...	188,655
IX.—Stamps ...	2,629,000	948,780	985,073	36,293	...
X.—Mint ...	40,000	40,492	7,512	...	32,980
XI.—Post Office ...	719,000	153,270	230,275	77,005	...
XII.—Telegraph (April and May)* .	219,400	43,024	29,591	...	13,433
XIII.—Law and Justice	380,000	132,705	133,270	565	. .
XIV.—Marine ..	179,000	52,732	50,140	...	2,592
XV.—Interest ...	457,000	121,560	99,175	...	22,385
XVI.—Pensions ...	571,400	43,469	44,398	929	...
XVII.—Miscellaneous ..	214,000	97,944	80,512	...	17,432
	46,415,800	16,222,078	15,670,195	.	551,883
Army	857,000	260,906	265,583	4,677	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,000	20,457	16,051	...	4,406
Irrigation Receipts ..	478,000	143,388	118,710	...	24,678
State Railways ..	39,000	4,987	6,576	1,589	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,145,500	1,864,313	2,153,425	289,112	..
Gain by Exchange	667,000	179,641	191,769	12,128	...
TOTAL ...	55,658,300	18,695,770	18,422,309	...	273,461
England, including Army and Public Works ...	147,200	64,139	81,876	17,737	...
GRAND TOTAL .	55,805,500	18,759,909	18,504,185	...	255,724

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April to July 1872.	April to July 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,792,400	722,301	761,104	38,803	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	536,000	68,640	66,874	...	1,766
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	301,000	102,789	88,574	...	14,215
4.—Land Revenue	2,473,600	808,293	816,245	7,952	...
5.—Forest	417,700	127,713	136,423	8,710	...
6.—Excise	91,000	47,009	42,847	...	4,162
7.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	5,065	1,959	...	3,106
8.—Customs	185,000	58,922	59,984	1,062	...
9.—Salt	480,000	154,604	154,693	89	...
10.—Opium	2,115,000	971,348	1,162,269	190,921	...
11.—Stamps	74,800	31,102	25,951	...	5,151
12.—Mint	59,500	28,523	18,591	...	9,932
13.—Post Office	742,800	198,408	242,950	44,542	...
14.—Telegraph (April and May)	374,000	52,446	54,642	2,196	...
15.—Administration	1,232,900	389,401	394,812	5,411	...
16.—Minor Departments	283,700	84,477	83,318	...	1,159
17.—Law and Justice	2,306,600	731,272	729,986	...	1,286
18.—Marine	357,600	115,616	99,254	...	16,362
19.—Ecclesiastical	156,100	48,645	51,229	2,584	...
20.—Political Agencies	398,500	103,300	95,450	...	7,850
21.—Allowances and Assignments	1,701,700	461,673	473,830	12,157	...
23.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances	688,000	209,746	188,506	...	21,240
24.—Loss by Exchange	850,000	205,178	310,117	104,939	...
25.—Miscellaneous	42,000	37,097	16,050	...	21,047
26.—Allotments	5,149,200	1,701,826	1,720,415	18,589	...
	23,810,100	7,465,394	7,796,073	330,679	...
Army	11,844,900	3,884,968	3,778,596	...	106,372
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,301,000	620,345	710,683	90,338	..
Land and Supervision	177,000	29,636	76,174	46,538	...
State Railways	52,000	8,486	13,881	5,395	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,245,500	822,827	907,437	84,610	...
Loss by Exchange on Working Expenses	374,000	74,559	81,863	7,304	...
Ditto on Capital Outlay	...	12,301	16,668	4,367	...
Guaranteed Interest paid in India	38,000	6,329	1,653	...	4,676
Public Works, Extraordinary, in India (including Railways) ...	3,045,800	657,398	814,188	156,790	.
TOTAL ...	45,888,300	13,582,243	14,197,216	614,973	...
England, including Army Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	13,575,200	4,681,389	5,105,012	423,623	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,463,500	18,263,632	19,302,228	1,038,596	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6187	A 90—33864	100	Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.
	L 8—58476	100	
6188	L 19—27710	50	Babu Dwarkanath Dutt.
6193	A 92—34254	50	Shaikh Madeuah.
	„ —34255	50	
	A 90—74219	100	
	„ —74277	100	
6198	L 19—39061	50	Babu Rajendronath Chatterjee.
	L 36—02926	20	
	L 7—67074	20	
	A 79—42967	10	
	L 6—86826	10	
	„ —62982	10	
6204	L 19—20012	50	Messrs. Binoy Canto Mitter & Co.
6205	A 87—81526	1,000	Babu Nundcoomar Auddy.
6206	L 8—84374	100	Mirza Mohamud Ally.
	„ —84375	100	
	„ —84376	100	
	„ —84377	100	
	„ —84378	100	
	„ —84379	100	
	„ —84380	100	
	„ —84381	100	
	„ —84382	100	
	„ —84383	100	
6207	L 2—98138	10	Babu Doorgadas Mookerjee.
6209	L 8—96642	100	Izzatud Dowlah Bahadoor.
	„ —54491	100	
6211	L 8—63219	100	G. Marklew, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Ekbalpore Thanna.
	„ —72061	100	
	„ —77874	100	
	„ —69478	100	
	„ —73886	100	
	„ —72797	100	
	„ —48454	100	
	„ —66943	100	
	„ —66942	100	
	„ —54118	100	
6212	L 13—88157	20	Soodursun Panday.
	„ —88158	20	
6213	A 79—24784	10	Babu Bishenchurn Chatterjee.
	L 2—97354	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
6186	A 27—56976	20	Babu Sarodaprosad Mookerjee.
6189	L 14—36027	20	Babu Khetter Mohun Ghose.
6190	L 9—36975 } wrongly joined	5	Messrs. F. & C. Osler.
	„ —36976 }		
	„ —11702 } ditto	5	
	„ —11723 }		
6191	L 6—80130	10	J. H. Herbert, Esq.
	„ —80128	10	
	„ —80133	10	
	L 11—88917	5	
	L 6—80126	10	
	„ —80127	10	
6194	A 34—07009	20	Babu Ram Chunder Roy.
	A 41—65942	10	
	A 31—94543	10	
6195	A 98—46236 } wrongly joined	10	Palamapa Setty.
	A 96—17509 }		
6196	L 13—09052	20	Dan Sing Than Sing.
6197	L 32—22105	10	Babu Ram Loll Ghose.
6200	L 6—80136	10	Captain G. B. Peart.
	„ —80137	10	
6201	L 6—18732	10	G. Carry, Esq.
6202	L 14—16165	20	Charles Sheriffe Wiseman, Esq.
6203	L 9—16270	5	Khamanee Singh.
	„ —83947	5	
	„ —62224	5	
6210	A 95—64270	10	Revd. H. Rust.
6214	A 94—09538	20	Messrs. W. L. Atkinson & C

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 27th November* 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
156	B 33—82109	100	Pasupulate Torumala Condu, Merchant, Jammalmadugu.
172	B 36—03058	5	A. Bangaroo Chetty, Cloth Merchant, Kolagaul Taluq, Coimbatore District.
	„ —52597	5	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th November 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 6—36651	10	Mr. R. L. Hagan of Coonoor.
„ —41062	10	
„ —46469	10	
J 5—32709	20	A. Bungara Chetty of Coimbatore.
„ —32282	20	
„ —32283	20	
„ —32284	20	
„ —32285	20	
„ —32286	20	
J 4—42584	50	
„ —42585	50	
„ —42586	50	
„ —42587	50	
„ —42588	50	
„ —42589	50	
J 3—55317	100	
„ —55318	100	

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th November 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—49563	50	E. C. Nunn, Esq., Collector, Her Majesty's Inland Customs, Hoshangabád.

NAGPORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th November 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.		Rs.	
94	C 91—57512	10	Wallace Moreland, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Hurda Cricket Club, Hurda.
	M 1—85314	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1873-74.		Rs.	
83	C 89—21110	10	Yagaumborm Mudliar, Sowcar, Kaladghee.
87	C 80—50412	100	Capt. and Bt. Major W. R. White, 56th Regt., Boorhanpoor.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 19th November 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 4—10027	100	Mr. Thomas Bourne, C. E., in charge of the Coal Boring Operations at Pisgaon.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th November 1873.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
173	E 1—15249	1,000	Jamna Dass and Omed Sing, Bombay.
	„ 1—15250	1,000	
	„ 1—15251	1,000	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
128	E 5—16547	20	Bhewani Sing, Hospital Assistant, 1st Sikh Infantry, Bannu.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th November 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
178	D 6—67834	10	Jogulkishore, Vakeel, Orcha, Jhansie.
	D 5—39096	20	
179	D 6—55693	10	Colonel C. F. Hicks, S. C., Allahabad.
	„ —55700	10	
	„ —55746	10	
	„ —55753	10	
	„ —55781	10	
	D 5—52679 to „ —52688	20 each.	
180	D 7—27363	100	D. Osborne, Esq., Allahabad.
181	D 6—61666	10	W. F. Pownes, Esq., Rai Bareli.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 20th November* 1873.

C. RIVETT CARNAC, *Asst. to Acctt. Genl.*, for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEMORANDUM.

Simla, the 25th October 1873.

Relating to the treatment of covers destined for the Governor General's Camp during His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed tour.

No. 4234.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Simla on or about Tuesday, 11th November, for Agra, whence, after a halt of eleven days, he will visit Bhurtpore, Deeg, Muttra, Shekoabad, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Allahabad, arriving at Calcutta on the 10th December.

2. All covers intended for delivery in the Governor General's Camp should be directed to "The Governor General's Camp." Such covers will be transmitted direct to the Camp, but all other covers bearing the name of any Post Town will be forwarded according to their addresses.

3. Public Departments attached to the Government of India, local Governments and Administrations, and others, are requested to note this rule in view to the correct direction of correspondence intended for the Governor General's Camp.

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 28th November 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Hong-Kong, and Straits Settlement, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Bagdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Bushire*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 1st December, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Pekin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd December, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and Coast Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chaldea*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd December, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th December 1873.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 22nd November 1873.

Anderson, Miss L. V.
Baker, C. G.
Belletty, N.
Birch, W. C.
Blake, G. D.
Broomfield.
Brown and Co.
Buyers, W. L.
Carlton, and Co.
Campbel, S.
Carranuce & Co., U. V.
Chambers, J. A.
Clark, H.
Colquhoun, J.
Crighton, P.
Dacosta, J.
Davidson, Mrs. S. H.
Dawson, Miss.
DeSouza, Mrs. C.
DeSouza, A.
Deveria, J.
Dinshaw, Ardaseer & Co.
DuCasse, W. B.
Durand, M.
Edwards, Mr.
Elias, M. B.
Ellis, Mrs. H. W.
Epps, Mr.
Fegredo, Mrs.
Ferrier, W. A.
Ferrie, W. A.
Ferrin.
Furnivall, Mrs. W.
Gomes, Mrs. E.
Hamerdanger, Mrs.
Harrington, Mrs. M. A.
Hart, G.
Head Master, Jeerat School.
Holmes, Mrs. R.
Inglis, J.
Janson, L. B.
Johnson, R. E.
Jowahir Sing.
Law, C.
Law, C. H.
Lawrence, Mrs.
Leach and Co.
Lintie, T. M.
Lord, E. H.
Lorimer, T.
Macrae, Mrs. M.
Manager, Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.
Mann, Mrs.
Manuel, J.
Manuel, Mrs.
McKewan, Mrs. W. H.
McRae, H. N.
Moore, Mrs.
Palmer, Mrs.
Pambutty Nauth Chowdhry.
Pereira, Mrs. R.
Piercy, W.
Potter, Mrs. I. H.
Rajender Nath Bose.
Ridge, Miss.
Rodrigues, Mrs. A M.
Runciman, A.
Shircore, A. G.
Stirling, J. B.
Thurston & Co.
Trayte, Miss F.
Tuhan, Mrs.
Ulmilue and Co.
Vardon, Mrs. V. M.
Vaz, V. T.
Walker, Mrs.
Webster, T. H.
Wilkins, F. N.
Wheal, J.
Whittenberry, G. H.
Wright, Miss.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bennee, W.	Hudson, G B.
Dadabhoy Sorabjee.	Lady Sydney Juberurie.
Gartside, R. A.	Leake, Dr.
Gilbert, Mrs. A. W.	Schneider, Mrs. C
Hannah, Miss.	Smith, Mrs. P. A.
Ham, H. D.	Smits, W. H.
Holme, H. A.	Young, J.

Registered Letters.

Augur Chand Purruck.	Moonshee Eradoolah.
Coyah Cooly.	Mrs. E. Swars.
Damuh Narain.	Mr. H. Ager.
Ellie Bux.	Mr. S. J. Williams.
G. Scott.	Mr. Bruce.
Hurry Mohun Chatterjee.	Ramsahy Soocool.
Jogut Nauth Day	Sheik Damree.
Khurgoo Ram.	Seeta Ram.
Major Harrison.	Sunkur Chand Golab Chand.
Manick Chunder Bose.	Thakomoney Dossee.
Mohim Lall Jumun Doss.	Vazur.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2, packing and postage 7 annas.*

New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2, packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas*

Will be published, on or about the 3rd December.

New authorized edition of the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes, corrected up to 1st December 1873.

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Re. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas extra.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 5 annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by Dr. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 6 annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Light-houses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R. E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Management and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

A detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Albert Gustav Christian Karl Weylandt, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims and demands upon or against the estate of Albert Gustav Christian Karl Weylandt, late of Calcutta, Merchant, who died at New Schoneberg, in the Empire of Germany, on the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were duly granted to Otto Weylandt of Calcutta, Merchant, the constituted Attorney of William Krahnstöver and Frederick Jarchow, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said Albert Gustav Christian Karl Weylandt, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the twenty-sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned Otto Weylandt at his Office situate at No. 11, Radha Bazar Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said Otto Weylandt will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Albert Gustav Christian Karl Weylandt or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the said Otto Weylandt has then had notice, and that the said Otto Weylandt will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Otto Weylandt has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this twenty-first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OTTO WEYLANDT,
No. 11, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Francis Housman.

Parties having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Housman, late Recorder of Rangoon, British Burma, are requested to send the same to the undersigned without delay.

J. V. DOUGLAS DE WET,
Attorney for Helen Agnes Housman, Administratrix to the Estate.

RANGOON,
The 8th November 1873.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 11220 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Sreenath Mookerjee and last endorsed to Government for purpose of renewal, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala.

AMBALA TRY., *The 8th Nov.* 1873. T. ROBERTS, *Asst. Comr., in charge of Try., Ambala.*

Lost

On the 18th December 1871, in transit from the Agra Bank, "Limited," London, through Messrs. Cox & Co., London, to Captain H. S. Simeon, lower half of 5 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 040160 of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, standing in that officer's name, and payment of which has been duly stopped at the several treasuries.

Lost.

Interest Warrant, No. 040694, for Rs. 28, issued in my name for the 6½ on Note No. 15954 of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,400.

The 21st Nov. 1873. RAMCHUNDER CHATTERJEE.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 153 of the 5 per cent. of 1856-57, for Rs. 1,200, originally standing in the name of Soshebhoosun Sadokha and last endorsed to Rajkristo Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAJKRISTO DOSS,
225, *Old China Ba:*

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1873.

N. W. P. AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

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An Act to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for the police, conservancy and local improvements, and for education, and for the levying of rates and taxes, in the places to which this Act may be extended; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Acts Nos. XVIII of 1864 *(to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow)*, XXII of 1865 *(to amend Act No. XVIII of 1864)*, XV of 1867 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes)*, and VI of 1868 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces, and for other purposes)* are repealed.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made and approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessment, bye-law, rule or regulation, shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Committee."

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee appointed under the provisions of this Act; and

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any town or towns to which this Act may be extended.

Power to extend Act.

4. The Local Government may, by notification published in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town or towns in the territories under such Government.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in its opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of places to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, define the limits of any town, and may include within the limits of such town any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity:

Provided that no cantonment shall, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, be included within the limits of any town for the purposes of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act any two or more towns, and may also declare by what name the municipality so formed shall be designated.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Appointment of Committees.

6. In any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, the Local Government may appoint or direct to be appointed by election, for such period, not exceeding two years, as to it may seem fit, any number of the inhabitants of, or of persons possessing property or carrying on any trade or business in, such municipality, to be members of a Committee for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years, or until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

In cases where the Local Government directs the appointment to be by election, it may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualifications of the electors, and of the candidates for office, and, generally, may make such rules as it thinks fit for regulating the election.

Removal of members.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any of the members of the Committee so appointed who desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, or are convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

Addition of members.

8. The Local Government may also fill up vacancies occurring among the members of the Committee, and may, if it think fit, on the recommendation of the Committee, add to their number.

Every member so appointed shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities, and vacate his office, and be eligible for re-appointment, as if he had been originally appointed a member under section six.

Ex officio members.

9. In addition to the members appointed as aforesaid, the Local Government shall have power to appoint *ex officio* members of the Committee for every place in which they exercise their offices and to which this Act shall have been extended:

Provided that the number of such *ex officio* members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the Committee.

Appointment of president and vice-president.

10. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-president, or either of them, of any Committee, or sanction the election by any Committee of one of their members as president or as vice-president.

Appointment of secretary.

The Committee may appoint any one of their members or any other person to be their secretary.

Notification of appointments and removals of members.

11. All appointments and removals of members of a Committee, made under this chapter, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

OFFICE AND MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee to have an office.

12. The Committee shall have an office, where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month.

Rules as to meetings.

13. *(a)*. The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall take the chair at every meeting of the Committee. In the absence of both the president and vice-president, the members present may elect a chairman for the occasion.

(b). The meetings shall be either general or special.

(c). The president or vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and he shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members, convene a meeting.

(d). Notice shall be given of every such meeting, and when the meeting is to be special, at least three days' notice thereof shall be given. Every notice shall state generally the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting proposed to be called..

(e). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a general meeting shall be three.

(f). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting shall be one-half of the total number of the members of the Committee at the time of the meeting; and at least two-thirds of such quorum shall consist of non-official members.

(g). If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if summoned by the president or vice-president, shall be dissolved.

In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place. And if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(h). All business may be transacted at a general meeting which this Act does not require to be transacted at a special meeting.

(i). All questions which may come before the Committee at any meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes. Every member shall have one vote. In case of equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(j). Such decisions shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be published in some local English or vernacular newspaper (if any), or in such other manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Correspondence between Committee and Local Government.

14. All correspondence between the Committee and the Local Government shall pass through the Commissioner of the Division.

The Commissioner of the Division shall be entitled to make such suggestions for the consideration of the Committee as he may deem fit; and the Committee shall furnish him with any information he may call for connected with the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Power to make assessments and levy taxes.

15. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act, shall from time to time give notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the municipality to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the chairman of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the official Gazette, define the persons or property to be taxed and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then at a special meeting impose such taxes accordingly.

The Committee may, at a special meeting, with the same sanction, cancel or vary any tax so imposed.

Specification of taxes.

16. Such taxes may (subject to the rules or orders last aforesaid) be all or any of the following:—

(a).—A tax on houses, buildings and lands according to the annual value thereof, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of such value:

(b).—A tax on professions and trades:

(c).—Taxes on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses:

(d).—Tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the limits of the municipality:

(e).—An octroi on articles brought within the said limits for consumption or use therein: Provided that a list of such articles shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Government: Provided also, that the Local Government may exempt from the octroi any such articles intended for consumption or use by any class of persons or animals.

Imposition of other taxes.

17. If the Committee desire to impose any other or further tax than such as are hereinbefore specified, they may do so with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, and subject to the provisions of section fifteen.

Taxes to be confirmed.

18. No tax shall be collected until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by such persons and in such manner as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Rules for confirmation and collection of taxes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed, and for the collection of such taxes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to such rules.

No tax or rate invalid for defect of form.

19. No tax, or toll, or rate on property, made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form; and it shall be enough, in any such rate on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such rate, if the property rated or assessed shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Bye-laws and Rules.

Power of Committees to make bye-laws.

20. Every Committee may at a special meeting make bye-laws consistent with this Act, for regulating the time and place of their meeting, the conduct of their business, the division of duties among the members of the Committee, the salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee, and other similar matters.

Enforcement of bye-laws and rules.

21. The Committee may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce the bye-laws and rules made, under the provisions of this Act, for the protection of the public health, or they may appoint a special officer for such purposes.

Power to make rules as to nuisances, hire of carriages, and registration of births, marriages and deaths.

22. The Committee may at a special meeting make rules

for declaring what acts or omissions within the municipality shall be considered to be public nuisances;

for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances;

for determining the rates of hire of carriages, carts and boats plying for hire within the limits of the municipality,

for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths,

and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, repeal, alter or add to such rules.

Confirmation of rules.

23. No rule, and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a rule, made under this Act, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Publication of rules and bye-laws.

24. All bye-laws and rules made under this Act, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such bye-laws and rules shall be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Nuisances.

Power to prohibit repetition or continuance of nuisances.

25. Every Committee may enjoin within the limits of the municipality any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance.

Every such injunction shall be deemed to have been made by a public servant.

Power to remove nuisances.

26. Every Committee which the Local Government authorizes in this behalf may, so long as such authorization continues, exercise the powers of a Magistrate of a District as described in section five hundred and twenty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the removal of nuisances; and in the exercise of such powers shall follow the procedure prescribed in sections five hundred and twenty-one to five hundred and twenty-eight (both inclusive) of the same Code.

Purchase and Sale of Land.

Power to buy and sell land for purposes of Act.

27. Any Committee may at a special meeting, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, purchase land for the purposes of this Act, and may at a like meeting and with the like sanction, sell any portion of such land which is not required for the purposes aforesaid, and convey the same in the names of the president and two of the members of the Committee.

Receipts.

The receipt of the president and any two members of the Committee for any monies paid to them upon any such sale, shall effectually discharge the persons paying the same therefrom, or from being concerned to see to the application thereof, or being accountable for the non-application or misapplication thereof; and the proceeds of any such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Controlling Power of Local Government.

Cancellation and suspension of proceedings of Committee.

28. The Local Government may by order cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any Committee.

Conduct of litigation.

To every suit or other proceeding brought against a Committee, the Local Government shall be made a party.

Abolition of taxes.

29. The Local Government may also abolish any tax which shall have been sanctioned under the provisions hereinbefore contained, but not so as to entitle any person to a refund of money paid in respect of such tax.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF COMMITTEES.

Municipal Fund.

Municipal Fund.

30. All sums received by the Committee of any municipality to which this Act extends,

and all fines levied under this Act, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, on account of nuisances committed within the municipal limits,

and all receipts from property entrusted to and managed by the Committee,

shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such municipality, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Custody and disbursement of Municipal Fund.

31. The Municipal Fund shall, as a rule, be kept in the Government Treasury of the District, or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

But in places where there is no such Treasury or Bank, the said fund may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, be deposited with any Banker, or person acting as a Banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

No disbursement of the Municipal Fund, or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

Duties and powers of Committees.

32. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal will permit, shall, after providing out of such fund for a police establishment in the manner hereinafter mentioned, keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the municipality for which they are appointed, clean and in repair,

and may cause such streets and roads or any of them to be watered and lighted,

and may construct and provide for the management of poor-houses, dispensaries, market-places and other works of general utility,

and, generally, may do all acts and things necessary for the purposes of conservancy and general utility within their municipality.

The Committee may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools, or otherwise, for the promotion of education in their municipality.

Contracts.

33. Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president and at least two other members of the Committee, of whom one shall be an *ex officio* member. Unless so executed, it shall not be binding on the Committee.

Municipal Police.

Provision for police.

34. Every Committee shall provide in the first place, from its funds, for the maintenance of the police establishment in the municipality.

The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the Committee in consultation with the Inspector General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.

Police to aid in carrying out orders regarding nuisances.

35. Every officer of police in any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, may take into custody without a warrant any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, and shall carry out the orders issued by the Committee for the prohibition and prevention of public nuisances, or nuisances declared to be such by any rule made under this Act.

Annual Reports and Accounts.

Annual reports and accounts to be submitted.

36. Every Committee shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government to do so, submit reports of all works executed, or proceedings taken, by them under the authority of this Act, and also accounts of and relating to the Municipal Fund.

Such accounts shall be examined or audited in such manner as the Local Government from time to time prescribes.

The Committee shall also submit, at such time and in such form as may be directed by the Local Government, an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for their expenditure.

An abstract of such estimate and proposals shall, on being so submitted, be published in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Rules as to cost and class of works.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, as to the cost and the class of works which the Committee may execute, and the Committee shall be legally bound to obey such rules.

Public Highways.

Right of Committee in public highways.

38. All public highways in any municipality in which this Act is in force, not specially reserved by Government, together with all erections thereon and all materials thereof, shall be vested in and belong to the Committee.

Land required for Public Purposes.

Acquisition of land for municipal purposes

39. When any land within the limits of any municipality to which this Act is extended is required for the construction or improvement of a highway, for the promotion of the healthiness of the neighbourhood, or for any other public purpose, if the Committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Committee, may notify in the local official Gazette that such land is required under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

and, on payment by the Committee of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

40. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their president.

Members not personally liable for contracts made by Committee.

41. No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee, but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts made in the manner above provided for.

Liability of members for breach of trust.

42. Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty; and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs, as for money due to Government.

Notice previous to suing Committee or their officers.

43. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of suit and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS AND RECOVERY OF TAXES.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

44. No member of a Committee, or servant of a Committee, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in or member of any incorporated or registered Company be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.

45. Whoever infringes any rule made by a Committee and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall, in the case of a continuing infringement, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; and in any other case, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

46. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee or any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of taxes.

47. All arrears of taxes imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were fines, in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1873.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village and Road Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Village and Road Police in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873."

Local extent.

So far as regards the repeal of Act No. III of 1869, this Act extends to the whole of British India: the rest of this Act extends only to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Act No. III of 1869 *(for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces)* and so much of section twenty-one of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817, and of form No. 6 of the Appendix thereto, as relates to the Village Watchmen of the North-Western Provinces, are hereby repealed.

II.—Appointment of Village Police.

Right of nomination of Village Policemen.

3. The nomination to the post of Village Policeman shall be made by the zamíndár of the village, or, where there are more zamíndárs than one, by the lambardár as their representative, and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village administration paper) shall prevail.

Obligation to nominate.

4. Every person authorized to nominate to the office of Village Policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in such office, nominate a proper person to the vacant

post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

5. The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected at discretion by such Magistrate, or by some officer authorized by him in that behalf.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

6.—*(a.)* In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

(b.) If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to mominate shall, within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

III.—Appointment of Road Police.

Appointment of Road Police.

7. Subject to the rules to be framed under section fourteen and for the time being in force, the Magistrate of the District may, from time to time, appoint persons to be the Road Police of his District.

IV.—Duties of Village and Road Police.

Duties of Village and Road Policemen.

8. Every Village Policeman and every Road Policeman shall perform the following duties:—

(a.) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his village or beat,

(1.) of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is Chaukídár, or within his beat;

(2.) of each of the following offences occurring in such village or on such beat, (that is to say) murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, robbery, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot, harbouring a proclaimed offender, exposure of a child, concealment of birth, administering stupefying drugs, kidnapping, lurking house-trespass, and

(3.) of all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, any of the said offences.

(b.) He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(c.) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in paragraph *(a)*, clause (2) of this section.

(d.) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in or on such village or beat.

(e.) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(f.) He shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of Police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders issued to him by competent authority.

Procedure on arrest by Village or Road Policeman.

9. Whenever a Village Policeman or Road Policeman arrests any person, he shall take him as soon as possible to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat is situate.

V.—Liabilities of Village and Road Police.

Dismissal of Village or Road Policeman.

10. The Magistrate of the District may dismiss any Village Policeman or Road Policeman for any misconduct or neglect of duty.

Acts punishable.

11. Every Village Policeman and every Road Policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission, and without having given at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties to the persons authorized to nominate or appoint under sections three and seven (as the case may be),

or offering any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

or violating any of the rules framed under section fourteen and for the time being in force,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Fines to be credited to such fund as Government appoints.

12. All fines levied under this Act on Village Policemen or Road Policemen shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government from time to time appoints.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Orders of Magistrate of District subject to control of Commissioner.

13. All orders of, and appointments made by, the Magistrate of the District under section five, six, seven or ten, shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

14. The Local Government may from time to time frame rules

(a) for the discipline of the Village and Road Police,

(b) for regulating their numbers, location and duties, and

(c) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1873.

An Act to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process.

Preamble.

WHEREAS divers large pecuniary claims have been made against Sayyid Mansúr Álí, the present Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, commonly called the Nawáb Názim, which he has not the means of satisfying, and for the purpose of recovering such claims divers suits have been brought against him, and divers attachments have been issued against his property in India:

And whereas, with respect to certain jewels and immoveable property, it is disputed whether they belong absolutely to the said Nawáb Názim or are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and litigation has consequently arisen between the creditors of the present Nawáb Názim and the Government of India:

And whereas the Government of India is desirous of freeing the said Nawáb Názim and his property respectively from such suits and attachments, and of discharging such portions of the said claims as are proper to be paid, and of settling the said dispute as to the said jewels and immoveable property:

And whereas in the meantime and for the future, it is expedient to exempt the said Nawáb Názim, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of contracting further pecuniary obligations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Nawáb Názim's Debts Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Commission.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time nominate and appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be a Commission for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

All persons so nominated and appointed (hereinafter called "the Commissioners") shall continue to be members of the said Commission during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their sittings at such place or places and time or times as they think fit.

Notice to claimants.

3. The Commissioners shall publish thrice in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English, Urdú and Bengáli, and in such other mode and languages as they think fit, a notice calling upon all persons having claims against the said Nawáb Názim or his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to notify the same in writing to the Commissioners within six months from the date of the earliest of such publications.

Bar of debts not duly notified.

4. Every debt or liability to which the said Nawáb Názim is subject, or with which his property, or any part thereof, is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Commissioners within the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Proviso.

Provided that, on sufficient cause being shown to the Commissioners, they may admit such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the said period of six months.

Particulars of claim.

5. Every such claimant shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which he founds his claims, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Commissioners along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Commissioners, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Commissioners shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Commissioners along with the claim, the Commissioners may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

May call for or admit any further evidence.

The Commissioners may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before them under this Act, and may at their discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power of Commissioners to summon witnesses.

6. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be a judicial proceeding.

7. Every investigation conducted by the Commissioners, with reference to any claim preferred before them under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Commissioners with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Expenses of witnesses.

8. Every witness required by the Commissioners, except at the instance of a claimant, to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses in travelling to and from, and remaining at, the place at which he is required to attend.

Commissioners to determine amount due to each claimant.

9. The Commissioners shall, by agreement with the claimant or, in default of such agreement, after due and full enquiry, determine the amount which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, they may consider each claimant ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in coming to such determination, they shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Sum found due to be certified to Government.

10. The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor General in Council, within six months from the date of the certificate, paying or tendering to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be satisfied and extinguished.

Bar of suits against Nawáb Názim.

11. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, unless such suit be commenced, or such writ or process be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General in Council first had and obtained.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which at any time shall have been, or shall be, commenced, and any writ or process which at any time shall have been, or shall be, sued for, against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, shall be of no effect unless and until the consent of the Governor General in Council certified in manner aforesaid is obtained.

Commissioners to ascertain the property held by Government for upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim's family.

12. The Commissioners shall ascertain what jewels and immoveable property are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and shall certify the particulars of such jewels and property; and their finding thereon shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.

Power to refer questions of law to High Court.

13. If any question of law, or as to the construction of a document, arises in any case under this Act, and the Commissioners think it necessary for the purposes of fairness and justice to obtain a judicial opinion thereon, they may draw up a statement of the case and refer it for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William; and the provisions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five and of the first sentence of section twenty-six of Act No. XI of 1865 shall apply as if, in section twenty-six, for the word "Court," the word "Commissioners" were substituted.

And if, in the opinion of the High Court, the statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment; and the costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the Commissioners shall in each case direct.

Nawáb Názim to be incapable of contracting.

14. The said Nawáb Názim shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

Saving of Secretary of State in Council.

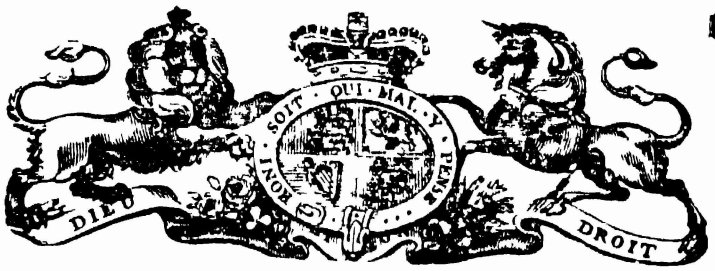
15. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by, or on behalf of, the said Nawáb Názim, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed, which may be made by any person supplying him with necessaries.

Bar of suit for acts done *bonâ fide*.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 48 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE SLEEPER SLIDE AND TRAMWAY AT MUNDHOLE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 212 F/C, dated Nynee Tal, the 8th August 1873.

From—COLONEL ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W Provinces, P. W DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

IN reply to your No. 1268, dated 18th October 1872, I am to submit in original the report therein called for on the sleeper slides constructed in the Jounsar Forest, together with a copy of the Conservator's No. 180, dated 19th ultimo.

2. I am to observe that the drawings* are good; the report by Mr. Bagshawe is clear; and the success, both financially and in working, is complete.

3. The slide consists of 4 miles of sleeper canal (at which point the water-supply fails), is continued by a tramway 1¼ miles long, and is finished by a shoot of 848 feet, by means of which the sleepers are launched into the Tonse.

4. The total direct saving in carriage of the 155,000 sleepers from the Mundhole Forests by this sound application of mechanical means in lieu of manual labor, is fairly calculated at Rs. 24,524, and is of course irrespective of the fact that without such mechanical means the work could not have been done at all in the limited time available, whilst the increased demand for labor would have added to the rates previously given in this forest.

5. The officers employed in the direction of the work and in drawing up the report are—
Mr. Bagshawe, Assistant Conservator, 2nd Grade,
Mr. Braidwood, Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade,
Mr. O. Greig, Sub-Assistant Conservator,
to whom much commendation is due, while His Honor has no doubt but that the personal attention of the Conservator himself to the business has conduced much to the successful results.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has a melancholy satisfaction in recording the obligations of Government to the late Captain Lillingstone, to whose originality of design and vigor in the application of the same the first success was owing.

* Not published.

No. 180, dated Nynee Tal, the 19th July 1873.

From—G. GREIG, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, N. W. Provinces,

To—The Secretary to Govt., N. W. Provinces, P. W. DEPT.

As requested in Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 1268, dated Simla, the 18th October 1872, to your address, forwarded to me under cover of your No. $320\frac{F}{C}$, dated 1st November 1872, I have the honor to forward the enclosures as per margin.

All in Original.

1 Report on the Mundhole sleeper slide, tramway and shoot.
1 Plan,* section and details of the canal slide.
1 Plan,* section and details of tramway and trucks.
1 Plan,* section and details of wooden shoot.

2. The report is written by Mr. Bagshawe, Assistant Conservator, 2nd Grade, the officer in charge of the Jounsar Division. Mr. Bagshawe has been in charge since November 1871. The survey was made by Mr. Braidwood, Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade, assisted by Mr. O. Greig, Sub-Assistant Conservator. The drawings* are done by Mr. Braidwood, and reflect great credit on that hard-working and able Forest Officer.

3. The main point to be observed in regard to these Mundhole sleeper works is the very great difficulty experienced in obtaining labor, and the able way that difficulty has been overcome by the Forest Officers, and with such a great saving of expense to Government. In fact, it was more than a difficulty, for it would have been impossible to have collected sufficient labor, at anything like a fair rate of pay, to have enabled us to deliver the number of sleepers required for the Rajputana (State) Railway from Jounsar, within the specified time, without the aid of contrivances described in the report under notice.

4. The canal slide is 4 miles and 160 feet in length. At the foot of this slide (or where the Mussoorie and Simla road crosses the Chándnigád) the tramway commences, and is carried for 1¼ miles over some steep gradients and abrupt curves to the edge of the high bank of the Tonse river. This bank is 351 feet above the river at the spot where the tramway terminates, and quite a sheer precipice for about one-third of the way down from the top. To obtain the proper slope at the top, a gully was cut out into the plateau at a sufficient distance from the edge of the bank, and a wooden slide or shoot was then laid down, as shown in the plan, No. 3,* forwarded. This shoot, from plateau to river, is 848 feet in length. It is an excellent piece of work, and was most ably carried out under the immediate supervision of Captain Atkinson (since transferred to the Punjab), directed by Mr. Bagshawe.

5. It will be observed from Mr. Bagshawe's report that the saving to Government from slides, tramways, &c., for the Mundhole sleeper works *versus* carriage on men's backs, is for the year 1872 Rs. 2,509-5-9, and on completion of the works during the current year there will be a total saving of Rs. 24,524-15-5.

6. In conclusion, I beg to bring to His Honor's notice the very excellent service done by the following officers:—

Mr. Bagshawe, Assistant Conservator, 2nd Grade, in charge of the Jounsar Division.

Mr. Braidwood, Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade, who was in charge of the Mundhole Sub-Division from November 1870 to November 1872.

Mr. O. Greig, Sub-Assistant Conservator, who has been in charge of the Lambertach Sub-Division since September 1871, and in addition has held charge of the Mundhole Sub-Division since November 1872.

These officers have done really good work under great difficulties: they have been out in all weathers, wet or fine, and it is entirely owing to their earnest and energetic endeavours that the Tonse sleeper works have been brought to such a very satisfactory conclusion.

7. The Jounsar Forest Officers have a good deal to do just now, but I hope to send you a report on the Lambertach tramway and slide before long.

REPORT ON THE SLEEPER SLIDES, &c., IN JOUNSAR BAWAR.

SLIDES AND TRAMWAY AT MUNDHOLE.

General sketch of the Mundhole Forests.

Mundhole is situated on the right bank of the River Tonse, a little below the confluence of the Tonse and Pabur Rivers, being the most north-westerly portion of the Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawar, and is bounded by the Native States of Jubal and Taroche.

The forest of Mundhole lies on the inner slope of a range of hills in the form of a horse-shoe, from the edge of which a series of spurs and hollows converge to a central point, known as No. 1 Stage, whence the main ravine commences, which conveys the drainage of the Mundhole Basin to the Tonse.

This ravine, called the Chándnigád, is of varying breadth and slope, and forms the sole exit for timber from the Mundhole forest.

General description of the sleeper works at Mundhole.

In 1869 a call was made on the Tonse forests to supply a portion of the deodar sleepers required for the Rajputana State Railway, and it was determined to fell a large number of trees in the Mundhole forest.

This felling was distributed as equally as possible over the whole forest; and within a radius of about 2½ miles from No. 1 Stage.

The trees having been cut into the required lengths, the logs were collected in small depôts, as dictated by the nature of the ground, and then sawn into sleepers.

* Not published

Out of the total yield of 155,000 sleepers, 120,000 were carried to No. 1 Stage, the remainder being carried to a depôt about a mile lower down the Chándnigád: both these depôts were connected with the different log depôts by small carrying paths, which were constructed with steep gradients, so as to reduce the distance as much as possible.

Necessity for some mechanical aid in conveying sleepers to the river.

The first season's sleepers, 17,000 in number, were carried to No. 1 Stage, and thence down the Chándnigád by a narrow road, 6¼ miles long, to the river on men's backs; but it was only by most strenuous exertions in the cold weather of 1870-71, and the employment of 300 men for six months, that the sleepers reached the river.

Putting aside the question of rates, it became at once apparent that the sleepers as a whole could never be delivered up to time, unless mechanical aid was brought into play: a sufficient number of coolies being simply unprocurable.

It may be well to note here that, in conjunction with the slides, &c., hereafter described, some 1,500 men were steadily employed at Mundhole during the season 1871-72; large works being in progress at the same time at Lambertach and Dártmír, which at least engrossed another 2,000 men.

Therefore, to have carried a lac and a half of sleepers 6¼ miles on men's backs, in addition to other work, would not have been possible in two years.

Adoption of the canal slide and other works to effect this object.

During the next few months many schemes and plans were proposed for conveying the sleepers to the river and many experiments tried.

At length a tramway for 4 miles of the distance was proposed by Mr. Greig, then Deputy Conservator in charge of the division, and then a shoot to drop them into the river from the terminus of the tramway.

This plan, as will be seen hereafter, was partially carried out.

In the season of 1871, however, the most important part of the scheme was proposed by the late Captain Lillingstone, *viz.*, the employment of a canal slide from No. 1 Stage right down to the river.

This was a modification and extension of timber slides as employed in Europe and America, and for its simplicity and effectiveness cannot be too highly valued.

Captain Lillingstone's proposal was to construct a wooden canal from No. 1 Stage and run it along the bank of the Chándnigád to introduce water at intervals from the stream by small wooden troughs and by means of the force of the water and the fall; to slide the sleepers down without further help than launching them at the one end and taking them out at the other.

The untimely and lamented death of Captain Lillingstone prevented his doing more than prove by experiments that his plan was feasible.

General description of the export works.

In the cold weather and spring of 1871-72 the following complete series of works was planned and executed, *viz.*:—

A canal slide was made from No. 1 Stage to the Simla road-crossing (4 miles down the Chándnigád); at this point it being impossible from want of water to carry the slide down the bank of the Chándnigád. A tramway was substituted for 1¼ miles of the remaining distance to the top of a plateau immediately above the River Tonse.

Finally, from the tramway terminus a wooden shoot, 848 feet in length, was laid to the river for launching the sleepers.

Description of the canal slide.

As noted in the general sketch of the export works, the canal slide was laid down on the banks of the Chándnigád. The rocky and precipitous nature of the country presented great difficulties, and in many places directly the ground was broken up slips occurred.

Construction of canal slide.

The plan and section* of the canal slide annexed to this report will explain itself and show the curves and steep gradients rendered necessary by the nature of the ground; all of which, however, have been proved to be not incompatible with success.

Length of slide and different gauges.

The total length of the slide is 21,280 feet, or 4 miles 160 feet; of this 5,224 feet was made of the broad (or 17″ gauge), and the remainder, of the narrow (or 12″ gauge). *See* Drawing No. 1.*

Broad gauge.

The broad gauge was made according to the original plan of Captain Lillingstone, who proposed constructing the main part of the canal slide with the sleepers which were to be floated down it.

In 1871 the gauge of the State Railways had been changed, and in place of 10 feet sleepers we were called upon to supply 6 feet sleepers.

Slide to be constructed with sleepers.

Captain Lillingstone proposed sawing up 22,400 sleepers in the following shapes, *viz.*:—

Double flat sleepers	...	... 6′ 6″ × 17″ × 4½″
Double block sleepers	...	... 6′ 6″ × 9″ × 8½″

Two double block sleepers formed the bottom of the slide, and the sides were of double flat sleepers standing on edge, *vide* plan.*—Elevation and cross section of the canal slide broad gauge. Each of the double sleepers was ultimately to be sawn into two ordinary sleepers and sent down the slide.

* Not published.

Broad gauge abandoned.

The plan of having the slide of 17″ gauge was abandoned for the following reasons, *viz.* :—

(a). It was found that the sleepers had too much play in the bottom of the slide, and were damaged in transit.

(b). That at the curves and dips in the slide they were liable to jump out if the water-supply were at all short.

(c). That owing to the broad gauge being formed of four pieces, in each 6′ 6″ length, the leakage was great, as the sleepers flying from side to side loosened all the joints.

(d). That the sleepers forming the slide also suffered greatly; about 50 per cent. being rendered useless.

Adoption of the narrow gauge: use of Chir wood.

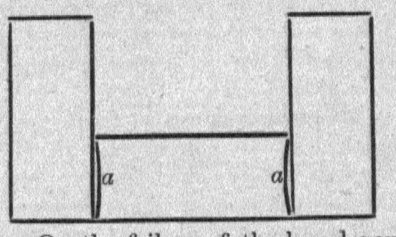
The narrow (or 12″ gauge) was adopted, and Chir scantlings 13′ × 12″ × 5″ and 6′ 6″ × 12″ × 5″ substituted for the Deodar sleepers.

The details on Drawing No. 1* show the construction of the narrow gauge and junction with broad gauge.

One point, however, requires notice, *viz.*, the plan adopted for making the slide water-tight.

Method of rendering the slide water-tight.

In preparing the scantlings forming the bottom of the slide, each 5″ side was hollowed out about ¼″, *see* figure *a*, then joined up tight with the wedges.



Adoption of the broad to the narrow gauge.

On the failure of the broad gauge, it was at first proposed to relay the whole length, but time being a great object, the following plan was carried out, *viz.* :—

In 1,000 feet the gauge was reduced by fixing a 5″ scantling to one side; 2,000 feet was relaid narrow gauge with Chir scantlings, and the remainder left broad gauge.

Method of stopping sleepers at the end of the slide.

The sleepers were stopped at the end of the slide by the bed of the slide being widened out into a table 42 feet long by 12 feet at the further end, which is raised about 1 foot.

Question of carrying the slide to the river or not.

It was at first an open question whether the slide should be carried down to the river, but later on it was found to be impossible owing to lack of water.

Reasons for not doing so.

As the Chándnigád for the last 2 miles is dry for nine months out of the twelve, there being a number of holes down which the water mysteriously disappears.

It may be asked why the water already brought down the slide should not suffice for the remaining 1¼ miles.

The reason is, that at the steeper portions of the slide the sleepers acquire a greater velocity than the water and throw it out of the slide. And though numerous feeders are introduced, barely sufficient water reaches the end of the slide.

Time taken by a sleeper in transit.

The average time taken by a sleeper travelling down the 4 miles of slide is 20 minutes.

Rate of launching.

Sleepers are launched at the head of the slide at the rate of 1 per minute, or 700 per diem, but with a large supply of water as many as 1,200 can be launched in one day.

During the season 1872 (an unusually rainy year), the average was 800 per diem.

Damage sustained by sleepers.

The results of last year's work show that no more than 72 per cent. of sleepers floated were damaged in transit. And it is very certain that in carrying sleepers by coolie labor the damage would have been much greater.

Cost of constructing slide.

A memorandum showing the cost of the slide under the different heads is annexed.

Explanation of table of costs.

The following heads of expenditure may require some explanation, *viz.* :—

Head II.—Includes all timber used, beams for slides, bridges and block sleepers, the Deodar sleepers alone excepted.

Head IV.—Shows the expenses incurred in making dams to collect water and wooden troughs to convey fresh supplies of water to the slide.

Head VI.—Represents the cost of squaring the timber and laying down the slide as far as skilled labor is concerned.

Head IX.—Gives cost of the share of tools now in stock in Jounsar, but specially bought for the slide and similar works.

Head X.—Includes such miscellaneous items as repairing tools, purchase of iron, medicine, stationery, &c., erecting huts for workmen, carriage of money, and compensation for land taken up or damaged.

* Not published.

Head XIII.—Includes repairs of damage done to slide by floods, and putting the slide in thorough repair, after 82,000 sleepers had been floated down in 1872.

Rates paid for labor.

To give an insight into the details of cost, I may mention that the rates for labor were as follows, *viz.*:—

Coolies 5 annas per diem, carpenters 8 annas per diem, masons 6 annas per diem, and that on the above rates piece-work was given out. Sawing was paid for at Rs. 3-2 per 100 superficial feet. Atta was supplied to skilled laborers at 10 seers per rupee, and to coolies at 8 seers per rupee (the latter being the cost price to Government).

Rates paid for floating sleepers.

The rates paid for floating sleepers down the slide was 1-14 per 100; this rate included pay of chokidárs, who moved up and down the slide to report any hitch.

Five per cent. on the total amount paid for floating sleepers during the season was paid to the contractors.

Gross cost of floating.

It will be seen that the actual cost of floating 82,000 sleepers, including contingencies, was Rs. 2,083-6-1, or nearly 5 pie per sleeper for the 4 miles of carriage.

These details are given to enable the table of costs to be checked.

The general financial results will be dwelt on hereafter.

Description of the tramway. Nature of the ground.

The line of tramway laid down in the Chándnigád commences at the terminus of the canal slide, or Simla road-crossing, and just at the head of a gorge where the ravine widens out into a small valley, the stream running down a narrow channel on one side and the tramway following the plateau above.

Construction of tramway.

The line of roadway and gradients are shown in Drawing No. 2;* also a Drawing* of the truck used to convey the sleepers to the head of the shoot.

Materials used.

The rails used on the tramway are of Chir timber, 12′ × 5″ × 4″; the sleepers are of Deodar, the ends of long sleepers cut off in 1871 being utilized: each sleeper is 4′ 6″ × 5½″ × 5½″.

Method of keying rails and laying down sleepers.

A simple and effective method of keying the rails was used, *vide* Drawing No. 2.

The sleepers are laid down 2 feet apart and bored up with ballast, so that a maximum of strength combined with elasticity is attained.

Protection of the rails by means of hoop-iron.

The inner side of the rail was lined with hoop-iron on all the curves and steep inclines; this was fastened on to the rail by means of screws from 1 to 2 feet apart.

This was a great preservation of the rails, and though this precaution was taken at a cost of Rs. 320, it undoubtedly paid and might have been applied with advantage throughout, as one set of rails would then have sufficed to carry the whole number of sleepers down.

Perfection not sought after in the tramway.

In the construction of the tramway perfection was in many places made subservient to economy of time and money, and as will be seen from the drawings,* many curves and steep gradients are the results.

The tramway has, however, done its work well, so this is hardly to be regretted.

Cost of the trucks used.

The iron-work of the trucks were supplied by the Rúrki workshops; the average cost of each truck at Rúrki was Rs. 100-9, carriage to forest Rs. 12-4-1, first cost of making up trucks in forest Rs. 6 each, cost of repairs, 1872, Rs. 7-1-6.

Bad quality of iron-work sent from Rúrki.

The large figure of the last item is due to all the iron-work (save the wheels and clamping screws) being of such bad quality as to require entire renewal during the season.

How the trucks were worked.

Each truck was worked by three men, the load being 22 sleepers. Three journeys were made by day and two by night; separate gangs being employed for day and night-work.

The average number of trucks worked daily was 12, the rest being generally under repair.

Rates given for working trucks.

The rates actually paid to the coolies for the transport of sleepers by the tramway was 5 annas per score by day and 6 annas per score by night.

In addition to this, two small gangs of men were entertained at the two steepest inclines to ease the trucks down. Five per cent. on all work done on the tramway was given to heads of gangs.

Cost of carriage per sleeper.

Inclusive of all miscellaneous expenses, it will be seen from the return of cost annexed, that working down a sleeper last season cost 5¾ pie per sleeper.

General description of the Tonse shoot.

The position and construction generally of the Tonse shoot will be understood from the annexed Drawing No. 3.*

There are few remarks to make about this work, the idea is that of the canal slide, adapted to a dry slide.

Construction of the shoot.

The shoot was made with the greatest possible exactness, to ensure the sleeper always feeling the bottom of it and not jumping.

The joints are all dovetailed, and fastened by bolts and nuts; this course was adopted to make the shoot, as it were, one piece, and not a series of disjointed lengths.

Number of sleepers launched daily.

Three thousand sleepers per diem can easily be launched from this shoot, and on some occasions that number was largely exceeded.

* Not published.

Number of sleepers damaged.

The number broken, out of 82,000 sleepers launched, was only 16.

Cost of launching.

The cost of launching per sleeper (*directly*) is *nil*, as launching is included in the Tonse floating charges.

Under that head a saving of 50 per cent. is effected, *i. e.*, if 10 men could launch 1,500 sleepers without the shoot, the same number would now launch 3,000.

Saving effected in Tonse floating charges.

Again, the shoot, though only 848 feet long, cuts off fully ¼ mile of carriage; the road from the end of the tramway going down in a series of zig-zags to the river.

I think the success of these works may be deemed apparent when it is noted that 82,000 sleepers were conveyed by them from No. 1 Stage to the river in 1872; and the carriage of the remaining 73,000 insured by the rains of 1873.

Success of the scheme.

The economy of labor, and saving in rates of carriage, belong to the financial results.

Financial results.

It will be seen from the table annexed that, debiting the whole cost of the works to the 82,000 sleepers brought down the Chándnigád in 1872, and likewise the repairs necessary for the season 1873, the gross cost per sleeper is 5 annas and ½ pie.

Cost of carriage by slide, &c., per sleeper.

The distance the sleepers would have had to be carried on men's backs would have been 6¼ miles.

The actual pay for coolies, had they been obtainable at the ruling rates, would (at a low estimate) have been 5 annas per sleeper; to this amount must be added the 5 per cent. paid to heads of gangs; or on Rs. 25,625 (the cost of carrying 82,000 sleepers) Rs. 1,281-4. An establishment to collect labor, check sleeper-carrying, &c., would have been required for six months, say at Rs. 100 per mensem = Rs. 600.

The road required repairs, and had to be re-made in parts, say at a cost of Rs. 150 per mile = Rs. 825.

The account then stands thus for 1872 :—

Carrying 82,000 sleepers on men's backs—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coolies	25,625	0	0
5 per cent. to tindals	1,281	4	0
Establishment	600	0	0
Road repairs	825	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ...	28,331	4	0

Saving effected in 1872 by the slides and Tramway.

or, as conveyed by the slides and tramway, Rs. 25,821-14-3, showing a nett gain on the season's work of Rs. 2,509-5-9.

The services of an additional officer for eight months being omitted from both accounts.

Saving estimated for 1873.

In 1873, 73,000 sleepers will have been brought down by the slides and tramway.

These carried by coolies at the above-mentioned rates would have cost as follows, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coolies	22,812	8	0
5 per cent. to tindals	1,140	9	8
Establishment	600	0	0
Road repairs	300	0	0
TOTAL ...	24,853	1	8

or as conveyed by the slides and tramway.

Floating charges in canal slide, inclusive of repairs and establishment—

	Rs.	A.	P.
73,000 at 2 per cent.	1,460	0	0
Ditto carried by tramway at 1-12 per cent.	1,277	8	0
Repairs to shoot	100	0	0
TOTAL ...	2,837	8	0

Total saving effected by the slides and tramway.

showing a nett gain of Rs. 22,015-9-8, which, added to last year's profit, gives a total of Rs. 24,524-15-5, which sum represents the saving in hard cash by means of the slides and tramway.

Great importance of saving in labor.

The strong point, however, is not the money saving, but the economy of labor in a thinly populated country.

It will have been noted that about 1,500 men were regularly employed at Mandhole in cutting and rolling logs, making roads and paths, sawing sleepers and carrying the same from the small depôts to No. 1 Stage.

In addition, Lambertch, distant 15 miles from Mandhole, constantly employed another 1,500 men, and Dártmír, distant about 30 miles from Mandhole, another 500.

This is taking no account of the men employed at Deoban and Chakráta.

There being this large demand for labor, we can hardly suppose a fresh supply could have arisen without an increase in the rates; and that the result would have been, not to introduce much fresh labor into the country, but only to tempt the coolies to run to the most remunerative work, and thus Government would have suffered in several departments, both in work being left incomplete and by paying more for what was done.

Benefit conferred on other Government Departments.

It will be seen, therefore, that to value the Mandhole export works at the amount they saved in hard cash at the present rates, is simply not to grasp the whole of their advantages.

C. BAGSHAWE,

Asst. Conservator, Jounsar Forests.

Memorandum of Expenditure on the Canal Slide, Tramway, and Shoot in the Chándnigád, Mandhole Sub-Division, in Season 1871-72.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
NAME OF WORK	Roadway.	Felling, logging, and sawing timber	Carriage of timber	Dams, sluices, and troughs.	Tramway trucks.	Carpenter's labor.	Coolies' labor, with carpenters	Establishment during construction of work.	Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Working charges in 1872.	Establishment during working season, 1872.	Repairs in 1872.	Total cost per work	Average cost per sleeper in 1872
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Canal Slide	2,725 12 3	4,582 6 9	537 7 6	881 7 0	..	3,775 11 5	175 11 0	232 2 10	334 3 6	514 15 10	1,952 12 3	130 9 10	719 5 1	16,562 9 3	3 2¾
Tramway	645 6 6	495 1 0	64 6 9		2,014 5 11	1,046 3 11	124 1 0	75 0 0	285 15 5	146 0 4	2,087 15 0	66 8 9	307 5 8	7,358 6 3	1 5¼
Tonse Shoot	625 7 1	269 5 0	149 15 0	.	.	400 13 8	182 5 0		52 7 0	190 14 0	..	.	29 12 0	1,900 14 9	4½
TOTALS	3,996 9 10	5,346 12 9	751 13 3	881 7 0	2,014 5 11	5,222 13 0	482 1 0	307 2 10	672 9 11	851 14 2	4,040 11 3	197 2 7	1,056 6 9		5 0½
GRAND TOTAL ..			.		.		...	..	...	...	...	.	.	25,821 14 3	

C. BAGSHAWE,
Asst. Conservator, Jounsar Forests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.

YEAR	BENGAL		INLAND CUSTOMS		MADRAS		BOMBAY		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty.	Quantity	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70	143,588	1,272,715	73,876	570,595	103,914	466,938	49,746	203,505	371,124	2,513,753
1870-71 ...	148,324	1,314,690	80,365	600,310	109,174	577,958	53,824	266,065	391,687	2,759,023
1871-72 ...	149,518	1,325,278	73,785	558,683	110,803	591,822	41,733	206,295	375,839	2,682,078
1872-73 .	159,967	1,417,896	78,283	587,374	107,166	570,607	50,740	250,821	396,156	2,826,698
1873-74 ..	153,759	1,362,870	74,154	554,767	105,307	566,013	54,086	267,359	387,306	2,751,009
AVERAGE	151,031	1,338,689	76,092	574,345	107,273	554,667	50,025	238,809	384,422	2,706,512

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout	Gross Consumption. C. Ft. per Second. Estimated full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Averages.	During month	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Baree Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·69	3073·60	966·24	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdaspur...	16,512	2·64	3·60	Cotton ...	25,108	35·21 cubic feet per second escaped unuse dfrom the escapes on Baree Doab Canal.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·79		818·66			Amritsar ...	33,292	3·23	3·90	Rice ...	27,105	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·62		594·51			Lahore ...	38,969	...	...	Sugarcane ...	9,648	
											Others ...	26,912	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073 60	2379·41	Nil.	Nil.	...	88,773	...	...	...	88,773	Total increase up to date as compared with area irrigated in corresponding period of last year, being 9,689 acres.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1629·66	Nil.	Nil.	...	79,084	...	...	...	79,084	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnal Division ...	4·33	2·96	2546·00	314·36	Nil.	3,16,162 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., 52,172 maunds of fire wood in rafts.	Ambalah ...	1,768	...	...	Cotton ...	48,707	141·42 cubic feet per second passed out of the several escapes on the Western Jumna Canal.
Delhi " ...	4·40	1·27		313 46			Karnal ...	31,783	2·69	4·93	Rice ...	33,736	
Hansi " ...	8·80	7·30		567·00			Delhi ...	31,860	...	...	Sugarcane ...	39,869	The decrease in area irrigated as compared with last year of 7,950 acres, is due to short cultivation of cotton.
" Bulla Head ...	8 00	6·80		226·00			Rohtak ...	32,084	2·50	2·70	Others ...	16,753	
							Hissar ...	25,461	1·70	1·20			All other crops show a large increase.
							Jhind ...	14,786	...	3·30			
							Bikanir ...	41	...	...			
							Kulséa State	1.282	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	1420·82	Nil.	3,16,162	...	1,39,065	...	...	...	1,39,065	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	1430·67	Nil.	2,46,656	...	1,47,015	...	...	...	1,47,015	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	6,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The increase in area irrigated from Inundation Canals as compared with last year of 25,951 acres, calls for no special remarks.
Lower Satlej and Chenab	.	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	39,000	1·65	0·53			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan ...	2,20,280	0·18	...			
							Derah Ghazi Khan ...	1,83,894	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	.	...	-	...	...	4,49,174	...	...	...	4,49,174	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,23,221	...	...	...	4,23,221	
Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon ...	302	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	The irrigation on Delhi and Gurgaon Works is only to end of August 1873.
							Delhi ...	231	...	...		...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...		533	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	533	...	...	...	533	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1,417	...	...	...	1,417	
Perennial Canals, grand total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,838	...	...	...	2,27,838	Showing a total increase of 1,739 acres in area irrigated as compared with last year.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,099	...	...	...	2,26,099	

Lahore,
The 3rd November 1873.

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 29th NOVEMBER 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Reports from Madras and Bombay are generally favourable; abundant rain has fallen in the south of Madras; rain is required in some districts of the Deccan and South Mahratta country, and is much wanted in Mysore. From Bengal reports continue unchanged, except that in parts prices manifest a more hopeful tendency; no rain has fallen in any quantity; the prospects of the tracts where apprehension of famine prevails depend entirely on the winter rains; in Oudh the same is the case; if good rain falls at Christmas there will be no distress. In the Punjab prospects are generally good. From the Central Provinces reports are fair; the autumn harvest has suffered as elsewhere from deficient rainfall. Rain is wanted in Rajpootana. Reports from Berar, Central India, and British Burmah are good. None has been received from the North-Western Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Nov. 27th)		
Kistna (26th)	..	No rain at Masulipatam; little elsewhere; four feet water over anicut; canal supply good; later dry crops sowing; standing crops generally fair; some dry crops being reaped; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; Bapetta still importing; pasture sufficient; fever and mild small-pox prevalent; cholera abating; cattle disease slight.
Kurnool "	*Nil*	Cholum, karra, cumboo harvested; outturn moderate; other crops good, except paddy; oil-seeds attacked by insects in some taluqs; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture and water plentiful; fever in three taluqs; dengue in two, cattle disease in a few villages.
Negapatam "	13·00 at Negapatam	Rainfall good elsewhere. Freshes decreasing; supply to tanks fair; cultivation progressing; standing crops good; inferior paddy and some dry grains harvested, yield below average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture sufficient; health generally good; cattle disease in Manargudi, some cases fatal.
Trichinopoly "	0·50 to 4·00 throughout the district.	Rainfall heaviest in the north; water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; outturn generally below average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture ample; health good, but for small-pox; cattle healthy.
Calicut "	*Nil*	Want of rain slightly injurious to second crop, which is almost ripe; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture good; fever and small-pox in hilly localities of district; cattle healthy
Bombay (Nov. 27th)		*General remarks:*—General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (Nov. 26th)	...	Weather extremely hot and unseasonable; rubbee sowings going on well; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad "	...	Agricultural reports good; produce of jowari and bajri crops extremely good, though area deficient; grain very cheap; rice outturn deficient; cotton-picking progressing, quality good; young rubbee crops good, area less than usual; general health good; weather mild.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Nov 26th)	...	Rice harvesting progressing; public health much improved.
Kaira "	...	Sowing of rubbee crops commenced; cotton and weather good; fever decreasing.
Surat "	...	Cotton and rubbee crops good; fever in some taluqs.
Broach "	...	Standing crops flourishing; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Nov. 26th)	..	Unpicked cotton injured by last rain; rubbee crops favorable; fever continues.
Nasik "	1·15	Early crops nearly harvested; late crops good; public health good, except in Nasik and Yeola, where fever prevails to a slight extent.
Thanna "	...	Nights cool and pleasant; days oppressive; reaping of late rice crops almost completed; ague in Thanna; fever in Shapur and Panwell; and cattle disease in Shapur and Murhar taluqs.
Deccan.		
Poona (Nov. 26th)	...	Rain at Serur; much wanted at Patus; rubbee crops generally well; public health good; cattle disease slightly continues in Mawal and Havelli.
Ahmednugger "		Rain wanted in some taluqs; crops generally good; cotton-picking commenced; public health good.
Sholapur "	0·25 at Pandharpur.	Crops middling; cotton market slack.
Sattara "	0·26	Khureef and rubbee crops good; fever in Karar; dysentery and fever in Walwa; ague and cattle disease in Pattan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Nov. 26th)		Early crops being harvested; late ones well; fever in Bidi taluq; locusts doing slight harm in Chikodi taluq; cotton crops fair.
Dharwar "		Early crops being reaped; late crops generally well; cotton being destroyed by worms in some places, healthy in others; cattle disease in Bunkapur and Kulghutgi.
Kaladghi "	...	Rain required throughout the district, for rubbee crops middling; public health good.
Canara "	...	Crops fair; harvest progresses above ghâts; fever, dysentery, and cattle disease prevalent.
Rajkote "	...	Crops generally thriving; cotton good.
Wudwan "	...	Weather fair; public health good.
Baroda "	...	Crops fair; public health good.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.												
Burdwan	9·98	9·74	11·13	12·99	18·55	19·48	12 52	12.29	18·09	13·45	14·37	21·34
Bancoorah	10·67	11·02	13 45	18·55	20·41	18·55	10·44	11·13	13·91	13·45* / 13·91†	13·91	16·23
Beerbhoom	9·74	11·13	12·99	...	...	..	11·13	11·83	15·30	13·91	15·30	18·09
Midnapore	9·28	9·51	9·74	...	...	...	12·99* / 16·23†	14·37* / ...	18·09* / ...	18 55* / 19·71†	18·55* / 18·55†	22·27* / 22 50†
Hooghly	10·21	10·21	12·06	.	...	...	8·35	9·28	12·06	11·13	12·76	16·70
Howrah	11·13	10·21	12·06	18·55	18·55	18·55	10·21	10·21	14·84	12·29	12·99	17 63
Central Districts.												
24-Pergunnahs	...	11·36	11·36	...	22·74	22·27	8·24	8·13	7·43	12 29‡	12 87	16·93
Nuddea	10·62	10·62	13·45	18·55	20·18	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12 35	12·35	16 06
Jessore	10·67	12·06	12·35	...	...	...	12 06	13·57	16 47	17 63	19·77	24·71
Moorshedabad	12·52	12·99	13·91		...	...	10·28	10·67	12·99	12·06	12·52	17·63
Dinagepore	10·21	10 21	12·52	14·84	14·84	20·87	11·59	10·21	20·41	13·45	13·45	25 97
Maldah	11·59	11·59	14 84	23·20	23·20	32·47	12·06	11·13	19·48	12·99	12·06	20·41
Rajshahye	9·74	9·74	13·91	22·27	24·35	27·83	10·21	11·13	13·91	11·83	12·52	20 87
Rungpore	8·70	9·45	10·44	...	...	...	9·40	9·40	13·57	12·06	10·96	20·87
Bograh	11·13	12·52	11·13	...	...	...	9·05	9 05	14·84	13·91	13 91	27·83
Pubna	13·91	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	15·77	15·30	27·83
Darjeeling	4·64	6·03	5·57	6·50	7·43	9·28	4·64	4·64	9·28	8·35	9·28	10·21
Julpigoree	6·50	8·35	8 35	...	...	...	14·84	11·13	9 28	16·70	14 84	12·99
Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	10·21	9·86	12 35	13·91	18·55	29·69	12·06	13·45	19·48	14·84	14·84	29 69
Furreedpore	14 84	14·84	19 48	...	...	. .	7 43	7·43	9·28	15·77	15 30	24·12
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12 99	16·70	17·63	17·63	25·53
Mymensing	9·28	9·74	11·13	...	..	...	12 29	12·99	18·55	15·77	15 77	25·97
Sylhet	8 35	9·28	10 21	7·43	10·67	.	14·84	16·93	21·34	21·34	25·05	31·07
Cachar	8·47	8·47	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	14·84	14·84	18·55	24·71	26·96
Chittagong ...	7·43	7·43	12·99	...	...	...	12·06	14 84	15·77	18·55	19·48	20·41
Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	19·48	20·41	22 27
Tipperah	8·35	8·35	10·21	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	18 55 to 20 41	19·48 to 21·34	30·16
Chittagong Hill Tracts .. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	12·81	12·81	12·81	14·84	14·84	14·81
Hill Tipperah	7·89	7·89	9·63	...	...	. .	13·28	14·84	24·47	16·18	18 55	37·11
Behar.												
Patna	10·67	10·67	22·27	15·77	16·70	28·99	10·67	11·13	...	11·59	12 06	19·48
Gya	9·28	9·28	13·91	13·91	12 99	27·83	7·89	7·89	11·59	9·74	8·81	17·63
Shahabad	10·67	10·67	14·37	13·91	16·70	25·97	11·13	11·13	14·37	11·59	12·06	16 93
Tirhoot	9·28	9·28 to 10·21	13·91	16·70	17·63	18·55	8·81	9·74	13·45	9·05	10·21 to 11·13	14·37
Sarun	11·13	11·13	12·52	15·77	16·70	27 83	7·89	7·43	12·99	10·21	9·28	18·55
Chumparun	10·21	10·67	14·84	17·63	18·55	31·54	8·35	8·35	12·06	11·13	12·52	25·05
Monghyr ...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	11·13	11·13	14·03	18·72	18·72	22 27	9·34	9·34	14·03	12·87	12·87	15·71
Purneah	9·28	9·28	14·84		...	37·11	9·28	9·28	16·70	10·21	10·21	23·20
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 21	10·21	13·91	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	14·84	12·06	12·06	17·63
Orissa.												
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Pooree	13·97	13·40	14·61	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	27·43	31·66	30·45	35·03
Balasore	11·13	11·13	...	...	..	...	14·84	14·84	...	10·48	24 12	. .
Chota-Nagpore.												
Hazareebaugh	9·28	8·81	12·99	...	14·84	...	9·28	7·43	11·13	12·99	11·13	15 77
Lohardugga	10·21	10·21	10·21	...	...	14·84	10·21	9·28	18·55	15·77	14·84	20·41
Singbhoom	12·99	14·84	16·70	18·55	18 55	...	12·99	11·13	29·69	16·70	14 84	33·40
Maunbhoom	10·21	10·21	12 06	...	...	22·27	15·77	14·84	22·27	16·70	15·77	24·12
Assam and adjacent Hills.												
Gowalpara	11·13	9·28	14·84	...	.	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	11·13	14·48	18·55
Kamroop	12·06	12·06	14 84	...	...	...	10·21	14·84	14·84	12·52	18·55	18·55
Durrung	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	16·70
Seebsaugor	5·57	5·57	11·13	...	...	14·84	9·28	7·43	12·99	12·99	12·99	18·55
Lukhimpore ...	. .	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	12·06	8·35	11·13	12·52

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Bengal for the week ending the 22nd November 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets, Ravi &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·45	20·87	92·77	92·77	...	8·35	7·89	8·58	* Old.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	16 23	18·55	333·99	333 99	..	7·43	7·55	8·01	† New.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	13·91	20·41	222·66	185·54	115·97	8·13	8 13	7·89	‡ Price of common rice at the several sub-divisions ranges from 11·59 to 14·84 seers per rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·29	13·45	15·30	176·99	176·99	185·54	7·66	7·66	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12·06	13·45	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	12·99	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	18·55	...	...	...	11·36	11·83	16·23	111·33	111·33	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·14	22·86	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	14·37	14·84	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
20·41‡	27·83	...	16·70§	37 11	16·70	...	...	...	15·77	15·30	24 12	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	9·98	9·98	18·55	90·40	90·40	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	22·27	14·84	14·84	23·20	12·06	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 52	12·52	...	333·99	296·88	...	7·43	7·89	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 44	10·96	13·91	99·27	99·27	111·33	6·85	6·85	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	13·91	11·13	60·31	60·31	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	16·70	24·35	185·54	185·54	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	
...	...	..	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	11·13	6·96	7·43	7·43	185·54	185·54	185·54	3·71	3·71	3·71	
...	...	14·84	...	...	14 84	...	...	...	7·43	10·21	12·06	148·44	148·44	148·44	5 57	4·64	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	10·44	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	7·95	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	8·35	15·77	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	16·23	99·27	99 27	...	7·89	7·89	8 81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10·96	11·88	14·14	59·38	59 38	59·38	7 78	7·43	6 73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	14·84	14·84	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	7 89	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	11·13	12·99	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6 96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	16·70	...	...	...	7·89	8·13	8·35	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	10·44	10·33	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7 43	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14·84	15·30	32·47	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	..	...	14·37	13·45	35·25	12·52	12 52	22·27	148 44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14·37	16 23	26·90	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	15·77	17·63	...	16·70	(17·63 to 18·55)	...	13·91	(13·91 to 14·84)	21·34	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	
14·84	16 70	28·76	...	...	...	18·55	21·34	...	13·91	14·84	25 05	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·19	14·84	24·12	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	.	...	...	...	...	18·55	27·83	37·11	14 61	15·77	24·59	163·98	163·98	161·43	7·60	7·60	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	12·06	11·13	20·41	185 54	185·54	148 44	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	18·55	19·48	27·83	(29·69 25·97)	...	...	14·84	14·84	17·63	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	24·35	25·58	97·41	97·41	...	8·35	9·28	7·89	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	59·38	59·38	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...		..	...	...	...	17·63	16·70	...	11·13	11·13	19·01	296·88	185·54	...	6 73	6·03	6·50	
...		...	...	...	..	25·97	30 61	...	11·13		14·84	155·87	152·15	...	6 27	6·27	5·86	
...		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	14·84	14 84	16 70	296·88	296·88	...	3·71	4·64	5·57	
...		...	.	..	...	...	..	...	12 06	12·06	16 70	296·88	296·88	296·88	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10·21	11·13	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	7 43	7·43	7·43	
...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7·43	7·43	7·43	185 54	185·54	...	6 03	6·03	5·57	
...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9 28	...	...	..	6 03	6·03	6·03	
.		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	8·35	9·28	7·43	111·33	148·44	...	6·03	6 03	5·57	
...		...		...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	7·43	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	5 10	5·10	4·64	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Agra, on Monday, the 17th November 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

MUNICIPALITIES (N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that, instead of bringing forward the first motion on the list of business relating to the Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, he wished to move an amendment to a clause in that Bill.

The amendment was for the purpose of securing to the Local Government a *locus standi* in Court in case of suits brought against Municipal Committees. It was almost of a formal character. It was obvious that, in many such suits, the Local Government would have the most material interest, but difficulties of a technical character had been felt in the Courts and had prevented them from recognizing the Government as a party to the suit.

This amendment was, therefore, for the purpose of giving them that position. MR. HOBHOUSE proposed to move to add to section 28 of the Bill—the clause which gave the Local Government a control over the proceedings of the Committees—the words—

"To every suit or other proceeding brought against a Committee the Local Government shall be made a party."

MR. HOBHOUSE also desired to move an amendment to clause 22 of the Bill, which gave power to Municipal Committees to make rules declaring what should be considered to be public nuisances. It was found desirable to import into this Bill that which it had been thought fit to import into the Burma Municipal Bill, and to insert, after the word "nuisances," the following words—

"for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances;

for determining the rates of hire of carriages, carts and boats plying for hire within the limits of a Municipality."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said that the Bill, so far as the North-Western Provinces were concerned, was the virtual re-enactment of a law (Act VI of 1868) which had been in operation for above five years. In now re-enacting it for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, some slight amendments had been found necessary; but these were few and unimportant. The original Bill had been drawn with the utmost care, and he well remembered the labour and attention bestowed upon it by his friends Sir William Mansfield and Sir Henry Maine. The Act had worked admirably well, and reflected the utmost credit on the care and foresight of those who had taken part in drawing it up in 1868.

The two amendments now proposed had been made at his (THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S) instance. As regards the first, his hon'ble friend had stated correctly that a practical difficulty had been found in having the Government represented, as it should always be, in the case of suits brought against Municipalities, and the clause proposed completely met the difficulty.

The other amendment had been suggested by the Burma Municipal Bill about to be introduced, and appeared to him an improvement that might advantageously be adopted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Bill. It was true that both its objects had been partially met in some Municipalities by bye-laws, providing for the entrance of officers of the Municipality on private premises, and also for regulating the rates of conveyances for hire; but it was doubtful whether the Committees had legal authority for this procedure, or whether their action was not *ultra vires*. It was, therefore, advisable to place their powers in both respects upon a legal footing, and this was satisfactorily effected by these amendments.

The Motions of the Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE were then separately put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT AND REVENUE BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to make another motion that was not on the paper, namely, that Sir William Muir be added to the Committee now sitting upon the Rent and Revenue Bills for the North-Western Provinces. His Honour had consented to serve upon the Committee, and of course the Committee were desirous to have his assistance. There were still several suggestions which had been made, which required to be considered carefully while we were at Agra. The principal matter that remained for consideration was that with respect to the clause which related to privileged tenants, and which at present travelled back into time and created them by a retrospective title. The clause, as it at present stood, gave them no retrospective advantage. It did not meddle with any pecuniary arrangements at present existing between landlord and tenant; it gave those who came within the term 'privileged tenants' a prospective and contingent advantage, but gave them that advantage by virtue of a retrospective title.

It was, however, suggested that the object aimed at, or so much of it as ought to be attained at all, could be better attained by a different plan, and the Committee would have to determine this point. There were also many other proposals before the Committee of a less general character, some of which appeared to be calculated to improve the measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VILLAGE POLICE (N. W. P.) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that, when he asked for leave to introduce this Bill, he explained that its primary object was to remedy a defect in the existing law, and to render any Village Chaukídár who might be guilty of misconduct or wilful neglect of duty subject to punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, by fine or imprisonment for a short term. While the Bill was before the Select Committee, some alterations had been made in it on the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Section 7 had been added, which extended the provisions of the Bill to the Road as well as to the Village Police, and empowered the Magistrate of a District, subject to rules to be made by the Local Government, to appoint such number of Road Chaukídárs as might be necessary. The sections relating to the duties, dismissal and punishment of Village Police, and to arrest by Village Police, being also made applicable to the Road Police. By section 13, all orders of, and appointments made by, the Magistrate of the District under section five, six, seven or ten were made subject to the control of the Commissioner to whom he was subordinate, and by section 2, Act III of 1869 had been wholly repealed.

Act III of 1869 authorized the levy of a house or estate tax for the payment of the Village Police. It was, however, no longer necessary, as the Village Police were now paid from the cess levied under the provisions of Act XVIII of 1871.

In section 8, the duties of Village and Road Police were defined, and clause A of that section enumerated the offences upon which they were required to report. The Government of the North-Western Provinces wished that some other offences should be added to those in this section, and MR. INGLIS had therefore to move that the following offences be added to those specified in paragraph A, clause 2, section 8 of the Bill, namely:—

"Harbouring a proclaimed offender, exposure of a child, concealment of birth, administering stupifying drugs, kidnapping, lurking, house-trespass."

The Village Police were already required by order of the Executive Government to report these offences, but it was considered desirable that they should be specified among those which were already enumerated in the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS asked leave to postpone his motion that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

Leave was granted.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the North-Western Provinces.

Leave was granted.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the North-Western Provinces.

Leave was granted.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. X of 1872 *(The Code of Criminal Procedure)*.

He said that the motion looked formidable, but the proposal was in reality very simple. The point on which we desired to effect an amendment was with respect to the whipping of offenders who were sentenced to that punishment. It so happened that, in section 302 of the Code, several punishments (transportation, imprisonment and whipping) were specified, for which the Court of Session, if it tried the case, had to forward the offender to the district jail, and then it was provided by a subsequent paragraph that Courts inferior to the Courts of Session should follow the same procedure. The result was that the Judges of Courts inferior to the Courts of Session, who might be far away from the district jail, had to send the offender in some cases sixty or eighty miles for the purpose of being whipped. This not only caused much inconvenience and expense, but was a very serious aggravation of the sentence passed on the offender himself, and therefore it was desirable to amend the Act in that particular. The opportunity might be taken at the same time of seeing whether the course of the decisions in the various Courts rendered any other amendments necessary or expedient.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MUNICIPALITIES (BRITISH BURMA) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then introduced the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in British Burma, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that the introduction was only a formal proceeding, the Bill having been published under an order of His Excellency the Viceroy many weeks ago.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign State.

He said that the circumstances which necessitated the introduction of that Bill were as follows: It was found that a gentleman was recruiting a number of persons who were to be taken to the Straits of Malacca. Well, we knew that a war was going on there, and it was suspected that he was recruiting those persons for the purpose of serving in that war. However, he alleged, and after a little while proved to the satisfaction of Government, that he was doing no such thing, but was recruiting those persons for the purpose of serving as police to the Rájá of Larut, and therefore the parties were suffered to go.

But that compelled the Government to consider what were their powers in such cases; and first they looked to the Foreign Enlistment Act. Under that Act, what they found was that the Government had no power of interference unless the recruiting was taking place for the purpose of serving a State which was at war with another State with which we were at peace. That was not the case here, and the Foreign Enlistment Act did not apply. If the men recruited had been going to Acheen as soldiers, then the Foreign Enlistment Act would have applied. So the Government were placed in this very awkward position; either they must run the risk of suffering that to be done which the Dutch would have resented as a breach of International Law, or at least of comity, or they must run the risk of committing a breach of the law against those men, and of standing an action for damages for false imprisonment, or whatever other action of the kind might be brought. As, therefore, it was impossible for the Government to tell without careful enquiry what the true object was in such cases, and as they had to act quickly in order to act effectually, the Foreign Enlistment Act would hardly answer the purpose. The Penal Code did not touch the point. The Emigration Act might, on one construction of it, answer this particular purpose, though no doubt it was not the purpose intended when the Emigration Act was passed. That Act prohibited any person from entering into contracts with any other person to work for hire out of India, and it was a question whether the Act would not cover such a transaction as the one he had mentioned. However, the opinion of the Advocate General was taken upon that point, and he thought upon the whole that it was only intended to apply to the class of labourers in agriculture or manufactures, and that it did not apply to a case in which persons were hired to serve as policemen in foreign parts.

MR. HOBHOUSE thought it obvious that the Government ought to have a summary power of interference on occasions on which it was found that persons were going about the country beating up recruits for service in foreign parts. It was impossible for the Government to know the truth of any story that might be told them about it. If the practice was allowed to go on unchecked, it might eventually lead to serious consequences and very awkward complications, and it would be very much better to arm the Government with direct powers for the purpose of enabling them to interfere on proper terms, to stop open recruiting and the carrying away of numbers of people from the country for service in foreign parts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—On the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in British Burma, and for other purposes—the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 21st November 1873.

AGRA;
The 17th Novr. 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th December 1873.

No. 14.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

36 & 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 85.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts.

[*5th August* 1873.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

Construction of Act.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Registry (Part II of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).

Particulars to be marked on British ships.

3. Every British ship registered after the passing of this Act shall before registry, and every British ship registered before the passing of this Act shall, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be permanently and conspicuously marked to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, as follows:—

Her name shall be marked on each of her bows, and her name and the name of her port of registry shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters, or on a light ground in black letters, such letters to be of a length not less than four inches, and of proportionate breadth:

Her official number and the number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam:

A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and of her stern post in Roman capital letters or in figures, not less than six inches in length, the lower line of such letters or figures to coincide with the draught line denoted thereby. Such letters or figures shall be marked by being cut in and painted white or yellow on a dark ground, or in such other way as the Board of Trade may from time to time approve.

The Board of Trade may, however, exempt any class of ships from the requirements of this section or any of them.

If the scale of feet showing the ship's draught of water is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The marks required by this section shall be permanently continued, and no alteration shall be made therein, except in the event of any of the particulars thereby denoted being altered in the manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as aforesaid, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event aforesaid, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and any officer of customs on receipt of a certificate from a surveyor or inspector of the Board of Trade that a ship is insufficiently or inaccurately marked may detain the same until the insufficiency or inaccuracy has been remedied.

Provided that no fishing vessel duly registered, lettered and numbered in pursuance of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, shall be required to have her name and port of registry marked under this section.

Provided also, that if any registered British ship is not within a port of the United Kingdom at any time before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, she shall be marked as by this section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

Particulars to be entered in record of draught of water.

4. The record of the draught of water of any sea-going ship required under section five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall, in addition to the particulars thereby required, specify the extent of her clear side in feet and inches.

The term "clear side" means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck from which the depth of hold as stated in the register is measured, and the measurement of the clear side is to be taken at the lowest part of the side.

Every master of a sea-going ship shall, upon the request of any person appointed to record the ship's draught of water, permit such person to enter the ship and to make such inspections and take such measurements as may be requisite for the purpose of such record; and any master who fails so to do, or impedes or suffers any one under his control to impede any person so appointed in the execution of his duty, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Rules as to names of foreign ships placed on British register.

5. Where a foreign ship, not having at any previous time been registered as a British ship, becomes a British ship, no person shall apply to register, and no registrar shall knowingly register such ship, except by the name which she bore as a foreign ship immediately before becoming a British ship, unless with the permission of the Board of Trade granted in manner directed by section six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871.

Any person who acts or suffers any person under his control to act in contravention of this section shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Restrictions on re-registration of abandoned ships.

6. Where a ship has ceased to be registered as a British ship by reason of having been wrecked or abandoned, or for any reason other than capture by the enemy or transfer to a person not qualified to own a British ship, such ship shall not be re-registered until she has, at the expense of the applicant for registration, been surveyed by one of the surveyors appointed by the Board of Trade and certified by him to be seaworthy.

Masters and Seamen (Part III of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).

Agreements with seamen.

7. Any agreement with a seaman made under section one hundred and forty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may, instead of stating the nature and duration of the intended voyage or engagement as by that section required, state the maximum period of the voyage or engagement and the places or parts of the world (if any) to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend.

Agreements with fishermen.

8. The owner or master of any British vessel engaged in fishing off the coast of the United Kingdom may enter into an agreement with any person employed on such vessel that such person shall be remunerated wholly by a share in the profit of the fishing adventure.

Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and shall be signed by the contracting parties in the presence of a superintendent or deputy superintendent of a mercantile marine office.

The superintendent or deputy superintendent shall, before such agreement is signed, read and (if necessary) explain the same to the contracting parties, and shall attest the signature of the agreement, and certify that it has been read to and agreed to by the contracting parties.

Any such agreement, if made in the manner by this section required, shall be valid and binding on all the contracting parties, notwithstanding anything contained in section one hundred and eighty-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Compensation to seamen for unnecessary detention on charge of desertion.

9. If a seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship is detained on a charge of desertion or any kindred offence, and if upon a survey of the ship being made under section seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, it is proved that she is not in a fit condition to proceed to sea, or that her accommodation is insufficient, the owner or master of the ship shall be liable to pay to such seaman or apprentice such compensation for his detention as the court having cognizance of the proceedings may award.

Power for Board of Trade to establish mercantile marine offices and to hold examinations at certain ports.

10. In any case where the business of a mercantile marine office is conducted otherwise than under a local marine board, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, instead of conducting such business at a custom house or otherwise, establish a mercantile marine office, and for that purpose procure the requisite buildings and property, and from time to time appoint and remove all the

requisite superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants. They may also, in the like case, make all such provisions and exercise all such powers with respect to the holding of examinations for the purpose of granting certificates of competency as masters, mates, or engineers, to persons desirous of obtaining the same, as might have been made or exercised by a local marine board.

Power for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to apply certain provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts to foreign ships.

11. Whenever it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the government of any foreign state is desirous that any of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, relating to the engagement and discharge of seamen, shall apply to the ships of such state, Her Majesty may, by order in Council, declare that such of the said provisions as are in such order specified shall, subject to the limitations, if any, contained in the order, apply, and thereupon, so long as the order remains in force, such provisions shall apply, subject to the said limitations to the ships of such state, and to the owners, masters, officers, and crews of such ships, when not within the jurisdiction of such state, in the same manner in all respects as if such ships were British ships.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time by order in Council, to add to, alter, or repeal any order made under this Section.

Safety and Prevention of Accidents (Part IV of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).

Survey of ships suspected of being unseaworthy.

12. Where the Board of Trade have received a complaint, or have reason to believe that any British ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, they may, if they think fit, appoint some competent person or persons to survey such ship, and the equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and to report thereon to the Board.

Any person so appointed may, for the purposes of such survey, require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast, or tackle, and shall have all the powers of an inspector appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Any person who (having notice of the intention to hold such survey) wilfully does or causes to be done any act by which the person appointed to make such survey is prevented from or obstructed in ascertaining the condition of the ship, her equipments, machinery, and cargo, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, order that any ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under this section, and thereupon any officer of customs may detain such ship until her release be ordered either by the Board of Trade or by any court to which an appeal is given under this Act.

Upon the receipt of the report of the person making any such survey, the Board may, if in their opinion the ship cannot proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, make such further order as they may think requisite as to the detention of the ship or as to her release, either absolutely or upon the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Board may impose. They may also from time to time vary or add to such order.

A copy of any such order and of the report upon which it was founded, and also of any variation of or addition to such order, shall be delivered as soon as possible to the owner or master of the ship to which it relates.

When a ship has been detained under this section, she shall not be released by reason of her British register having been closed.

Costs of survey.

13. If upon the survey of a ship under this Act she is reported to have been at the time of the survey, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was then intended, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, the expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in respect of the survey shall be paid by the owner of the ship to the Board of Trade, and shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable by them in the same manner as salvage is recoverable.

If upon such survey the ship is not reported to have been unfit to proceed to sea, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was intended, the Board of Trade shall be liable to pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage which he may have sustained by reason of the detention of the ship for the purpose of survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a complaint has been made to the Board of Trade that a ship is not fit to proceed to sea, they may, if they think fit, before ordering a survey of the ship, require the complainant to give or provide such security as they may think sufficient for the payment of the costs and expenses which they may incur in respect of the survey of the ship and of the compensation which they may be rendered liable to pay for loss or damage caused by her detention for the purpose of such survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a ship has been surveyed under this Act in consequence of a complaint made to the Board of Trade, if upon such survey being made it appear that such complaint was made without reasonable cause, the expenses incurred by the Board in respect of the survey of the ship and the amount, if any, which the Board may have been rendered liable to pay in respect of any loss or damage caused by her detention, shall be recoverable by the Board from such complainant.

All moneys payable by the Board of Trade in respect or by reason of the survey or detention of a ship under this Act shall, subject to the right by this section provided of recovering such moneys from the complainant, be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

Appeal from decision of Board of Trade.

14. If the owner of any ship surveyed under this Act is dissatisfied with any order of the Board of Trade made upon such survey, he may apply to any of the following courts having jurisdiction in the place where such ship was surveyed; that is to say:—

In England, to any court having Admiralty jurisdiction:

In Ireland, to any court having jurisdiction under the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867:

In Scotland, to the court of the sheriff of the county.

The court may, upon such application, if they think fit, appoint one or more competent persons

to survey the ship anew; and any surveyor so appointed shall have all the powers of the person by whom the original survey was made. Such survey anew shall, if so required by the Board of Trade or the ship-owner, be made in the presence of any person or persons appointed by them respectively to attend at the survey.

The court to which such application is made may make such order as to the detention or release of the ship, as to the payment of any costs and damages which may have been occasioned by her detention, as to the payment of the expenses of the original survey, and of the survey anew, and otherwise as to the payment of any costs of, and incident to, the application, as to the court may seem just.

Where an application is made under this section to a county court, or in Ireland to a local court, the matter of the application shall be deemed to be an Admiralty cause within the meaning of the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, 1868, and the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867.

Power for Board of Trade to vary requirements as to boats.

15. In the case of any ship surveyed under the fourth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Board of Trade may, at the request of the owner, authorize the reduction of the number and the variation of the dimensions of the boats required for the ship by section two hundred and ninety-two of that Act, and also the substitution of rafts or other appliances for saving life for any such boats, so nevertheless that the boats so reduced or varied and the rafts or other appliances so substituted be sufficient for the persons carried on board the ship.

Section two hundred and ninety-three of the said Act shall extend to any such rafts or appliances in the same manner as if they were boats.

Duties of masters in case of collision.

16. In every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers (if any), such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision; and also to give to the master or person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel, and of her port of registry, or of the port or place to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports and places from which and to which she is bound.

If he fails so to do, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default.

Every master or person in charge of a British vessel who fails, without reasonable cause to render such assistance, or give such information as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if he is a certificated officer, an inquiry into his conduct may be held and his certificate may be cancelled or suspended.

Liability for infringement of regulations in cases of collision.

17. If in any case of collision it is proved to the court before which the case is tried that any of the regulations for preventing collision contained in or made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, has been infringed, the ship by which such regulation has been infringed, shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary.

Signals of distress.

18. The signals specified in the first schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be signals of distress.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals, except in the case of a vessel being in distress, shall be liable to pay compensation for any labour undertaken, risk incurred, or loss sustained, in consequence of such signal having been supposed to be a signal of distress, and such compensation may, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recovered, in the same manner in which salvage is recoverable.

Signals for pilots.

19. If a vessel requires the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall be those specified in the second schedule to this Act.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display, any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses or causes or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Power to alter rules as to signals.

20. Her Majesty may from time to time, by order in Council, repeal or alter the rules as to signals contained in the schedules to this Act, or make new rules in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, and any alterations in or additions to such rules made in manner aforesaid shall be of the same force as the rules in the said schedules.

Private signals.

21. Any ship-owner who is desirous of using, for the purposes of a private code, any rockets, lights, or other similar signals, may register such signals with the Board of Trade, and the Board shall give public notice of the signals so registered in such manner as they may think requisite for preventing such signals from being mistaken for signals of distress or signals for pilots.

The Board may refuse to register any signals which in their opinion cannot easily be distinguished from signals of distress or signals for pilots.

When any signal has been so registered, the use or display thereof by any person acting under the authority of the ship-owner in whose name it is registered shall not subject any person to any of the penalties or liabilities by this Act imposed upon persons using or displaying signals improperly.

Notice to be given of apprehended loss of ship.

22. If the managing owner, or, in the event of there being no managing owner, the ship's husband of any British ship have reason, owing to the non-appearance of such ship, or to any other circumstance, to apprehend that such ship has been wholly lost, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send to the Board of Trade notice in writing of such loss and of the probable occasion thereof, stating the name of the ship and her official number (if any), and the port to which she belongs; and if he neglect to do so

within a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Restrictions on carriage of dangerous goods.

23. If any person sends or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or Foreign, any dangerous goods, (that is to say) aqua-fortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer-matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending the same to be shipped, or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds; provided that if such person show that he was merely an agent in the shipment of any such goods as aforesaid, and was not aware and did not suspect and had no reason to suspect that the goods shipped by him were of a dangerous nature, the penalty which he incurs shall not exceed ten pounds.

Penalty for misdescription of dangerous goods.

24. If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send by, or carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or Foreign, any dangerous goods or goods of a dangerous nature, under a false description, or falsely describes the sender or carrier thereof, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Power to refuse to carry goods suspected of being dangerous.

25. The master or owner of any vessel, British or Foreign, may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

Power to throw overboard dangerous goods.

26. Where any dangerous goods, as defined in this Act, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or Foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, the master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal in any court.

Forfeiture of dangerous goods improperly sent.

27. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, on board any vessel, British or Foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, and where any such goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, under a false description, or the sender or carrier thereof has been falsely described, it shall be lawful for any court having Admiralty jurisdiction to declare such goods, and any package or receptacle in which they are contained to be, and they shall thereupon be forfeited, and when forfeited shall be disposed of as the court directs.

The court shall have and may exercise the aforesaid powers of forfeiture and disposal, notwithstanding that the owner of the goods have not committed any offence under the provisions of this Act relating to dangerous goods, and be not before the court, and have not notice of the proceedings, and notwithstanding that there be no evidence to show to whom the goods belong; nevertheless, the court may, in its discretion, require such notice as it may direct to be given to the owner or shipper of the goods before the same are forfeited.

Saving as to Dangerous Goods Acts.

28. The provisions of this Act relating to the carriage of dangerous goods shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, or in restraint of, any other enactment for the like object, so nevertheless that nothing in the said provisions shall be deemed to authorise that any person be sued or prosecuted twice in the same matter.

Miscellaneous and Repeal.

Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare certain foreign ports ports of registry.

29. Where, in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction within any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare such port a port of registry (in this Act referred to as a foreign port of registry), and by the same or any subsequent order in Council to declare the description of persons who are to be the registrars of British ships at such foreign port of registry, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships thereat.

Upon such order coming into operation it shall have effect as if it were enacted in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and shall, subject to any exceptions and regulations contained in the order, apply in the same manner as near as may be, as if the port mentioned in the order were an ordinary port of registry.

Fees in respect of surveys, &c.

30. There shall be paid in respect of the several measurements, inspections, and surveys mentioned in the third schedule hereto, such fees not exceeding those specified in that behalf in the said schedule, as the Board of Trade may from time to time determine.

Board of Trade may sue in name of its officers.

31. In any legal proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, the Board of Trade may take proceedings in the name of any of their officers.

Certain sections not to come into force until 1st November 1873.

32. The following sections of this Act, that is to say, sections sixteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, shall not come into operation until the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Repeal of certain sections of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1862 and 1871; and of certain other sections of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854, 1862, and 1871.

33. Section twenty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862 and sections four and ten of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, are hereby repealed; and on and after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, sections three hundred and twenty-

seven and three hundred and twenty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, sections thirty-three and thirty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and section nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect—

(1.) Anything duly done before this Act comes into operation;

(2.) Any right acquired or liability accrued before this Act comes into operation.

(3.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation; or,

(4.) The institution of any legal proceeding or any other remedy for ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.

Signals of Distress.

In the day time.—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress in the daytime:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute.
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N. C.
3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.

At night.—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress at night:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute.
2. Flames on the ship (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.)
3. Rockets or shells, of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

SCHEDULE II.

SIGNALS TO BE MADE BY SHIPS WANTING A PILOT.

In the daytime.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the daytime, *viz.*:—

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or
2. The International Code pilotage signal indicated by P. T.

At night.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night, *viz.*:—

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or
2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

SCHEDULE III.

TABLE OF MAXIMUM FEES TO BE PAID FOR THE MEASUREMENT, SURVEY, AND INSPECTION OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

1. *For measurement of tonnage.*

	£	s.	d.
For a ship under 50 tons registered tonnage	1	0	0
" from 50 to 100 tons "	1	10	0
" " 100 to 200 " "	2	0	0
" " 200 to 500 " "	3	0	0
" " 500 to 800 " "	4	0	0
" " 800 to 1,200 " "	5	0	0
" " 1,200 to 2,000 " "	6	0	0
" " 2,000 to 3,000 " "	7	0	0
" " 3,000 to 4,000 " "	8	0	0
" " 4,000 to 5,000 " "	9	0	0
" " 5,000 and upwards "	10	0	0

2. *For the inspection of the berthing or sleeping accommodation of the crew.*

	£	s.	d.
For each visit to the ship ...	0	10	0

Provided as follows:—

1. The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1) whatever be the number of separate visits.
2. When the accommodation is inspected at the same time with the measurement of the tonnage, no separate fee shall be charged for such inspection.

3. *For the survey of emigrant ships.*

	£	s.	d.
a. For an ordinary survey of the ship, and of her equipments, accommodation, stores, light, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and medical stores ...	10	0	0
b. For a special survey ...	15	0	0
c. In respect of the medical examination of passengers and crew, for every hundred persons or fraction of a hundred persons examined ...	1	0	0

4. *For the inspection of lights and fog signals.*

	£	s.	d.
For each visit made to a ship on the application of the owner, and for each visit made where the lights or fittings are found defective ...	0	10	0

Provided that the aggregate amount of fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1) whatever be the number of separate visits.

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36 & 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 88.

An Act for consolidating with Amendments the Acts for carrying into effect Treaties for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade, and for other purposes connected with the Slave Trade.

[*5th August* 1873.]

WHEREAS divers treaties for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade have been made by or on behalf of Her Majesty and Her Royal predecessors with foreign states, and the Acts mentioned in the second schedule to this Act have been passed for carrying into effect the said treaties or some of them:

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate the said Acts into one Act, and to make provision for

carrying into effect the said treaties, and any treaty which may hereafter be made by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any foreign state for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Slave Trade Act, 1873.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—

The term "the Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:

The term "the Admiralty" means the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral:

The term "vessel" means any vessel used in navigation:

The term "British possession" means any plantation, territory, settlement, or place situate within Her Majesty's dominions, and not forming part of the United Kingdom:

The term "governor" includes the officer for the time being administering the government of any colony; and where there is a local governor or lieutenant-governor under a governor general, means the local governor or lieutenant-governor:

The term "the Slave Trade Act, 1824," means the Act of the session of the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade:"

The term "foreign state" includes any foreign nation, people, tribe, sovereign, prince, chief or headman:

The term "vessel of a foreign state" means a vessel which is justly entitled to claim the protection of the flag of a foreign state, or which would be so entitled if she did not lose such protection by being engaged in the slave trade:

The term "treaty" includes any convention, agreement, engagement, or arrangement:

The term "slave trade" when used in relation to any particular treaty does not include any thing declared by such treaty not to be comprised in the term or in such treaty:

The term "Vice-Admiralty Court" does not include any Vice-Admiralty Court which for the time being has under its commission a limited jurisdiction only in matters relating to the slave trade:

The term "British slave court" means the High Court of Admiralty of England, every Vice-Admiralty Court in Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, and every East African Court for the time being within the meaning of the Slave Trade (East African Courts) Act, 1873:

The term "slave court" means every British slave court, every mixed commission or court established under any existing slave trade treaty, and the court of any foreign state having jurisdiction to try and condemn a vessel engaged in the slave trade:

The term "existing slave trade treaty" means a treaty made by or on behalf of Her Majesty or Her Royal predecessors with any foreign state for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade and in force at the passing of this Act.

Seizure of Slave Ships.

Visitation and seizure by cruisers, &c., of suspected slave ships.

3. Where a vessel is, on reasonable grounds, suspected of being engaged in or fitted out for the slave trade, it shall (subject, in the case either of the vessel of a foreign state, or of the commander or officer of a cruiser of a foreign state, to the limitations, restrictions, and regulations, if any, applicable thereto contained in any existing slave trade treaty made with such state) be lawful.—

(*a.*) If the vessel is a British vessel, or is engaged in the slave trade within British jurisdiction, or is not a vessel of a foreign state, for any commander or officer of any of Her Majesty's ships, for any officer bearing Her Majesty's commission in the army or navy, for any officer of Her Majesty's customs in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, or Isle of Man, for the governor of a British possession, or any person authorised by any such governor, and for any commander or officer of any cruiser of a foreign state authorised in pursuance of any existing slave trade treaty; and

(*b.*) If the vessel is the vessel of a foreign state, for any commander or officer of any of Her Majesty's ships, when duly authorised in that behalf, in pursuance of any treaty with that state, and for any commander or officer of any cruiser of that foreign state,

to visit and seize and detain such vessel, and to seize and detain any person found detained or reasonably suspected of having been detained as a slave, for the purpose of the slave-trade, on board any such vessel, and to carry away such vessel and person, together with the master and all persons, goods, and effects on board any such vessel, for the purpose of bringing in such vessel, person, goods, and effects for adjudication.

All vessels, slaves, persons, goods, and effects which may be forfeited under the enactments with which this Act is to be construed as one, as hereinafter mentioned, may be visited, seized, and detained by any commander, officer, governor, or person authorised by this section to seize a British vessel.

Vessels equipped for traffic in slaves to be deemed engaged in the slave trade.

4. Where any of the particulars mentioned in the first schedule to this Act are found in the equipment or on board of any vessel visited, seized, or detained in pursuance of this Act, such vessel shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to be fitted out for the purposes of and engaged in the slave trade, and in such case, even though the vessel is restored, no damages shall be awarded against the seizor under this Act in respect of such visitation, seizure, or detention, or otherwise upon such restoration.

Provided that this section shall not extend to the vessel of any foreign state except so far as may be consistent with the treaty made with such state.

Courts.

Jurisdiction of courts in regard to slave vessels, slaves, goods, and effects.

5. The High Court of Admiralty of England and every Vice-Admiralty Court in Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom shall have jurisdiction to try and

condemn or restore any vessel, slave, goods, and effects, alleged to be seized, detained, or forfeited, in pursuance of this Act, and on restoring the same to award such damages in respect of the visitation, seizure, and detention of such vessel, goods and effects, and of any person on board such vessel, and in respect of any act or thing done in relation to such visitation, seizure, or detention, or in respect of any such matters, and in any case to make such order as to costs as, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any existing slave trade treaty, the court may think just.

Provided that nothing in this section shall give to any court any jurisdiction inconsistent with any existing slave trade treaty over a vessel which is shown to such court to be the vessel of any foreign state and which has not been engaged within British jurisdiction in the slave trade, but where any vessel of a foreign state is liable to be condemned by a British slave court, such court shall have the same jurisdiction as if she were a British vessel.

Each of the said courts shall have the same jurisdiction in regard to any person who has been seized, either at sea or on land, on the ground that he has or is suspected to have been detained as a slave, for the purpose of the slave trade, as the court would have under this section if he had been so detained on board a vessel that was seized and brought in for adjudication.

Proceedings upon seizure by a foreigner.

6. Where any vessel or slave seized by the commander or officer of the cruiser of any foreign state is brought in for adjudication in a British slave court, all proceedings for the condemnation of such vessel and slave, and the goods and effects on board such vessel shall be taken in the name of Her Majesty by some person duly authorized in that behalf.

Mixed Courts.

Appointment of judges, arbitrators, secretary, &c., to mixed courts and commissions.

7. Where any existing slave trade treaty contains provisions for the time being in force for the appointment of any mixed court or commission for deciding cases under such treaty, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to appoint such commissioners, judges, arbitrators, secretary, registrar, and other officers as are mentioned in such provisions.

There shall be paid to every commissioner, judge, arbitrator, secretary, registrar, and other officer so appointed, such salary as the Treasury may from time to time direct.

In case of the death, or sickness, or absence either on leave or from any other lawful impediment, of any such commissioner, judge, arbitrator, secretary, registrar, or other officer, whether British or not, the vacancy shall be temporarily filled in manner provided by the treaty.

Regulations as to powers of mixed courts.

8. The regulations contained in any existing slave trade treaty for the time being in force, with respect to any mixed court or commission, shall have effect as if they were enacted in this Act, and such court or commission shall have all necessary jurisdiction for the purpose of carrying into effect any treaty referring to them, and in particular shall have jurisdiction to try, condemn, and restore British vessels seized in pursuance of such treaty on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, and shall for the purpose of their jurisdiction, have the same power as any Vice-Admiralty Court in Her Majesty's dominions has, and may accordingly take evidence, administer oaths, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and require and enforce the production of documents in like manner as any such court.

Disposal of Vessels and Slaves.

Disposal of condemned vessels.

9. A vessel seized in pursuance of this Act, when condemned by a slave court, may be taken into Her Majesty's service upon payment of such sum as the Admiralty deem to be a proper price for the same (which sum is in this Act called the appraised value of such vessel), or if not so taken, shall be broken up, and the materials thereof shall be publicly sold in separate parts.

Provided that nothing herein shall prejudice the right of the government of any foreign state, under any treaty, to require such vessel to be broken up, or to take such vessel into its service upon payment of a sum fixed in accordance with such treaty, and any sum paid by the government of a foreign state for a vessel taken into its service after condemnation by a slave court shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the appraised value of the vessel.

Disposal of slaves.

10. Where any slaves are seized in pursuance of this Act, they shall, for the purpose only of seizure, prosecution, and condemnation, be deemed to be property, and shall be condemned as forfeited to the sole use of Her Majesty for the purpose only of divesting all other right or interest therein, and shall not be treated as slaves, but shall be provided for, pending the proceedings for their condemnation, in such manner, and shall on condemnation be disposed of in such manner, or delivered over to such persons, as the court having cognizance of the case may adjudge, subject to the regulations (if any) which are from time to time made by the Treasury; and the Treasury may, from time to time, make, alter, and revoke regulations for this purpose so that they be consistent with any provisions in this behalf contained in any existing slave trade treaty.

Bounties.

Bounty and other payments to seizors when British cruisers.

11. Where a vessel (whether British or not) or slave, goods or effects, seized in pursuance of this Act by any commander or officer of any of Her Majesty's ships have been condemned by a slave court, there shall be paid to the commander, officers, and crew of such ship the following sums:—

(1.) A slave bounty of five pounds for every slave so condemned who is delivered over, or, if the commander of the ship so elect, a tonnage bounty of four pounds for every ton of the tonnage of the vessel condemned.

(2.) That part to which Her Majesty is entitled of the appraised value of the vessel condemned, or, if such vessel was broken up and the materials thereof publicly sold in separate parts, of the net proceeds of such sale after deducting the charges of prosecution.

(3.) Where the condemned vessel

(*a.*) was brought into port and was broken up in pursuance of the order of the slave court, and the materials thereof publicly sold in separate parts; or

(b.) was abandoned or destroyed prior to condemnation, and the slave court by the decree of condemnation declared that, after full consideration by the court of the circumstances of the case, the seizors had satisfied the court that such abandonment or destruction was inevitable, or otherwise under the circumstances proper and justifiable,

a further tonnage bounty at the rate of thirty shillings for every ton of the tonnage of the vessel; and

(4.) The net proceeds to which Her Majesty is entitled (after deducting the charges of prosecution) of any such goods and effects which the slave court ordered to be sold.

Where any slave so condemned is not delivered over in consequence of death, sickness, or other inevitable circumstances, the Treasury may, if they think fit, pay to the seizors of such slave one moiety of the slave bounty which would have been due in respect of such slave if he had been delivered over.

Bounty and other payments where vessel, slave, or goods not seized by cruisers.

12. Where any vessel, slave, goods, or effects seized in pursuance of this Act otherwise than by the commander or officer of one of Her Majesty's ships, or of the cruiser of a foreign state, have been condemned by a slave court, there shall be paid the following sums:—

(1.) Two-thirds of the appraised value of the vessel or (if the vessel was broken up and the materials thereof publicly sold in separate parts) of the net proceeds of such sale, and two-thirds of the net proceeds of such goods and effects (after deducting from such appraised value or net proceeds the charges of prosecution) for the use of Her Majesty, to such persons as the Treasury may from time to time appoint, to be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

(2.) The remaining third part of the said appraised value or net proceeds of the vessel and of the net proceeds of such goods and effects to the person who lawfully seized and prosecuted the ship, goods, and effects respectively to condemnation.

(3.) For every slave so condemned who is delivered over, a slave bounty of five pounds to the person who prosecuted the same to condemnation.

Where any slave so condemned is not delivered over in consequence of death, sickness, or other inevitable circumstances, the Treasury may, if they think fit, pay in respect of such slave one moiety of the slave bounty which would have been due in respect of such slave if he had been delivered over.

Payment of proceeds of vessels, &c., when seized by a foreign cruiser.

13. Where any vessel, goods, or effects have been seized in pursuance of this Act by the commander or officer of a cruiser of any foreign state and been condemned by a British slave court, such portion of the appraised value of the vessel, or (if the vessel was broken up and the materials thereof publicly sold in separate parts) of the net proceeds of such sale, and of the net proceeds of the goods and effects, as is, under any treaty with such state, payable to the seizors, shall be paid to such person as the Treasury may direct, to be disposed of in accordance with such treaty.

Regulations as to payment of bounty.

14. In order to obtain payment of the bounty, there shall be produced to the Treasury the following evidence, or such other evidence as the Treasury may deem sufficient; namely:—

(a.) A copy, duly certified, of the decree of condemnation of the vessel or slave:

(b.) If any tonnage bounty is claimed, a certificate from some person authorised for the time being to act as a registrar of British ships of the dimensions and tonnage of the vessel.

(c.) If a slave bounty is claimed, a certificate from the person appointed to receive the slaves of the number ofslaves condemned and delivered over.

For the purpose of bounty the tonnage of a vessel shall be calculated and ascertained in the like manner in which, for the time being, the tonnage of a vessel is calculated and ascertained for the purpose of registering the same as a British vessel, or if the same cannot be satisfactorily ascertained in that manner, shall be ascertained in such manner as the Treasury may consider satisfactory.

Payment by Treasury of costs, damages, and expenses.

15. Where any visitation, seizure, detention or prosecution purports to have been made or instituted in pursuance of this Act, the Treasury when required under any treaty shall, and in any other case may, if they think fit, pay the whole or any part of any costs, expenses, compensation, and damages which may have been awarded against the person making or instituting such visitation, seizure, detention, or prosecution, or any costs and expenses which may have been incurred in respect of the same, or on account of any person on board any vessel so visited, seized or detained; but nothing in this section shall exempt the commander or officer of the ship or other person by whom the visitation, seizure, detention, or prosecution was made or instituted from his liability to make good any sum so paid when required by the Treasury so to do and when any such commander or officer, or other person serving under the Admiralty, or any person serving under any other department of the Government, is so required to make good any sum, that sum shall if the Treasury so direct be deducted by the Admiralty or other department of the government, under whom such person is serving, from any payment to which such commander, officer, or person is entitled on account of salary, pay, prize, or bounty.

Payment and distribution of bounties and other sums.

16. The bounties and all other sums payable by the Treasury in pursuance of this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose.

The provisions of "The Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864", shall apply to all money payable to the commanders, officers, and crews of Her Majesty's ships in pursuance of this Act.

27 & 28 Vict., c. 24.

Miscellaneous.

Protection of persons authorised to seize.

17. All person authorised to make seizures under this Act shall, in making and prosecuting any such seizure, have the benefit of all the

protection granted to persons authorised to make seizures under any Act for the time being in force relating to Her Majesty's customs in the United Kingdom, in like manner as if the enactments granting such protection were herein enacted, and in terms made applicable thereto.

Pendency of suit or decree a bar to proceeding for recovery of vessel, damages, &c.

18. In either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*.) Where any proceeding has been instituted in any slave court for the condemnation or restitution of any vessel, slave, goods, or effects purporting to have been seized in pursuance of this Act and is still pending; or

(*b*.) Where any vessel, slave, goods, or effects purporting to have been seized in pursuance of this Act, have been condemned or restored, or any other final judgment have been pronounced thereon by any slave court,

the pendency of such proceeding, or the condemnation or restitution, or other final judgment thereon, as the case may be, shall be a complete bar to every legal proceeding whatever for the recovery of such vessel, slave, goods, or effects, or of damages for any costs, expenses, loss, or injury sustained by any person by or in consequence of the visitation, seizure or detention of such vessel, slave, goods, or effects, or of any person on board such vessel, or by or in consequence of any act or thing done in relation to such visitation, seizure, or detention, or in pursuance of this Act or any existing slave trade treaty, and may be pleaded in bar, or given in evidence under the general issue.

Power of High Court of Admiralty of England as to bounties, reviewing and enforcing decrees, &c.

19. The High Court of Admiralty of England shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any question arising with respect to the right of any person to any payment in pursuance of this Act in respect of any condemned vessel, slave, goods, or effects, and any question of joint capture or seizure which may arise in respect of any vessel, slave, goods, or effects seized in pursuance of this Act, and also as well to review as to enforce any decree, declaration, or order of any British slave court made in pursuance of this Act.

Review of taxation by Registrar of Court of Admiralty.

20. The registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of England may, on the application of any person aggrieved, or of the Treasury, tax or review the taxation of any costs, charges, or expenses incurred or alleged to be incurred in any proceeding taken in any British slave court, or in any mixed commission or court in Her Majesty's dominions, and shall for this purpose have the same jurisdiction and powers as he has in the taxation of any costs, charges, or expenses incurred in any proceeding in the High Court of Admiralty.

Appeal by Treasury.

21. The Treasury may appeal from any decree, order, or declaration which is made by any British slave court in pursuance of this Act, and involves the payment by the Treasury of any bounty, costs, expenses, compensation, damages, or other moneys in like manner as if they were parties to the proceeding in which such decree, order or declaration was made.

Prosecution for false evidence.

22. Any person who wilfully gives false evidence in any proceeding taken in pursuance of the Act in any slave court shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to the like penalty as if he had been guilty of perjury, or in British possession, of the offence by whatever name called, which if committed in England would be perjury.

Returns by registrars.

23. The registrar of every British slave court and if appointed by her Majesty, of every other slave court, shall from time to time make returns of the cases adjudged in such court in pursuance of this Act, at such times and in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time directed by any rule established with respect to such court under the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863, or if there is no such rule by Order in Council.

Slave Trade Act, 1824.

Incorporation with unrepealed portions of 5 G. 4, c. 113.

24. This Act shall be construed as one with the enactments of the Slave Trade Act, 1824, and any enactments amending the same, so far as they are in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and are not required by this Act, and the expression "this Act," when used in this Act, shall include those enactments.

Recovery of forfeitures under 5 Geo. 4, c. 113.

25. All pecuniary forfeitures and penalties imposed by the said enactments, with which this Act is to be construed as one, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in any Court of Record or of Vice-Admiralty in any port of Her Majesty's dominions wherein the offence was committed, or where the offender may be, in like manner as any penalty or forfeiture incurred in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force relating to Her Majesty's Customs, or (in the case of the High Court of Admiralty or of a Court of Vice-Admiralty) in like manner as any vessel seized in pursuance of this Act.

Such pecuniary penalties and forfeitures shall, subject to the express provisions of the said enactments, be paid and applied in like manner as the net proceeds of a vessel seized otherwise than by the commander or officer of one of Her Majesty's ships, or of the cruiser of a foreign state.

Jurisdiction of court over offences under 5 G. 4, c. 113.

26. Any offence against this Act or the said enactments with which this Act is to be construed as one, or otherwise in connexion with the slave trade, shall for all purposes of and incidental to the trial and punishment of a person guilty of such offence, and all proceedings and matters preliminary and incidental to and consequential on such trial and punishment, and for all purposes of and incidental to the jurisdiction of any court constable, and officer with reference to such offence, be deemed to have been committed either in the place in which the offence was committed, or in the county of Middlesex, or in any place in which the person guilty of the offence may for the time being be, either in Her Majesty's dominions or in any foreign port or place in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction; and the offence may be described in any indictment or other document relating thereto as having been committed at the place where it was wholly or partly committed, or as having been committed on the high seas or out of

Her Majesty's dominions, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the place in which the trial is held.

Where any such offence is commenced at one place and completed at another, the place at which such offence is to be deemed to have been committed shall be either the place where the offence was commenced or the place where the offence was completed.

Where a person being in one place is accessory to or aids or abets in any such offence committed in another place, the place at which such offence is to be deemed to have been committed shall be either the place in which the offence was actually committed or the place where the offender was at the time of his being so accessory, aiding, or abetting.

17 & 18 Vict., c. 101.

Where it appears to any court or the judge of any court having jurisdiction to try any such offence that the removal of an offender charged with such offence to some other place in Her Majesty's dominions for trial would be conducive to the interests of justice, such court or judge may by warrant, or instrument in the nature of a war rant, direct such removal, and such offender may be removed and tried accordingly; and section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall apply to the removal of an offender under this section in the same manner as if the term "consular officer" in that section included the court or judge making such warrant or instrument.

Extension of 33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, to Slave Trade offences.

27. Offences committed against this Act or the enactments with which this Act is to be construed as one or otherwise in connexion with the slave trade, whether committed on the high seas or on land, or partly on the high seas or partly on land, shall be deemed to be inserted in the first schedule to the Extradition Act, 1870, and that Act, and any Act amending the same, shall be construed accordingly.

Application of Act.

Application of Act to cases already adjudicated.

28. This Act shall apply to all cases of vessels, slaves, goods, and effects seized and adjudicated upon by any slave court, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

Extension of Act to future treaties.

29. Where any treaty in relation to the slave trade is made after the passing of this Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, with any foreign state, Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that as from such date not being earlier than the date of the treaty, as may be specified in the order, such treaty shall be deemed, and thereupon (as from the said date, or if no date is specified as from the date of such order) such treaty shall be deemed to be an existing slave trade treaty within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply and be construed accordingly.

Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent order referring to the same treaty, render the application of this Act subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

Every such order shall recite or embody the terms of the treaty so far as they relate to the slave trade, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after it is made, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within six weeks after the then next meeting of Parliament, and shall also be published in the *London Gazette*.

A treaty, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, which ceases to be in force, shall cease to be an existing slave trade treaty within the meaning of this Act.

Repeal.

Repeal of Acts in schedule.

30. The Acts specified in the second schedule to this Act are hereby repealed.

Provided that—

(1.) All bounties and other sums purporting to have been paid in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been duly paid.

(2.) This repeal shall not affect—

(*a.*) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*b.*) Any right, privilege, obligation, liability, or forfeiture acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*c.*) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, or forfeiture as aforesaid, or any legal proceeding taken or commenced under any enactment hereby repealed; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on, and all acts consequential thereon done, as if it had been commenced under this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Equipments which are *primâ facie* evidence of a vessel being engaged in the slave trade.

First.—Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Secondly.—Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck more numerous than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly.—Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly.—Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly.—A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly.—An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should only be used for the reception of palm-oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly.—A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly.—A boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size, and larger or fitted for being or capable of being made larger than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler or other cooking apparatus of the ordinary size.

Ninthly.—An extraordinary quantity either of rice or of the flour of Brazil, manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize, or of Indian-corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew, such rice, flour, maize,

Indian-corn, or other article of food not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly.—A quantity of mats or matting larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eleventhly.—Any other equipment, article, or thing which is declared by any existing slave trade treaty to be *primâ facie* evidence of a vessel being engaged in the slave trade.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, sections, or other part first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Portions of Acts which have already been specifically repealed are in some instances included in the repeal in this schedule, in order to preclude henceforth the necessity of looking back to previous Acts.

Date of Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
59 Geo. 3, C. 16.	An Act to carry into effect the treaty with the Netherlands relating to the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 Geo. 4, C. 113.	An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade	The whole Act, except sections two to eleven, section twelve, down to "taken to be in full force," sections thirty-nine forty, and forty seven.
7 & 8 Geo. 4, C 54.	An Act to carry into effect the treaty with Sweden relative to the slave trade.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Geo. 4, C. 74.	An Act to carry into execution a convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil for the regulation and final abolition of the African slave trade.	The whole Act.
11 Geo. 4, & 1 Will. 4, C. 55.	An Act to reduce the rate of bounties payable upon the seizure of slaves.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Will. 4, C. 72.	An Act for carrying into effect two conventions with the King of the French for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Will. 4, C. 60.	An Act for carrying into effect a treaty with the King of the French and the King of Sardinia, for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Will. 4, C. 61.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty with the King of the French and the King of Denmark for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. 4, C. 6.	An Act for carrying into effect a treaty made between His Majesty and the Queen Regent of Spain for the abolition of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. 4, C. 81.	An Act to authorise His Majesty, until six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties, conventions, or stipulations made with any foreign power or state for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Date of Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict., C. 62.	An Act to authorise Her Majesty, until 6 months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties, conventions, or stipulations made with any foreign power or state for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 39.	An Act for carrying into effect a convention of accession of the Hans Towns to two conventions with the King of the French for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 40.	An Act to carry into effect an additional article to a treaty with Sweden relative to the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 41.	An Act for carrying into effect an additional article to a treaty with the Netherlands relating to the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 47.	An Act for the better and more effectually carrying into effect the treaties and conventions made with foreign powers for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 83.	An Act for carrying into effect a convention of a accession of the Duke of Tuscany to two conventions with the King of the French for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 84.	An Act for carrying into effect a convention of accession of the King of the Two Sicilies to two conventions with the King of the French for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict., C. 102.	An Act to revive and continue, until six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, and to amend, an Act for authorising Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties made for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Vict., C. 73.	An Act for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Vict., C. 64.	An Act to continue, until eight months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, an Act for authorising Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Vict., C. 67.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Venezuela for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 40.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Argentine Confederation for the abolition of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 41.	An Act for carrying into effect a convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Hayti for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Date of Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 42.	An Act for better and more effectually carrying into effect treaties and conventions with foreign states for suppressing the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 59.	An Act to continue until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-three an Act for authorising Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution by Orders in Council, any tre ties for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 91.	An Act to amend an Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 101.	An Act for extending to the Governors and officers of the East India Company, the powers given by an Act of the fifth year of King George the Fourth to Her Majesty's Governors and officers for the more effectual suppression of the importation of slaves into India by sea.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict., C. 114.	An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the second and third years of Her present Majesty for the suppression of the slave trade as relates to Portuguese vessels.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 14.	An Act for carrying into effect a treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Bolivia for the abolition of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 15.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas for the suppression of the African slave trade.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict, C. 16.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the abolition of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 46.	An Act to continue until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four and to the end of the then session of Parliament, an Act for authorising Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 50.	An Act for carrying into execution a treaty signed at London for the suppression of the slave trade, so far as the same relates to Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 51.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Mexican Republic for the abolition of the traffic in slaves.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 52.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Chili for the abolition of the traffic in slaves.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 53.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.	The whole Act.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Date of Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
6 & 7 Vict., C. 98.	An Act for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.	Sec. three.
7 & 8 Vict., C. 26.	An Act for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Vict., C. 116.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of the Equator for the abolition of the traffic in slaves.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Vict., C. 128.	An Act for carrying into effect the agreement between Her Majesty and the Imaum of Muscat for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act
12 & 13 Vict., C. 84.	An Act for carrying into effect engagements between Her Majesty and certain Arabian chiefs in the Persian Gulf for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict., C. 16.	An Act for carrying into effect the engagement between Her Majesty and Syed Syf Bin Hamood, the chief of Sohar, in Arabia, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict., C. 17.	An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of New Granada for the suppression of the slave tra le.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict., C. 107.	The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853.	Section one hundred & eighty-nine.
18 & 19 Vict., C. 85.	An Act for carrying into effect the engagements between Her Majesty and certain chiefs of the Sherbro country, near Sierra Leone in Africa, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.	The whole Act.
25 & 26 Vict., C. 40.	African slave trade treaty Act (No. 1), 1862.	The whole Act.
25 & 26 Vict., C. 90.	African slave trade treaty Act (No. 2), 1862.	The whole Act.
26 & 27 Vict., C. 34.	African slave trade treaty Act 1863.	The whole Act.
32 & 33 Vict., C. 2	The Brazilian slave trade repeal Act 1869.	The whole Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 4th December 1873.

No. 3627.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major F. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Kamthi, the following changes are made in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamthi, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Jabalpúr.

Captain W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jabalpúr, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, from the date on which he may make over charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate to Captain Brooke.

Captain T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, from the above date.

No. 3629.—Mr. J. C. Leupolt, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

No. 3630.—Mr. H. M. Kisch, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th October last.

No. 3633.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. L. M. Phillipps to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 15th July last.

POLICE.

The 2nd December 1873.

No. 501.—The under-mentioned Police Officers of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts have passed the prescribed examination by the higher standard in the languages specified opposite their names:—

Mr. E. R. Christian, District Superintendent of Police,—in Urdu, subject to examination in Mahratta hereafter.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Assistant Superintendent of Police,—in Mahratta, subject to examination in Hindi hereafter.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd December 1873.

No. 1894.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie resumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo.

No. 1898.—Furlough for one year, on medical certificate, with the usual preparatory leave, is granted to Mr. W. M. Souttar, Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 1917.—The Notification issued by this Department, No. 1853, dated the 20th ultimo, appointing Mr. D. G. Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, and Officiating Judge of Moulmein, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, is cancelled.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 1923.—The Governor General in Council having determined to invest a Burmese Extra Assistant Commissioner, under Section 15 of Act XI of 1865, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, and to declare that such powers shall be exercised by him in the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon, is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the said Act, to make the following rules to regulate and define the duties and relative positions of the Judge of the said Court, and any Extra Assistant Commissioner who may from time to time be so invested, and to provide for the distribution of business between them:—

1. Plaints in the Court of Small Causes may, at the option of the plaintiffs, be written in the Burmese language and presented to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who will hear and determine the case. All petitions and proceedings in such suits must also be in the Burmese language.
2. It shall be lawful for the Extra Assistant Commissioner or for a defendant in any suit before the Extra Assistant Commissioner to apply to the Judge of the Court of Small Causes to have such suit removed to his Court, and such suit may be so removed on good cause being shown.
3. All cases which require the leave of the High Court to be proceeded with in the Court of Small Causes shall be presented to the Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1873.

No. 1375.—Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests, Oudh, reported his return from leave on the afternoon of the 30th October 1873, and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th November 1873.

Captain W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Punjab, *vice* Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, at present officiating as Inspector General of Forests.

Mr B. Ribbentrop, who was, in Notification No. 916 of 5th August 1873, placed in temporary charge of the Office of Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in that Province.

These changes will have effect from the 6th November 1873.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 1379.—Mr. H. C. Hill, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is transferred to the Forest Survey Branch.

No. 1380.—The following gentlemen, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to that Department as Assistant Conservators of Forest of the 3rd Grade in the provinces mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. H. Mainwaring	Bombay.	Mr. S. E. Wilmot	Oudh.
„ T. B. Fry		„ E. E. Fernandez	C. Provinces.
„ E. A. Elliot		„ A. Smythies	
„ E. Fuchs	Bengal.	„ G. F. Provost	Hyderabad.
„ F. D'A. Vincent	Punjab.		

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Camp Agra, the 25th November 1873.

No. 49*C. P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Emile Bandry as Acting Consular Agent for France at Tellicherry.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1873.

No. 3441.—The following Report and Resolution are published for general information:—

Dated 17th October 1873.

From—E. F. HARRISON, Esq., Comptroller General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I have the honor to report on the transactions of the Money Order Department in India during the financial year 1872-73.

2. Appended are the usual ten statements, with an additional one of orders outstanding on the 31st March last.

No. I.—Statement of Orders issued and paid at each office in India, and commission realized during the year 1872-73.
" II.—Statement of issues, payments and commission according to Presidencies and Circles.
" III.—Statement showing issues and payments of one Presidency and Circle on account of other Presidencies and Circles.
" IV.—Cost of management.
" V.—Statement showing revenue for 1872-73.
" VI.—Statement showing excess of payments and drawings to and from Treasuries on account of each Office.
" VII.—Transactions, management and revenue from 1862 to 1873.
" VIII.—Statement of profits and losses.
" IX.—Statement showing the proportionate strength and cost of establishment, &c.
" X.—Statement of lapsed orders.
" XI.—Statement of Orders outstanding on the 31st March 1873, *vide* para. 38.

3. Thirteen new Offices were opened during the year—

One in the L. P. of Bengal	Nawada Sub-division of Gya District.
One in the N. W. Provinces	Chuckrata Sub-division of Dehra Doon.
Seven in the Bombay Presidency	Nandgaum, Pundhurpore, Yeola. } Nassick District. Broach. Mhow. Bhuj. Khair, Poona Collectorate.
Three in the Madras Presidency	Villapuram, South Arcot District. Conjeveram, Chingleput District. Devipatam, Madura District.
One in the Mysore Circle	Chickka Ballapura, Kolar District.

4. The number of Offices in which there have been transactions during the year is—

In Lower Provinces of Bengal	101
" North-Western Provinces	39
" Oudh	12
" Punjab	36
" Central Provinces	19
" British Burmah	13
" Political Treasuries, Government of India	7
" Bombay	43
" Madras	75
" Berar	11
" Mysore	10
TOTAL ...	366

5. The number of Offices closed during the year was—

L. P., Bengal	43	Bombay	7
N. W. Provinces	1	Madras	10
Punjab	3	Mysore	2
		TOTAL ...	66

This large reduction is mainly owing to the abolition in February of agencies at many places where there are no Revenue Treasuries.

6. The number of Offices open at the close of the year was—

In Lower Provinces of Bengal	58
" North-Western Provinces	38
" Oudh	12
" Punjab	33
" Central Provinces	19
" British Burmah	13
" Political Treasuries, Government of India	7
" Bombay	36
" Madras	65
" Berar	11
" Mysore	8
TOTAL ...	300

7. Offices open, but in which there were no transactions during the year, have been omitted, and those which were only closed temporarily for the winter or rainy season have been included. The Offices of the first description, eleven in number, are—

Sasseeram, Lower Provinces, Bengal		1
Mussoorie, North-Western Provinces		1
Sukkur, Bombay		1
Alleppy	Madras	8
Collegal (closed, circular No. 168, dated 2nd April 1873)		
Ellore		
Jamalmadoogoo		
Nagarcoil		
Porto Novo		
Trichoor		
Vaniembody		
	TOTAL	11

those of the second are the following :—

Nynee Tal, North-Western Provinces		1
Murree	Punjab	2
Dalhousie		
Mahableshwar, Bombay		1
Ootacamund	Madras	2
Kundapoor		
	TOTAL	6

8. The transactions of the year may be summarized as follows :—

	In 1871-72.	In 1872-73.
Offices open	*355	366
Number of orders issued	2,51,213	2,69,435
Amount of orders issued	1,25,14,115	1,29,21,632
Number of orders paid	2,50,741	2,68,268
Amount of orders paid	1,25,57,487	1,29,37,545
Commission	1,41,287	1,46,547
Lapsed orders	7,813	8,784
Charges	82,954	87,719
Profit	66,180	67,612

* Including Sasseeram, in which there were no transactions.

9. The result of the year's operation is, on the whole, satisfactory.

10. The following detailed statement shows in each province an increase in the number of Orders issued, and it is satisfactory to find, that with the exception of Bombay and Berar, this increase in number is concurrent with a decrease in the aggregate amount of the orders.

11. In Bombay the result is also favourable, the moderate increase in the total amount of Orders issued being accompanied by a marked increase in the number.

It is in Berar alone that the Department appears to have been availed of for purposes foreign to its avowed object, the safe remittance, namely, of small sums of money.

		Issues.		Payments.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Calcutta	Increase	177	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	13,250 1 0	3,902	3,63,763 4 0
Bengal Presidency	Increase	2,654	...	3,536	...
	Decrease	...	4,75,518 1 0	...	4,88,758 12 0
Bombay	Increase	3,412	89,209 14 0	6,418	5,80,209 7 0
Madras	Increase	2,465	...	6,055	2,34,815 14 2
	Decrease	...	34,508 7 10	...	...
Berar	Increase	9,274	8,69,249 2 0	590	41,700 7 0
Mysore	Increase	417	...	928	12,091 5 0
	Decrease	...	40,916 3 0	...	...
India	Increase	18,222	4,07,516 4 2	17,527	3,80,058 4 8

12. The following comparative statement will show the increase or decrease of charges during the year in Bengal and the other Presidencies and Circles :—

PRESIDENCIES AND CIRCLES.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Bengal Presidency.		
Assistant to the Comptroller General's salary	8,789 11 6	9,519 10 10
Establishment	18,565 4 5	19,987 15 6
Service Postages	1,861 9 6	3,700 0 0
Seals	342 10 0	130 10 0
Miscellaneous contingencies	1,373 13 9	1,879 15 6
Printing	5,515 3 9	5,862 4 6
Stationery	2,522 1 11	3,232 8 8
Loss written off under Government orders	2,461 14 0	1,560 0 0
Service bearing postage	734 1 0	787 3 0
Second Commission refunded	55 2 0	18 4 0
Commission paid to Agents	19,301 0 0	15,907 2 0
Lapsed orders refunded	...	477 10 0
Bombay Presidency.		
Estsblishment	4,251 9 0	4,441 7 0
Service labels	340 0 0	810 0 0
Seals	49 0 0	28 12 0
Printing	1,160 15 8	396 8 9
Stationery	25 5 10	47 7 0
Postal charges	525 2 0	1,155 10 9
Contingencies	237 8 9	425 14 10
Second Commission refunded...	3 6 0	11 2 0
Commission payable to Agents	2,196 4 10	2,129 1 10
Fixed allowance payable to Agents	98 8 0	113 0 0
Lapsed orders refunded	234 0 0	346 8 0
Madras Presidency.		
Establishment	3,446 14 8	3,990 3 2
Commission paid to Agents	2,357 2 5	2,143 14 6
Contingencies, Postal charges, and Service labels	906 2 9	2,347 6 11
Seals	78 4 0	49 0 0
Printing	200 0 0	...
Stationery	200 0 0	...
Berar Circle.		
Establishment	1,403 0 0	1,370 1 7
Postages	55 10 6	143 12 6
Seals	7 8 0	55 0 0
Service bearing postages	39 8 6	64 6 6
Petty contingencies	210 4 8	194 13 2
Commission paid to Agents	838 4 8	1,792 7 0
Half share of net profits to Mysore State from 1867-68 to 1871-72	...	131 4 4
Mysore Circle.		
Establishment	502 9 3	729 4 7
Seals	17 8 0	7 0 0
Contingencies	98 2 3	256 15 11
Agent's Commission	933 0 0	722 11 6
Contingencies of Agents	...	173 0 7
Fixed allowance paid to Agents	72 0 0	72 0 0
Service postages	34 8 0	...
Stationery	231 14 8	...
Service bearing postages	32 15 0	...
Pay of a clerk employed at the Bangalore treasury ...	...	30 0 0
Amount due to Government of India, half the net profits that has accrued on Money Orders drawn by Mysore	644 8 6	476 10 8
TOTAL ...	82,954 1 9	87,718 13 1

13. The reasons for the increase in Bengal Presidency under heads—

1*st*, Establishment,	3*rd*, Printing, and
2*nd*, Service Postage,	4*th*, Stationery,

are—

1*st*.—Annual increments of salaries.

2*nd*.—Purchase of postage stamps under the new Postal Rules for twelve months against three months last year.

3*rd*.—Breaking up of type. The appendices to the 5th annual report of this Department were put up in type, but the printing of them was subsequently cancelled. The same was the case with the manual for the guidance of Money Order Agents under revision at the time of the introduction of the new system.

4*th*.—The use of larger forms since the new system came into operation for the weekly lists of issues and payments and the supply to Bombay of their forms for the first time.

14. Under the head Miscellaneous Contingencies there is also an increase attributable to the removal of this Office from the Treasury buildings, the making of a new counter, &c., and cost of new furniture.

15. The increases in Bombay are attributable to an addition of two permanent and one temporary clerks, postal charges paid in cash, and the introduction of overland money orders.

16. Those in Madras are owing to the same causes.

17. In the Berar the commission paid to agents is more in this than in the previous year, owing to the transactions being larger; the other increased charges are apparently owing to the causes mentioned above and to the transfer of half share of net profits to Mysore from 1867-68 to 1871-72.

18. The charges in the Mysore Circle are somewhat more in 1872-73 than in 1871-72 for the following reasons: Increase of head clerk's pay from Rs. 50 to 60, the entertainment of two clerks on Rs. 25 and 10 respectively, and purchase of furniture for the Bangalore and Chituldr[illegible] Treasuries.

19. The following statement shows general results provincially and in the aggr[illegible]

20. The number of Orders issued was as follows:—

	During 1869-70.	During 1870-71.	D[illegible] 18[illegible]	[illegible]
	No.	No.	No.	[illegible]
In the Lower Provinces of Bengal	61,756	65,328	57,117	50,219
„ the North-Western Provinces	32,691	39,250	41,483	44,076
„ Oude	11,343	12,956	13,994	13,390
„ the Punjab	25,681	28,611	30,588	33,910
„ the Central Provinces	13,650	16,315	18,212	17,880
„ British Burmah	8,198	8,715	9,140	10,798
„ Ajmere	...	...	422	83[illegible]
„ Gwalior and Morar	...	1,233	2,555	2,33[illegible]
„ Indore	...	91	1,271	2,30[illegible]
„ Mercara (Coorg)	555	899	994	1,19[illegible]
„ Nusseerabad	...	...	250	77[illegible]
„ Port Blair	930	635	758	1,47[illegible]
„ Sehore (Bhopal)	...	602	774	1,010
TOTAL OF BENGAL PRESIDENCY	1,54,804	1,74,635	1,77,558	1,80,212
In the Bombay Presidency	21,189	24,832	25,938	29,350
„ the Madras do.	22,765	27,196	27,621	30,086
„ the Berar Circle	4,819	6,180	10,409	19,683
„ the Mysore do.	7,204	9,859	9,687	10,104
TOTAL	2,10,781	2,42,702	2,51,213	2,69,435

21. The amount of Orders issued aggregated:—

	During 1869-70.	During 1870-71.	During 1871-72.	During 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the Lower Provinces of Bengal	38,10,169	38,46,506	30,35,893	24,98,031
„ the North-Western Provinces	13,83,016	17,19,836	16,68,292	16,69,480
„ Oude	6,10,674	6,51,770	6,51,025	5,69,533
„ the Punjab	11,31,600	13,23,558	13,62,027	14,14,678
„ the Central Provinces	7,49,723	9,22,346	9,84,206	8,85,398
„ British Burmah	5,24,357	5,26,443	5,31,659	6,07,712
„ Ajmere	...	...	21,294	45,136
„ Gwalior and Morar	...	53,738	1,16,697	89,749
„ Indore	...	3,372	49,415	92,216
„ Mercara (Coorg)	18,211	32,302	31,238	37,552
„ Nusseerabad	...	...	13,518	33,477
„ Port Blair	82,798	33,122	43,674	81,287
„ Sehore (Bhopal)	...	40,481	39,902	49,073
TOTAL OF BENGAL PRESIDENCY	83,10,548	91,53,474	85,48,840	80,73,322
In the Bombay Presidency	15,01,966	16,76,277	15,31,561	16,20,771
„ the Madras do.	12,19,601	13,70,797	13,65,671	13,31,163
„ the Berar Circle	2,81,137	3,38,784	6,24,439	14,93,688
„ the Mysore do.	3,50,086	5,16,592	4,43,604	4,02,688
TOTAL	1,16,63,338	1,30,55,924	1,25,14,115	1,29,21,632

22. The sums realized as 1st (a) and 2nd (b) Commissions were—

		During 1869-70.	During 1870-71.	During 1871-72.	During 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
In the Lower Provinces of Bengal	(a)	41,145	41,786	83,413	27,742.
	(b)	730	810	610	516
„ the North-Western Provinces	(a)	15,935	19,632	19,285	19,503
	(b)	302	399	349	284
„ Oude	(a)	6,742	7,282	7,349	6,524
	(b)	110	124	148	122
„ the Punjab	(a)	12,996	15,071	15,560	16,331
	(b)	247	241	256	261
„ the Central Provinces	(a)	8,197	10,013	10,745	9,783
	(b)	141	192	126	130
„ British Burmah	(a)	5,646	5,697	5,789	6,625
	(b)	62	48	59	62
„ Ajmere	(a)	...	...	242	497
	(b)	...	...	4	15
Gwalior and Morar	(a)	...	616	1,317	1,039
	(b)	...	6	14	14
Indore	(a)	...	39	563	1,040
	(b)	...	1	12	13
Mercara (Coorg)	(a)	216	379	372	446
	(b)	3	8	8	4
Nusseerabad	(a)	...	...	149	383
	(b)	...	...	...	6
Port Blair	(a)	858	363	474	877
	(b)	8	16	13	32
Sehore (Bhopal)	(a)	...	429	429	534
	(b)	...	1	5	4
Total of Bengal Presidency ...	(a)	91,735	1,01,307	95,687	91,324
	(b)	1,603	1,846	1,604	1,463
the Bombay Presidency	(a)	15,962	17,825	16,536	17,656
	(b)	254	307	318	290
the Madras Presidency	(a)	13,424	15,151	15,134	15,025
	(b)	222	249	203	227
„ the Berar Circle	(a)	3,070	3,726	6,784	15,770
	(b)	67	69	35	80
„ the Mysore Circle	(a)	3,895	5,647	4,935	4,580
	(b)	51	79	51	47
TOTAL ...	(a)	1,28,086	1,43,656	1,39,076	1,44,355
	(b)	2,197	2,550	2,211	2,107

23. The number of Orders paid was—

	During 1869-70.	During 1870-71.	During 1871-72.	During 1872-73.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
In the Lower Provinces of Bengal	77,387	84,187	78,553	68,908
„ the North-Western Provinces	38,577	43,778	51,627	56,012
„ Oude	11,692	15,820	20,412	27,158
„ the Punjab	21,154	22.187	23,991	25,327
„ the Central Provinces	4,383	5,002	5,036	5,411
„ British Burmah	2,145	2,222	2,471	2,729
„ Ajmere	...	...	401	224
„ Gwalior and Morar	...	256	355	429
„ Indore	...	21	141	207
„ Mercara (Coorg)	122	154	151	122
„ Nusseerabad	...	...	13	96
„ Port Blair	21	33	41	66
„ Sehore (Bhopal)	...	18	40	79
Total of Bengal Presidency ...	155,481	176,678	1,83,232	186,768
In the Bombay Presidency	19,318	22,696	23,986	30,404
„ the Madras Presidency	26,250	32,263	32,885	38,940
„ the Berar Circle	1,432	1,530	2,662	3,252
„ the Mysore Circle	5,871	8,001	7,976	8,904
TOTAL ...	208,352	241,168	250,741	268,268

24. The amount of Orders paid was—

	During 1869-70.	During 1870-71.	During 1871-72.	During 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the Lower Provinces of Bengal	45,11,478	47,00,124	41,19,340	33,88,078
„ the North-Western Provinces	19,12,433	23,70,149	24,74,494	25,52,807
„ Oude	5,83,912	7,43,397	8,78,288	10,25,466
„ the Punjab	12,36,734	12,63,042	13,11,607	12,94,210
„ the Central Provinces	2,25,349	2,57,065	2,47,111	2,74,032
„ British Burmah	1,67,625	1,40,705	1,63,831	1,81,958
„ Ajmere	...	...	43,293	19,383
„ Gwalior and Morar	...	18,162	18,109	25,855
„ Indore	...	863	9,155	10,826
„ Mercara (Coorg)	7,641	10,326	9,042	7,008
„ Nusseerabad	...	...	753	6,147
„ Port Blair	1,001	2,213	2,405	1,505
„ Sehore (Bhopal)	...	1,600	2,059	3,453
Total of Bengal Presidency ...	86,46,173	95,07,646	92,79,487	87,90,728
In the Bombay Presidency	13,55,442	15,15,330	13,63,852	19,44,061
„ the Madras Presidency	12,44,186	15,28,871	14,01,179	16,35,995
„ the Berar Circle	92,457	93,473	1,98,326	2,40,026
„ the Mysore Circle	2,53,239	3,52,297	3,14,643	3,26,735
TOTAL ...	1,15,91,497	1,29,97,617	1,25,57,487	1,29,37,545

25. The annual progress of transactions since the institution of the system is exhibited below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount.	Number of Orders paid.	Amount.	1st & 2nd Commission on Orders issued.	Lapsed Orders.	Total Receipts, Columns 6 and 7.	Charges.	Surplus or Profit.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63 (from Nov. 1)	12,187	7,43,969	11,110	6,91,465	7,995	...	7,995	3,232	4,763
1863-64 ...	27,819	15,83,554	28,849	15,67,513	17,284	...	17,284	8,837	8,447
1864-65 ...	37,187	21,21,088	36,738	21,15,275	23,207	3,080	26,287	9,574	16,713
1865-66 ...	39,258	20,33,900	38,482	20,23,115	22,534	...	22,534	10,698	11,836
1866-67 (11 months)	38,978	20,60,846	38,122	20,39,080	22,752	5,146	27,898	15,163	12,735
1867-68 ...	1,20,107	68,16,294	1,16,835	66,30,466	76,056	4,203	80,259	63,467	16,792
1868-69 ...	1,65,959	95,48,433	1,62,135	94,54,041	1,06,224	9,821	1,16,045	69,587	46,458
1869-70 ...	2,10,781	1,16,63,338	2,08,352	1,15,91,497	1,30,286	7,956	1,38,242	68,708	69,534
1870-71 ...	2,42,702	1,30,55,924	2,44,168	1,29,97,617	1,46,206	8,615	1,54,821	82,491	72,330
1871-72 ...	2,51,213	1,25,14,115	2,50,741	1,25,57,487	1,41,321	7,813	1,49,134	82,954	66,180
1872-73 ...	2,69,435	1,29,21,632	2,68,268	1,29,37,545	1,46,547	8,784	1,55,331	87,719	67,612
Total Profit during 10½ years ...	...	7,50,63,093	...	7,46,05,101	8,40,412	55,418	8,95,830	5,02,430	3,93,400

26. The average amount of Money Orders issued during the year under report and during the two previous years is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Bengal	59	53	49
„ North-Western Provinces	44	40	38
„ Oude	50	46	42
„ Punjab	46	44	41
„ Central Provinces	57	54	49
„ British Burmah	60	58	56
„ Ajmere	.....	50	54
„ Gwalior and Morar	44	46	38
„ Indore	37	39	40
„ Mercara (Coorg)	36	31	31
„ Nusseerabad	.....	54	43
„ Port Blair	52	57	55
„ Sehore (Bhopal)	67	51	48
„ Bombay	68	59	55
„ Madras	50	49	44
„ Berar	55	60	76
„ Mysore	52	46	40

27. The drawings of Lower Bengal on the Chief Office, Calcutta, are nearly 3 lacs less than in the previous year (Appendix No. III), *viz.*:—

In 1871-72 ... ... 9,88,856 | In 1872-73 7,02,654

and the drawings on other Offices within the Circle show a falling off of upwards of 2½ lacs. Thus—

In 1871-72 ... .. 13,30,859 | In 1872-73 10,75,182

28. The same large falling off was observable last year. The continuance of it is attributable now, as then, to the growing use of Currency Notes.

29. The following abstract is intended to show the results detailed in Appendix No. III.

	On Calcutta.	Own Circle.	Other Circles.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, Chief Office	1,376*	2,42,118	2,27,333	4,70,827
Bengal	7,01,279	8,33,063	4,92,861	20,27,203
North-Western Provinces	2,94,220	8,54,739	5,20,521	16,69,480
Oude	81,142	2,06,358	2,82,033	5,69,533
Punjab	2,23,028	6,28,803	5,62,847	14,14,678
Central Provinces...	1,13,613	1,47,504	6,24,281	8,85,398
British Burmah	1,32,759	1,24,195	3,50,757	6,07,711
Ajmere	5,565	118	39,453	45,136
Gwalior and Morar	7,869	552	81,328	89,749
Indore	5,968	546	85,702	92,216
Mercara (Coorg)	66	... ...	37,486	37,552
Nusseerabad	3,388	75	30,014	33,477
Port Blair	45,307	275	35,705	81,287
Sehore (Bhopal)	2,911	295	45,866	49,072
Bombay	63,941	7,92,750	7,64,079	16,20,770
Madras	26,498	7,62,983	5,41,682	13,31,163
Berar	43,465	66,790	13,83,433	14,93,688
Mysore	4,247	1,84,032	2,14,408	4,02,687

* Repaid Orders.

30. The amount of Orders paid by one circle on another is as follows (App. III) :—

	Own Circle.	Other Circles.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, Chief Office, ...	7,01,904	10,53,669	17,55,573
Bengal	*10,93,175	5,39,330	16,32,505
North-Western Provinces	8,67,969	16,84,839	25,52,808
Oude	2,06,511	8,18,955	10,25,466
Punjab	6,37,268	6,56,942	12,94,210
Central Provinces	1,55,380	1,18,652	2,74,032
British Burmah	1,26,267	55,691	1,81,958
Ajmere	244	19,139	19,383
Gwalior and Morar	746	25,109	25,855
Indore	577	10,249	10,826
Mercara (Coorg)	172	6,836	7,008
Nusseerabad	75	6,072	6,147
Port Blair	355	1,150	1,505
Sehore (Bhopal)	70	3,383	3,453
Bombay	7,97,193	11,46,868	19,44,061
Madras	7,71,255	8,64,740	16,35,995
Berar	65,816	1,74,210	2,40,026
Mysore	1,86,592	1,40,143	3,26,735

* Includes Rs. 2,42,096 drawn by Calcutta.

31. The amount of Orders lapsed and credited to Government during the year 1872-73 was—

In Bengal	Rs.	1,599
„ N. W. Provinces	„	1,418
„ Punjab	„	1,685
„ Central Provinces	„	640
„ Oude	„	509
„ British Burmah	„	946
„ Political Treasuries	„	162
„ Bombay	„	317
„ Madras	„	278
„ Berar	„	1,059
„ Mysore	„	170
TOTAL	Rs.	8,783

32. The total receipts of the Money Order Department throughout India during the year amounted to ... ... Rs. 1,55,331

Deduct charges ... ... „ 87,719

Profit Rs. 67,612

These figures compared with those of 1871-72 show an increase both in receipts and charges of Rs. 6,197 and Rs. 4,765 respectively.

33. There has been one item of loss written off during the year under the orders of Government, *viz.*, the unadjusted irrecoverable balance against the Chief Office, Calcutta, of Rs. 1,560, which properly appertains to 1870-71, the year in which the fraud took place.

34. Only one case of embezzlement has occurred during the year, *viz.*, at Nagpore, which was reported to Government in this Office No. 58, dated 7th March 1873. As far as is at present known, the amount embezzled is Rs. 6,498-4. A balance sheet, with statements of the double and false entries, was duly forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore, with this Office No. 1281, dated 28th June last, and copies were also sent to the Deputy Accountant General for comparison with the late Agent's Journal and for a full report of the result of his examination. This report has not yet been received. The final examination of the late Agent's accounts, *i. e.*, of the issue side of the accounts with the paid vouchers, has not been finally closed. Nor is the Rangoon defalcation referred to in the 37th paragraph of last year's report yet finally disposed of, although the balance has been reduced to Rs. 376-10. A balance sheet and statements showing the result of the examination of the Agent's accounts in this Office were forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, and copies of them to the Deputy Commissioner, for information with this Office Nos. 2578 and 2580, dated, respectively, 25th January last; as in the Nagpore case, the examination of the issue sides of the accounts with the paid orders has not been finally closed.

35. The sanction of Government will now be solicited to write off the irrecoverable balance of Rs 4,791-11 standing against the Sylhet Agency, as the Collector reports "that no further realizations were made up to date, 22nd March, 1873, to meet the "defalcation of the late Agent, and it is not likely that any thing more will be realized." This case was reported to Government in my No. 281 of the 18th May 1870.

36. On the 1st February 1873, the change of system advocated by Mr. Sandeman, by which the business of the Department is carried on by the District Treasury Establishments under the supervision of the Treasury Officers as Agents, came into operation. The results of the change will be reported on at the close of the current year.

37. The remarks of District Officers on this change are mostly confined to complaints of the extra work thrown on their establishment without any corresponding remuneration. During the current year 14 extra clerks have been allowed by Government to the treasuries noted in the margin. The Money Order work entailed on the establishment having been shown in each case to be considerable.

Chittagong ...	One clerk on Rs. 20 each. *Vide* Financial Department letter No. 678, dated 30th May 1873.
Rungpore ...	
Balasore ..	
Dacca ...	
Mymensing	
Cachar ..	
Cuttack ..	
Lahore ...	One clerk on Rs. 25. *Vide* Financial Department letter No. 2178, dated 11th August 1873.
Allahabad Rs. 30	*Vide* Financial Department letter No. 941, dated 11th June 1873.
Benares „ 30	
Lucknow „ 30	
Cawnpore „ 20	
Agra „ 20	
Bangalore ...	One clerk on Rs 10 rising to Rs. 15, with annual increment of Rs. 1. *Vide* Financial Department letter No. 2120, dated 5th August 1873.

38. With reference to Appendix No. XI, it will be observed that this statement of orders outstanding on the 31st March last does not, as it should, confirm the book balance of the Department; the further examination of this question, and the consideration of the course of business in the Money Order Office, shall have my earliest attention. The check upon the transactions of the Agents not being so immediate or consequently so effective as it might be.

39. The Overland Money Order system came into operation on the 1st October 1872. The following statement, based on the returns received in my Office, will give some idea of the transactions under this head from that date up to the 31st March 1873 :—

Statement showing the amount, including Commission and Exchange of Overland Money Orders issued and paid during the year 1872-73.

	Issues			Payments		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Calcutta	11,711	12	1	1,784	8	0
„ Bengal	34,695	14	10	404	14	0
„ North-Western Provinces	54,440	1	3	1,633	10	0
„ Oude	13,928	7	7	425	10	0
„ Punjab	62,461	12	3	2,599	8	0
„ Madras	18,339	14	8	1,941	11	8
„ Bombay	37,605	2	11	1,936	9	4
„ Government of India	10,788	11	0	137	8	0
„ Central Provinces	15,702	2	11	248	8	8
„ British Burmah	13,370	15	3	60	0	0
„ Berar	26,282	7	5	303	13	4
„ Mysore	5,348	14	5	391	12	0
	3,04,676	4	7	11,868	1	0

RESOLUTION.—At the close of the year 1871-72 there were 354 active offices open. At the close of the year 1872-73 there were only 300 such offices. The decrease is due to a number of offices having been closed at which the transactions were insignificant in amount.

The number of orders issued (269,435) exceeded the number issued in 1871-72 (251,213) by 18,222 (7·25 per cent). The amount of orders issued (Rs. 1,29,31,632) exceeded the amount (Rs. 1,25,14,115) issued in 1871-72 by Rs. 4,07,515 (3·25 per cent).

The number of orders paid (268,268) exceeded the number paid in 1871-72 (250,741) by 17,527 (7· per cent).

The amount of orders paid (Rs. 1,29,37,545) exceeded the amount paid in 1871-72 (Rs. 1,25,57,487) by Rs. 3,80,058 (3· per cent).

The revenue of the Department was Rs. 1,55,331, being in excess of the revenue of the previous year (Rs. 1,49,100) by Rs. 6,231 (4·18 per cent). The charges were Rs. 87,719, being more than the charges in 1871-72 (Rs. 82,954) by Rs. 4,765 (5·74 per cent.), and the net profit was Rs. 67,612, being more than the net profit in 1871-72 (Rs. 66,180) by Rs. 1,432 (2·16 per cent).

These facts are generally satisfactory. They show a smaller average amount for each order and an increased activity in the Department.

The larger proportionate increase of charges is explained to be due to sundry exceptional causes.

The amount paid again exceeded the amount received by a small sum (Rs. 15,913). But the total amount received from the beginning (Rs. 7,50,63,093) exceeds the total amount paid (Rs. 7,46,05,101) by a considerable sum (Rs. 4,57,992). This amount does not correspond, as it should do, with the grand total of orders shown as outstanding in Appendix XI (Rs. 4,22,220), and the President in Council trusts that every endeavor will be made to clear up the discrepancy. It is so far satisfactory that it is on the right side.

The average amount of an order in the Berars (Rs. 76) is very much larger than the general average of Rs. 48. Moreover, the average in the Berars has increased year by year since 1870-71. Some enquiry should be made into the causes of this.

The charges debited to the Department are clearly not exhaustive. They do not include rent of Government buildings, interest on capital employed, superintendence, cost of moving funds, or leave allowances and pensions.

In future returns twenty-five per cent. upon the cost of superior establishments and twelve per cent. upon that of inferior establishments should be added to cover the last item, and this adjustment should, next year, be made retrospectively in the 9th column of the table in para. 25 if it can be done without very much trouble.

It is not worth while to attempt to put the other items into figures, but if they are borne in mind, it will appear very doubtful whether it would be worth while to keep up the Department for the net revenue that it yields. The surplus in 10½ years without reckoning any of the omitted items is only Rs. 3,93,400, which is but a small set-off against the not inconsiderable risks involved in the operations of the Department. The annual profit is, however, constantly, though slowly, increasing.

The table in para. 25 shows in abstract the whole history of the Department in a small space; it exhibits a fairly steady rate of progress, which has only been checked owing to the increasing use of Currency Notes for remittances.

The Government of India regrets to observe that embezzlements still occur in the Department, and is prepared to authorise any additional expense which, by improving the efficiency of the Central Office, may tend to prevent such occurrences.

The amount of overland money orders issued in 1872-73 (six months) was Rs. 3,04,676; the amount paid was Rs. 11,868. It should be generally understood that the object of the Government in arranging for such orders, as for the inland money orders, is not to compete with bankers and agents for the profit upon exchange operations, but only to afford facilities for the safe remittance of small sums. Accordingly, the rate will be found, as a rule, slightly more expensive than bankers' rates.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 3461.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.—On the 31st May 1861, the Government of India by an order in this Department, No. 6890*, directed that every Accountant General and Deputy Accountant General in independent charge should inspect every District Treasury within his circle of superintendence once at least in every three years.

* Page 1734 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th June 1861.

The duty thus imposed upon Accountants General has been found incompatible with the demands upon their personal attention made by the duties of their own offices.

The Hon'ble the President in Council further observes that the duty of making efficient arrangements for the custody of the public money held at district treasuries, for providing due accommodation to the public, for regulating the action of district officers under the Indian Coinage Act, 1270, and the Notifications of the Government of India affecting Coinage and Currency for securing the efficiency of the Account Branch of each district treasury, including the strictest compliance with the demands made under the authority of the Government of India by Accountants General for punctual submission on fixed dates of all periodical returns, for due maintenance in prescribed form, of registers of deposits and for observance of checks on repayment of deposits, for inspection of accounts kept with officers of the department of public works and others authorised to draw on district treasuries, and generally as to those matters that ordinarily engage the attention of Accountants General in the course of their periodical inspections, rests primarily with the Superintending Officers of the local Governments.

It is believed that in all these respects Commissioners of Divisions and other Superintending Officers can effectively provide for all those objects that the Government of India has in view in the inspections of the Accountants General.

The President in Council accordingly desires that the Local Governments will arrange for the periodical inspection of all Revenue Treasuries by Commissioners of Divisions or other Superintending Officers, and that their observations on all matters connected with the accounts, and Treasury branches of Revenue Treasuries may be communicated to the Accountant General of the province, together with any orders which on the occasion of such inspections they may give to the officers in charge of the Treasuries.

The Accountants General will forward these reports with their remarks to the Comptroller General, who will report to the Government of India in this Department the inspections made, with any remarks or suggestions which the circumstances may call for.

The periodical inspections by Accountants General will be discontinued, but such officers may, with the approval of the Local Government, either personally or by their Deputy, make a general inspection of particular Treasuries, or may, with the like approval, should circumstances make it desirable, depute a qualified officer of their Establishment to examine and report on special matters requiring local and detailed investigation, either singly or in subordination to an officer of the local administration.

The 1st December 1873.

No. 3467.—From the 8th November 1873, the following Officers ceased to officiate in the classes shown against their names:—

Mr. E. Rule	Class II.
Babu Syama Charan De	
Mr. W. Wells	Class III.
Mr. J. Taylor	
Mr. G. H. R. Hart	Class IV.
Mr. C. J. O. Mayne	
Mr. H. S. Schurr	Class. V.
Mr. T. Krishna Morti Jyengar, B. A. ...	

Mr. Mayne, however, officiated in the fifth class from the 8th to the 17th November 1873, both days inclusive.

No. 3470.—The following appointments are made in this Department:—

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, to be Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., to be Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. C. J. O. Mayne, to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 18th November 1873.

Mr. E. M. Palmer, to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie, to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 3492.—Mr. E. M. Palmer returned before noon, on the 27th November 1873, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department No. 3780, dated 17th October 1873.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., availed himself, after noon, on the 29th November 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department No. 3365, dated 27th idem.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 3525.—Mr. L. Berkeley resumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, before noon, on the 2nd December 1873.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 3535.—Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th November 1873 ...	Calcutta ...	4,98,14,560	2,82,990	4,95,31,570	2,09,21,945	16,41,488	72,495	2,20,24,402	4,46,60,330
Ditto	Madras ..	1,61,29,195	60,89,920	1,00,39,275	98,38,268	1	...	58,28,463	1,56,66,730
Ditto	Bombay ...	3,22,95,715	17,84,610	3,05,01,105	73,40,403	21,51,593	...	1,66,35,209	2,61,27,205
Ditto	Allahabad ..	98,84,235	11,52,050	87,32,185	52,40,599	...	...	46,03,291	98,43,890
Ditto	Lahore ..	54,68,155	9,04,535	45,63,620	16,78,313	...	...	32,00,037	48,78,350
Ditto	Calicut ...	30,93,985	3,80,310	27,13,675	18,89,411	..	.	10,00,059	28,89,470
Ditto ...	Cocanada ...	8,46,390	67,695	7,78,695	3,17,341	...	...	4,00,059	7,17,400
Ditto	Nagpore ...	52,47,290	7,08,475	45,38,815	31,96,973	...	...	12,47,902	44,44,875
Ditto	Kurrachee ..	39,96,460	13,05,400	26,91,060	19,28,159	...	..	20,00,106	39,28,265
Ditto	Akola ...	41,70,065	9,34,810	32,35,255	41,68,740	...	..	...	41,68,740
	TOTAL ...	13,09,36,050	1,36,10,795	11,73,25,255	5,65,20,150	37,93,082	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,73,25,255

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 1st December 1873.

No. 3448.—A second authorised edition of the Codes* of this Department, corrected to the 1st December 1873, has now been published.

* The Civil Pension Code.
The Civil Leave Code.
The Acting Allowance Code.

In this edition no changes other than verbal or unimportant alterations are made that have not been separately notified. From this date all previous rules and orders are superseded, and the second edition of the Codes only should be quoted.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 3536.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1873-74.

PRESIDENCY	LATEST MONTH.			NINE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND EIGHT MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal .	420,000	459,160	39,160	3,780,000	3,958,654	178,654
Bombay ..	172,062	189,900	17,838	1,430,734	1,759,200	328,466
TOTAL	592,062	649,060	56,998	5,210,734	5,717,854	507,120

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st December 1873.

No. 1208 *of* 1873.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 16th May 1873, in room of Major General W. H. Miller, C. B., Royal (Madras) Artillery, deceased :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) SISLEY JOHN BATTEN, Madras Staff Corps.

Ensign, 10th June 1836.
Lieutenant, 14th April 1839.
Brevet Captain, 10th June 1851.
Captain, 15th November 1853.
Major, 18th February 1861.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 10th June 1862.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th February 1863.
Brevet Colonel, 10th June 1867.

Acting Adjutant, 18th Native Infantry, 14th April 1839.
Officiating Executive Engineer, 13th June 1855.
Fort Adjutant, Vellore, 30th April 1857.
Commandant, 2nd Native Infantry, Regimental Depot, 5th December 1857.
Fort Adjutant, Vellore, 30th March 1859.
Executive Engineer, 12th July 1860.
Commanding 7th Native Infantry, 19th April 1865.
Senior Wing Commandant, 7th Native Infantry, 1st November 1865.
Officiating Commandant, 7th Native Infantry, 1st November 1865.
Senior Wing Commandant, 11th Native Infantry, 16th January 1866.
Commandant, 7th Native Infantry, 15th March 1866.
Commandant, 17th Native Infantry, 26th December 1867.

War Services.—None.

No. 1209 *of* 1873.—Major J. A. M. Biggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence, from the 18th November 1873 to 1st April 1874, to visit the hills north of Dehra on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1210 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. T. Badgley, of the Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1211 *of* 1873.—The following appointment is made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Meer Hydaet Ally to be Woordie Major from the 5th November 1873, *vice* Juggutt Sing, resigned.

The 2nd December 1873.

No. 1212 *of* 1873.—Native Medical pupil Shumsooddeen Khan, No. 387, of the Agra Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819, of the 8th August 1872, is dismissed the service.

No. 1213 *of* 1873.—Serjeant Patrick Wallace, to officiate as Sub-Conductor in the Army Commissariat Department, from the 11th November 1873, in succession to Officiating Sub-Conductor R. Thompson, remanded in view to being pensioned.

No. 1214 *of* 1873.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Kurreem (No. 81), attached to the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, at Waladed, whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No 968, dated 4th October 1870, is dismissed the service.

No. 1215 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Cheap Brooke, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Ruxton Eneas Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bertie Clay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Thomas Nicholl, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, in charge of the Arsenal, Fort William,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1216 *of* 1873.—Captain F. H. Thomas, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st November 1873.

The 3rd December 1873.

No. 1217 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Surgeon Major Robert Sander Bateson, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1218 *of* 1873.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Mathew Cooper, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 20th August 1873, to remain at Dalhousie, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1219 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

Corps of Guides.

Jemadar Mahmood Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Lateef Khan, deceased, and Doonee Chund, appointed Woordie Major.

Duffadar Siffut Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahmood Khan, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 11th September 1873.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Ashruff Ally to be Subadar, *vice* Prem Doss, deceased.

Havildar Major Ally Muddut to be Jemadar, *vice* Ashruff Ally, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 12th October 1873.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 1220 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt,—date of arrival at Fort William, 30th November 1873.

No. 1221 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel William Abercrombie Dick, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by

Brevet from the 10th June 1873, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clause 8, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1222 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Henderson James, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 14th September 1873, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clauses 9 and 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1223 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1164 of 1873,—*Deccan*, 24th November 1873, from Bombay.

Captain L. Blathwayt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1070 of 1873,—*Peshawur*, 21st November 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 1224 *of* 1873.—The following Administrative Battalion Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers is confirmed, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

Dated 3rd December 1873.—Making the following appointment:—Mr. George Pothecary to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W. Alexander, resigned.

No. 1225 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 28th and 31st October 1873, pages 4736, 4737 and 4778, are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" of the 28th Oct. 1873, *page* 4736.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
28th October 1873.

Unattached.

The substantive rank of Captain conferred on the under-mentioned Officers, Bengal Establishment, to be antedated as follows:—

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. Doyle, on the Unattached List of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Barrack Master, Allahabad, from the 15th March 1873 to 11th April 1872.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Edmonds, on the Unattached List of Her Majesty's Indian Army, from the 29th March 1873 to the 5th October 1872.

Brevet.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Colonel John Irvine Murray, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 30th November 1871.

"London Gazette" of the 28th Oct. 1873, *page* 4737.

* * * * *

The under-mentioned Warrant Officer to have the honorary rank of Ensign:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Smither, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th June 1873.

"London Gazette" of the 31st Oct. 1873, *page* 4778.

INDIA OFFICE,
31st October 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Arthur Fishe, 1st Regiment. Dated 18th November 1868.

Lieutenant James Beverley Lynch, 37th Regiment. Dated 22nd October 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Reginald Macgregor, 96th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

No. 1226 *of* 1873.—The following appointments are made:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.

Captain F. T. Goad, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain A. C. Havelock, or until further orders.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, Wing Subaltern, 3rd Infantry, and Officiating Adjutant, 6th Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain F. T. Goad.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 1227 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 701 of the 8th July 1873, appointing Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, 105th Foot, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation, for "a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps," read "a candidate for the *Bengal* Staff Corps."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Hospital Apprentices on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 7th November to the 4th December 1873.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant C. H. S. Gambier	6th Nov. 1873	Jhelum.		
Ditto ...	Captain W. Snow ...	12th " "	Abbottabad	Testate ...	Widow administering.
85th Foot ...	Major H. P. Hurford ...	20th " "	Meerut.		
Sub-Medical Dept. ...	Apothecary T. Morley ...	10th " "	Sunnehwal near Loodiana.		
Ditto ...	Hospl. Apprentice J. Wickins	16th Oct. "	Calcutta ...	Intestate.	
Ditto ...	Ditto W. C. Hewitt	23rd " "	Lucknow.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ESTATE NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, 5th December 1873.

R. S. Armstrong, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, died 5th September 1873, at Saugor, Central India, Testate. Rs. 1,300 deposited on the 8th November 1873. All claims against the above Estate must be submitted before the 8th January 1874.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 28th November 1873.

No. 739.—Lieutenant W. J. Le Breton, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, in the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, in room of Mr. Newman, officiating as Assistant Accountant General, or until further orders.

The 3rd December 1873.

No. 740.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard.

No. 741.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.

No. 742.—Mr. J. Norris is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 743.—Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Deputy Superintendent and Mechanical Engineer, Roorkee Workshops, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch.

No. 744.—Mr. T. Login, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th of October 1873.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 745.—The appointment of Cunchee Neayam Baloo Chetty as an Accountant, 4th Grade, in the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Madras, is approved.

No. 746.—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 15th December 1873.

No. 747.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

No. 749.—Lieutenant T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Acting 2nd Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, until the return of Captain Wallace, R. E., or until further orders.

No. 750.—Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Bengal, instead of the Punjab Irrigation Branch, as previously notified.

No. 751.—The following persons are appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily as Overseers, 1st Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their names, and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway:—

Mr. J. Bryan from 8th November 1873.
Mr. T. Jennings from 7th November 1873.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 752.—Major J. G. Forbes, R. E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 748.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal for employment on famine relief works.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1873.

No. 10.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. John Thomas Uniacke Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, from 8th to 31st October 1873, inclusive, on medical certificate.

No. 11.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. Edwin Little, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, from 31st October to 18th November 1873, inclusive, under Chapter VI, Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 12.—The leave of absence for one month from 1st instant, granted in Notification No. 7, dated 14th idem, to Mr. Peter Henry William Brady, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, doing duty at the Presidency, is extended to the 15th January 1874, inclusive, under Chapter VI, Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 3rd December 1873.

No. 13.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, doing duty in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta, passed by the Second or Higher Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 14.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. Elliot Playfair Smyth Hill, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 26th November 1873.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th November 1873.

No. 106.—The following passed students of the Thomason College, appointed to the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, as Apprentice Engineers, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 716, dated 13th instant, are posted to the circles specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. O. Hœrule, 3rd Circle.	Mr. A. Grant, 2nd Circle.
„ G. F. Lamb, 3rd Circle.	„ J. Hogan, 2nd Circle.
„ S. A. L. Carrigan, 3rd Circle.	„ A. J. P. Jones, 5th Circle.
	„ F. G. Fox, 5th Circle.

The 27th November 1873.

No. 107.—Sub-Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Department, Bareilly Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st December 1873.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 108.—Shib Chunder Mookerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Fort William Division, is granted thirty-nine days' privilege leave from 23rd September 1873.

No. 109.—Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 2nd January 1874.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 29th November 1873.

No. 21.—Mr. A. E. Grant, Engineer Apprentice, joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1873.

No. 22.—Mr. Sub-Engineer H. Bolton held charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, from 15th to 21st September 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, relieved Mr. Sub-Engineer Bolton on the morning of the 22nd September 1873, and continued in charge of the Lucknow Division till the 5th October 1873.

R. TURNBULL, C. E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 21st November 1873.

No. 19.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Jalandhar Division, Military Works, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 76 of 16th August 1873, on the 18th October, and returned to his duty on the 18th November 1873.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 26th November 1873.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 690 of 3rd November 1873, Private F. J. Percy, Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, Fyzabad Division, Special Military Works, was handed over to the Military authorities on the 14th November 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1873.

List of Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1873.

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	REMARKS.
Akote ...	Berars ...	16th ...	Opened.
Dinapore ...	Bengal ..	19th ...	Ditto.
Mean Meer ...	Punjab ...	20th ..	Ditto.
Mortukka ...	Central India ..	16th ...	Closed.
Parell ...	Bombay ...	6th ...	Ditto.
Wurdah ...	Berars ...	16th ...	Opened.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Mrs. Julia Oram, widow of Mr. George Oram, formerly of Kishnaghur, died at Calcutta on the 4th November 1873.

Daniel Walter Fergusson, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sherriffs and Fergusson, Chemists and General Merchants, Allahabad, died at Allahabad on the 8th July 1873.

William Mainwaring Sloane Bolton, a Lieut.-Col. in H. M.'s 106th Regiment of Foot, died at Morar on the 12th August 1873.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 29th Nov.* 1873. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

GOVERNMENT HORSE SHOW.
Calcutta, 1874.

RULES.

1. *Opening of the Horse Show.*—The Horse Show will be formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday, the 12th of January 1874, when the Judges will read their report and declare the awards; *but* the prizes will be delivered to the successful competitors by the Judges on the last day of the Show, which will close at sundown of Saturday, the 17th idem.

2. *Hours of Admission.*—From 7 A.M. to noon.
„ 2 P.M. to sundown.

The horses will be exercised on the premises morning and evening; and during some period of that time, to be fixed by the Judges, they will be without their clothing for the purpose of inspection.

	Rs.	A.	P.
3. *Terms of Admission.*—Exhibition single tickets	8	0	0
Do. family do.	12	0	0
Single tickets for Monday	3	0	0
And Tuesday, 13th January	2	0	0
Single tickets for Wednesday, the 14th, and Thursday, the 15th January	1	0	0
Single ticket for Friday, 16th January	0	12	0
Do. Saturday, 17th January	0	8	0

Children on Saturday *half price.*
Soldiers and their families *free* on pass from their Commanding Officers.
Owners and Exhibitors of horses *free.*

	Rs.		Rs.
For every six mares ...	50	For every stallion -	16

Admission of Stock other than for competition.—By special permission of the Managing Committee, persons desirous of exhibiting horse stock (not intended to compete for prizes) will be permitted to do so on a payment of Rs. 16 per head, provided stabling can be found for them.

4. Intending Exhibitors must apply for stalls by post in an envelope addressed—

"TO THE JOINT SECRETARIES,
Calcutta Horse Show, 1874,"

so as to be received by them not later than the 15th December 1873. On receipt of such applications printed forms will be furnished to the Owners or Exhibitors, to be filled in by them and returned at once to the Joint Secretaries, who will then allot stalls or boxes for the horses described.

5. *Superintendent.*—A Superintendent and four European Assistants will be appointed by the Managing Committee to undertake the stable management of the Show-yard. It will be his duty to point out the stalls allotted to the Exhibitors, and to see that all orders issued by the Committee are thoroughly and promptly carried out.

6. *Date of receipt of Horses.*—Horses sent for exhibition will be received by a Veterinary Surgeon and the Superintendent of the Horse Show on Wednesday, the 7th of January 1874, any time before *noon* of that day.

7. *Health Certificate.*—A health certificate, signed by a Veterinary Surgeon, must accompany every horse when first brought to the Horse Show lines. The Veterinary Surgeon attending on the part of Government will also inspect each horse before being finally admitted.

8. *Grooms.*—Exhibitors are required to engage a reliable groom (syce) for each horse, and it is expected that either the attendant or a substitute will remain night and day at his post.

9. *Attention to Regulations.*—All attendants must conform to the rules and regulations issued by the Managing Committee; copies will be furnished to the Exhibitors, and will also be posted on the walls of the stables.

10. *Complaints.*—Complaints may be lodged at any time at the office of the Superintendent, either verbally or in writing, in a book to be kept for the purpose.

11. *Complaint Book.*—Persons able to read and write will have to enter their complaints in the book; minor complaints will be settled by the Superintendent on the spot; those of a more serious nature will be treated by the Managing Committee.

12. *Illness of Horses.*—In case of illness of any horse the Owner or Exhibitor must provide medical attendance.

13. All the horses will be daily inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon.

14. All possible care will be taken of horses exhibited, but the Superintendent cannot be held responsible for any injury or accident which may occur.

15. *Forage and Grain.*—Forage, grain, and water for the stock will be provided by the Exhibitors.

16. *Smoking prohibited.*—Smoking is strictly prohibited in the stables; particular attention is requested to this rule, which is considered imperatively necessary for the safety of the cattle.

17. *Stabling.*—A loose stall or box will be provided for each animal so exhibited.

18. *Location of Mares.*—Every lot of six mares will be stabled close to each other.

19. *Inspection by Judges.*—The Judges will inspect and examine horses entered for prize competition on Thursday, 8th, Friday, 9th, and Saturday, 10th, of January 1874.

20. *Exclusion of Visitors during inspection by Judges.*—Under no circumstances will any person be permitted to be within the precincts of the premises at the time of inspection, except grooms (syces) who will be appointed by the Judges to bring up each horse for examination.

21. *Owners and Exhibitors similarly excluded.*—Owners and Exhibitors are debarred from the privilege of being present as much as the public generally.

22. *Horses how to be inspected.*—The horses will be brought up without clothing, so that they may not be recognized by any initials or distinctive marks.

23. *Judges how guided in arriving at decision.*—Exhibitors are informed that Judges in arriving at their decision will be guided by the following points:—

1*st.*—That under the terms of Military Department Government Notification of the 4th of February last, no prize will be given unless the horses exhibited come up to a high standard of excellence. Importers and competitors are informed that the Judges will be considerably guided by good measurement of girth and leg and blood, combined with power; animals wanting in such essential points will have no chance of obtaining a prize.

2*nd.*—The horses will be judged as to their merits under the several heads of—

A.—Soundness.	C.—General conformation.
B.—Blood and power.	D.—Action.

E.—Condition.

The maximum number of marks being 100.

3*rd.*—"*The best horse*" must be perfectly sound, but any serious blemish, the result of accident, will be weighed by the Judges.

4*th.*—Each mare of every lot must be sound for all working and brood purposes.

5*th.*—If any mis-information is furnished by an Exhibitor in respect of the animals owned or exhibited by him, the whole of his stock will be disqualified for prizes, and will be at once removed from the Show premises. Admission to the Show will be refused to any person coming within the terms of this rule.

6*th.*—The decision of Judges to be final.

24. *Judges' Report.*—The Judges' report of their inspection will be prepared and printed by Saturday evening, the 10th of January 1874, but will be confidential until read to His Excellency the Viceroy on the formal opening of the Show.

25. *Necessity of Exhibitors' servants attending to Rules.*—Particular attention must be given by all Exhibitors to the necessity of their servants carrying out all the rules which may be laid down for efficient sanitary arrangements.

26. *Fire Engine.*—A fire engine, and a party to work it, will be on the premises during the Exhibition.

27. *Police arrangements.*—The Commissioner of Police will arrange with the Managing Committee (Judges) for such number of Police as may be requisite for the protection of property and the preservation of order.

28. *Lights other than those supplied by Committee prohibited.*—Stable lanterns will be provided by the Committee and placed under the orders of the Superintendent. Other lights or lanterns or fire of any kind will not be permitted within the stabling.

29. *Removal of Horses if attacked with disease.*—The Managing Committee are empowered, if they deem it necessary, to direct the removal of a horse attacked with any contagious disease.

30. *Removal of Horses when prohibited.*—No horse brought for exhibition, even in the event of its having been sold, will be allowed to be removed until the Exhibition is closed.

31. *Final removal from Show.*—Horses must be removed the day following the closing of the Exhibition.

32. *Objections.*—Any objection to horses exhibited must be made and proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards the day before the prizes are awarded.

33. *Objection made after award of Prize.*—Objections made after the award of prizes will not be attended to during the present Show, but will be recorded against future exhibition of the horses objected to.

34. *Onus of proving objection.*—The onus of proving an objection will be wholly and entirely on the person making it. All objections must be made in writing.

By Order of the Committee,

M. J. TURNBULL, *Col.*, } *Joint*
J. A. CRAWFORD, } *Secretaries.*

1st December 1873.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 19th November 1873.

No. 31.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway, is granted fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th November 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Superintending Engineer.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd November 1873.

No. 1663.—Mr. Alexander Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Government of Bengal by Government of India, No. 899E-R., dated 3rd November 1873, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 17th November 1873. This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

JAMES COLLET,
Superintending Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th November 1873.

No. 313.—Mr. W. F. Hill, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rehtee Division, is dismissed.

No. 314.—Ameer Bux, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 315.—Mr. C. H. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Khanpore Division, is granted fifty-one days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

The 27th November 1873.

No. 318.—The services of Mr. H. J. Allen, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, on probation, are dispensed with.

No. 319.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lower Sindh District, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindoostani on the 15th instant.

No. 320.—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Sindh District:—

Sergeant D. MacGregor, transferred to the Lower Sindh District, is posted to the Sehwan Division.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 26th November 1873.

No. 1242*E.*—Under instructions from Government of India in the Public Works Department, Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Agra Division, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is transferred to the Bengal Northern (State) Railway.

Mr. J. Lyons reported his departure for Tetaley *viâ* Sahibgunge on the morning of the 26th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1873.

No. 579*E.*—ERRATUM.—With reference to *Gazette of India*, Part II, page 624, Rajpootana (State) Railway, Notification No. 526E, dated 14th November 1873, for "on the forenoon of the 5th October," read "on the forenoon of the 5th November 1873."

No. 588*EE.*—Privilege leave of absence for two and a half months has been granted to Baboo Thakoor Dass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.*,
Superintending Engineer, Delhi District.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, a competent Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Rawulpindi.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawulpindi District.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 24th, 1873 ...	...	...	32	1,48,481	16,41,487
„ 25th, „ ...	2,543	...	2,576	1,48,531	16,41,487
„ 26th, „ ...	...	...	2,576	1,48,531	16,41,487
„ 27th, „ ...	...	...	2,576	1,48,531	16,41,487
„ 28th, „ ...	...	...	2,576	1,48,475	16,41,487
„ 29th, „ ...	...	2,629	54	1,50,997	16,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, } H. HYDE, *Lt.-Col.*,
The 1st Dec. 1873. } *Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd December 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,47,014	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,42,70,891 8 9	3,53,73,400	1	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,11,02,508 8 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,84,36,127	0	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,54,990	10	10
Sundries		6,98,706	7	10
TOTAL ...		8,86,10,238	13	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,32,06,389	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		49,45,607	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		18,46,704	3	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,96,33,436	12	1
Dead Stock		11,57,100	13	10
Stamps		15,328	2	6
Balances with other Banks ...		7,92,455	8	2
Sundries		69,391	1	6
Bullion		2,95,162	4	0
		4,19,61,575	13	8
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,15,37,662 4 1	4,66,48,662	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,51,11,000 11 6			
TOTAL ...		8,86,10,238	13	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 4th December* 1873.

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
6220	L 19—27200	50	Babu Behari Lal Dutt.
	L 13—96739	20	
6221	L 8—30477	100	Luchee Ram Khurrug Singh.
6222	L 1—79032	10	Pursoo Ram Borooah.
6224	A 87—98154	1,000	Babu Nogendro Bhooshun Mitter.
	„ —89229	1,000	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
6214	A 94—09538	20	Messrs. W. L. Atkinson & Co.
6217	L 11—35177	5	Babu Beenud Lal Sein.
6218	L 1—88239	10	Babu Juggut Chundra Dutt.
6219	A 77—17687 wrongly joined A 96—96946	10	Janki Misser.
6223	L 3—03211	10	Bâbu Mohendronath Mokerjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th December* 1873.

L. BERKELEY, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
176	B 36—48639	5	Hutty Veerabadrayah, Vernacular Accountant, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
	B 34—01451	10	
179	B 30—94955	20	Mr. P. Q. Robertson, St. Thome, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
	B 32—31452	50	B. Gooroovapah Chetty, Merchant, No. 7, Govindapah Naick Street, Madras.
	„ —31455	50	
102	B 33—90988	100	
	„ —91572	100	
	„ —92094	100	
125	B 30—83757	20	A. R. Narrain Shastry, Mysore.
175	B 36—42239	5	Mr. S. J. Meyn, Commissariat Department, Cannanore.
177	B 36—08730	5	Revd. R. C. W. Raban, Kilpauk, Madras.
	B 34—41788	10	

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 24th November* 1873.

D. KISSUN SING, *Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.		Rs.	
97	... C 91—92885 ...	10	... Mr. W. Moran, Carriage Examiner, S. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 26th November* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
175	... E 7—08597 ...	5	... Bageloo, through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
	E 6—31908 ...	10	...
176	... E 4—39529 ...	50	... Mr. W. H. Lucas, S. P. and D. Railway Office, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
147	... E 6—43152 ...	10	... Mr. J. G. Clarkson, C. E., of Jullundhur, through Mr. F. Cox. Umritsur.
153	... E 4—39756 ...	50	... Mr. F. Kirby, Executive Engineer, through the Manager, Continental Wine Company, Calcutta.
	„ —35305 ...	50	...
169	... E 6—32871 ...	10	... Baboo Prasana Chunder Ghose, New Medical Hall, Meerut.
172	... E 7—10610 } wrongly joined	5	... Mr. W. C. Crayden, Rawulpindi.
	„ —10611 } wrongly joined		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th November* 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
182	... D 5—45368 ...	20	... Doorga Dass Mookerjee, Etawah.
183	... D 10—07040 ...	5	... Mr. D. Gardener, Lucknow.
	D 6—60844 ...	10	...
	D 5—01884 ...	20	...
	„ —11524 ...	20	...
184	... D 10—35093 ...	5	... F. C. Barnes, Esq., Assistant Accountant General, Allahabad.
	„ —37511 ...	5	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
446	... D 6—69501 ...	10	... Jankee Pershad, Cawnpore.
447	... „ —67832 ...	10	... R. W. McMullen, Esq., Jhansie.
448	... D 10—14000 ...	5	... Naigue Sellamon Cawn, Nagode.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 27th November* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—50037 ...	50	... Thomas Curran, Esq., of Hingunghat.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—51508 ...	50	... Gobind Ram Mahajun of Sambálpúr.

NAGPORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 27th November* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1873.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer "*Mahratta*," will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Hong-Kong, the Straits and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th December 1873.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 29th November 1873.

Abbott, L. C.
Abinas Chunder Roy.
Angelo, E.
Beatty, T.
Browne, H.
Cohen, Mary.
Dass and Co.
Dubois, H. C.
Edwards, J.
Eisenlohr.
Ferris, J.
Fitzgerald, Lieut. T.
Francis, Daisy, Miss.
Fraser, E. A.
French, H. J.
Gahan, R. L.
Gibson, A.
Girdhari Sing.
Grant, Mrs. C.
Hamilton, Mrs. C. L.
Henderson, W.
Henry and Co.
Henry, T.
Heron.
Hilay, G.
Hon. Secy., Cosmopolitan Library.
Jackson, M.
Johannes, Mrs. E.
Lambert, Mrs.
Locke, R. L.
McDonald, A. R.
McPherson, W.
Olliver, Madame V.
O'Toole, Miss.
Paulslaw, R. D.
Palmer, Mrs. A.
Pell, J.
Pesh, Miss.
Phillips, C. A. B.
Read, M.
Reid, Miss.
Reid, Miss C. A.
Richardson, S.
Rich, F.
Robertson, W.
Robinson, Mrs. M.
Scott, G. C.
Scott, W.
Smith, Mrs. E. A.
Smith, Mrs. C.
Smith, W. M.
Sprint, G. J.
Stephen, C. N.
Stewart, C. E.
St. Quinton, G. H.
Tenguil, J.
Wade, W. H.
Wall, W. M.
Welsh, M.
Williams, E. J.
Wilson, F. W. J.
Winser, J.
Wither and Co.
Woomesh Chunder Mittra.
Wyllis, F. R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bennee, W.
Beyts, G. F.
Johnson, Mr.
Parkes, G. H.
Sleigh, F.
Smith, Mrs. P. A.
Swyny, J. A.
Swyny, Mrs. J. A.
Thornton, H. T.

Registered Letters.

Anayaetwulla.
Asadally.
A. Thelard, Esq.
Autul Baboo.
Belye.
Bhugwandoss.
Brindabun Chunder Dass.
Chowdory Abdoolally.
Golam Akbur Khan.
Joggonauth Dey.
Kadar Nauth.
Kureem Bux.
Mohunlall Jeemundoss.
Moonsoor Ally.
Moulovee Mahomed Allee.
Mr. A. Beaucom.
Mr. G. Lane.
Mr. H. P. Stephonson.
Mr. R. P. Smith.
Mr. W. C. J. Deeds.
Neelcomull Gungapada.
R. C. Smith, Esq.
Rae Coopbril.
Ramlall Mucktar.
Shaik Mobaruck.
Soorendro Nauth Moojomdar.
Sumbo Chunder Mookerjee.
Thoore Muhamed Surcar.
Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.
Woomes Chunder Biswas.
Woomes Chunder Biswas.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Francis Housman.

Parties having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Housman, late Recorder of Rangoon, British Burma, are requested to send the same to the undersigned without delay.

J. V. DOUGLAS DE WET,
Attorney for Helen Agnes Housman, Administratrix to the Estate.

RANGOON,
The 8th November 1873.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

On the 18th December 1871, in transit from the Agra Bank, "Limited," London, through Messrs. Cox & Co., London, to Captain H. S. Simeon, lower half of 5 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 040160 of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, standing in that officer's name, and payment of which has been duly stopped at the several treasuries.

Lost.

Interest Warrant, No. 040694, for Rs. 28, issued in my name for the 61½ on Note No. 15954 of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,400.

The 21st Nov. 1873. RAMCHUNDER CHATTERJEE.

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note No. 052830, 4 per cent., 1st May 1865, Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), endorsed in name of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, and enfaced for payment at Bhooj Treasury.

Any person bringing information regarding this Note to the undersigned will be rewarded.

NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE JOSHEE,
No. 24, Todd Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 26th Nov. 1873.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 153 of the 5 per cent. of 1856-57, for Rs. 1,200, originally standing in the name of Soshebhoosun Sadokha and last endorsed to Rajkristo Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAJKRISTO DOSS,
225, *Old China Bazar.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original Negatives, and are therefore permanent.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1873.

N. W. P. AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

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An Act to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for the police, conservancy and local improvements, and for education, and for the levying of rates and taxes, in the places to which this Act may be extended; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Acts Nos. XVIII of 1864 *(to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow)*, XXII of 1865 *(to amend Act No. XVIII of 1864)*, XV of 1867 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes)*, and VI of 1868 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces, and for other purposes)* are repealed.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made and approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessment, bye-law, rule or regulation, shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Committee."

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee appointed under the provisions of this Act; and

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any town or towns to which this Act may be extended.

Power to extend Act.

4. The Local Government may, by notification published in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town or towns in the territories under such Government.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in its opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of places to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, define the limits of any town, and may include within the limits of such town any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity:

Provided that no cantonment shall, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, be included within the limits of any town for the purposes of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act any two or more towns, and may also declare by what name the municipality so formed shall be designated.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Appointment of Committees.

6. In any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, the Local Government may appoint or direct to be appointed by election, for such period, not exceeding two years, as to it may seem fit, any number of the inhabitants of, or of persons possessing property or carrying on any trade or business in, such municipality, to be members of a Committee for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years, or until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

In cases where the Local Government directs the appointment to be by election, it may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualifications of the electors, and of the candidates for office, and, generally, may make such rules as it thinks fit for regulating the election.

Removal of members.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any of the members of the Committee so appointed who desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, or are convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

Addition of members.

8. The Local Government may also fill up vacancies occurring among the members of the Committee, and may, if it think fit, on the recommendation of the Committee, add to their number.

Every member so appointed shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities, and vacate his office, and be eligible for re-appointment, as if he had been originally appointed a member under section six.

Ex officio members.

9. In addition to the members appointed as aforesaid, the Local Government shall have power to appoint *ex officio* members of the Committee for every place in which they exercise their offices and to which this Act shall have been extended:

Provided that the number of such *ex officio* members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the Committee.

Appointment of president and vice-president.

10. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-president, or either of them, of any Committee, or sanction the election by any Committee of one of their members as president or as vice-president.

Appointment of secretary.

The Committee may appoint any one of their members or any other person to be their secretary.

Notification of appointments and removals of members.

11. All appointments and removals of members of a Committee, made under this chapter, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

OFFICE AND MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee to have an office.

12. The Committee shall have an office, where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month.

Rules as to meetings.

13. *(a).* The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall take the chair at every meeting of the Committee. In the absence of both the president and vice-president, the members present may elect a chairman for the occasion.

(b). The meetings shall be either general or special.

(c). The president or vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and he shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members, convene a meeting.

(d). Notice shall be given of every such meeting, and when the meeting is to be special, at least three days' notice thereof shall be given. Every notice shall state generally the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting proposed to be called.

(e). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a general meeting shall be three.

(f). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting shall be one-half of the total number of the members of the Committee at the time of the meeting; and at least two-thirds of such quorum shall consist of non-official members.

(g). If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if summoned by the president or vice-president, shall be dissolved.

In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place. And if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(h). All business may be transacted at a general meeting which this Act does not require to be transacted at a special meeting.

(i). All questions which may come before the Committee at any meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes. Every member shall have one vote. In case of equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(j). Such decisions shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be published in some local English or vernacular newspaper (if any), or in such other manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Correspondence between Committee and Local Government.

14. All correspondence between the Committee and the Local Government shall pass through the Commissioner of the Division.

The Commissioner of the Division shall be entitled to make such suggestions for the consideration of the Committee as he may deem fit; and the Committee shall furnish him with any information he may call for connected with the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Power to make assessments and levy taxes.

15. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act, shall from time to time give notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the municipality to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the chairman of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the official Gazette, define the persons or property to be taxed and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then at a special meeting impose such taxes accordingly.

The Committee may, at a special meeting, with the same sanction, cancel or vary any tax so imposed.

Specification of taxes.

16. Such taxes may (subject to the rules or orders last aforesaid) be all or any of the following:—

(a).—A tax on houses, buildings and lands according to the annual value thereof, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of such value:

(b).—A tax on professions and trades:

(c).—Taxes on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses:

(d).—Tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the limits of the municipality:

(e).—An octroi on articles brought within the said limits for consumption or use therein: Provided that a list of such articles shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Government: Provided also, that the Local Government may exempt from the octroi any such articles intended for consumption or use by any class of persons or animals.

Imposition of other taxes.

17. If the Committee desire to impose any other or further tax than such as are hereinbefore specified, they may do so with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, and subject to the provisions of section fifteen.

Taxes to be confirmed.

18. No tax shall be collected until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by such persons and in such manner as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Rules for confirmation and collection of taxes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed, and for the collection of such taxes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to such rules.

No tax or rate invalid for defect of form.

19. No tax, or toll, or rate on property, made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form; and it shall be enough, in any such rate on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such rate, if the property rated or assessed shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Bye-laws and Rules.

Power of Committees to make bye-laws.

20. Every Committee may at a special meeting make bye-laws consistent with this Act, for regulating the time and place of their meeting, the conduct of their business, the division of duties among the members of the Committee, the salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee, and other similar matters.

Enforcement of bye-laws and rules.

21. The Committee may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce the bye-laws and rules made, under the provisions of this Act, for the protection of the public health, or they may appoint a special officer for such purposes.

Power to make rules as to nuisances, hire of carriages, and registration of births, marriages and deaths.

22. The Committee may at a special meeting make rules

for declaring what acts or omissions within the municipality shall be considered to be public nuisances;

for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances;

for determining the rates of hire of carriages, carts and boats plying for hire within the limits of the municipality,

for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths,

and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, repeal, alter or add to such rules.

Confirmation of rules.

23. No rule, and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a rule, made under this Act, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Publication of rules and bye-laws.

24. All bye-laws and rules made under this Act, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such bye-laws and rules shall be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Nuisances.

Power to prohibit repetition or continuance of nuisances.

25. Every Committee may enjoin within the limits of the municipality any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance.

Every such injunction shall be deemed to have been made by a public servant.

Power to remove nuisances.

26. Every Committee which the Local Government authorizes in this behalf may, so long as such authorization continues, exercise the powers of a Magistrate of a District, as described in section five hundred and twenty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the removal of nuisances; and in the exercise of such powers shall follow the procedure prescribed in sections five hundred and twenty-one to five hundred and twenty-eight (both inclusive) of the same Code.

Purchase and Sale of Land.

Power to buy and sell land for purposes of Act.

27. Any Committee may at a special meeting, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, purchase land for the purposes of this Act, and may at a like meeting and with the like sanction, sell any portion of such land which is not required for the purposes aforesaid, and convey the same in the names of the president and two of the members of the Committee.

Receipts.

The receipt of the president and any two members of the Committee for any monies paid to them upon any such sale, shall effectually discharge the persons paying the same therefrom, or from being concerned to see to the application thereof, or being accountable for the non-application or misapplication thereof; and the proceeds of any such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Controlling Power of Local Government.

Cancellation and suspension of proceedings of Committee.

28. The Local Government may by order cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any Committee.

Conduct of litigation.

To every suit or other proceeding brought against a Committee, the Local Government shall be made a party.

Abolition of taxes.

29. The Local Government may also abolish any tax which shall have been sanctioned under the provisions hereinbefore contained, but not so as to entitle any person to a refund of money paid in respect of such tax.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF COMMITTEES.

Municipal Fund.

Municipal Fund.

30. All sums received by the Committee of any municipality to which this Act extends,

and all fines levied under this Act, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, on account of nuisances committed within the municipal limits,

and all receipts from property entrusted to and managed by the Committee,

shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such municipality, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Custody and disbursement of Municipal Fund.

31. The Municipal Fund shall, as a rule, be kept in the Government Treasury of the District, or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

But in places where there is no such Treasury or Bank, the said fund may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, be deposited with any Banker, or person acting as a Banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

No disbursement of the Municipal Fund, or any part thereof, shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

Duties and powers of Committees.

32. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal will permit, shall, after providing out of such fund for a police establishment in the manner hereinafter mentioned, keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the municipality for which they are appointed, clean and in repair,

and may cause such streets and roads or any of them to be watered and lighted,

and may construct and provide for the management of poor-houses, dispensaries, market-places and other works of general utility,

and, generally, may do all acts and things necessary for the purposes of conservancy and general utility within their municipality.

The Committee may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools, or otherwise, for the promotion of education in their municipality.

Contracts.

33. Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president and at least two other members of the Committee, of whom one shall be an *ex officio* member. Unless so executed, it shall not be binding on the Committee.

Municipal Police.

Provision for police.

34. Every Committee shall provide in the first place, from its funds, for the maintenance of the police establishment in the municipality.

The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the Committee in consultation with the Inspector General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.

Police to aid in carrying out orders regarding nuisances.

35. Every officer of police in any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, may take into custody without a warrant any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, and shall carry out the orders issued by the Committee for the prohibition and prevention of public nuisances, or nuisances declared to be such by any rule made under this Act.

Annual Reports and Accounts.

Annual reports and accounts to be submitted.

36. Every Committee shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government to do so, submit reports of all works executed, or proceedings taken, by them under the authority of this Act, and also accounts of and relating to the Municipal Fund.

Such accounts shall be examined or audited in such manner as the Local Government from time to time prescribes.

The Committee shall also submit, at such time and in such form as may be directed by the Local Government, an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for their expenditure.

An abstract of such estimate and proposals shall, on being so submitted, be published in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Rules as to cost and class of works.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, as to the cost and the class of works which the Committee may execute, and the Committee shall be legally bound to obey such rules.

Public Highways.

Right of Committee in public highways.

38. All public highways in any municipality in which this Act is in force, not specially reserved by Government, together with all erections thereon and all materials thereof, shall be vested in and belong to the Committee.

Land required for Public Purposes.

Acquisition of land for municipal purposes.

39. When any land within the limits of any municipality to which this Act is extended is required for the construction or improvement of a highway, for the promotion of the healthiness of the neighbourhood, or for any other public purpose, if the Committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Committee, may notify in the local official Gazette that such land is required under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

and, on payment by the Committee of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

40. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their president.

Members not personally liable for contracts made by Committee.

41. No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee, but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts made in the manner above provided for.

Liability of members for breach of trust.

42. Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty; and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs, as for money due to Government.

Notice previous to suing Committee or their officers.

43. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of suit and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS AND RECOVERY OF TAXES.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

44. No member of a Committee, or servant of a Committee, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in or member of any incorporated or registered Company be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.

45. Whoever infringes any rule made by a Committee and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall, in the case of a continuing infringement, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; and in any other case, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

46. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee or any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of taxes.

47. All arrears of taxes imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were fines, in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1873.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village and Road Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Village and Road Police in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

So far as regards the repeal of Act No. III of 1869, this Act extends to the whole of British India: the rest of this Act extends only to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Act No. III of 1869 *(for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces)* and so much of section twenty-one of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817, and of form No. 6 of the Appendix thereto, as relates to the Village Watchmen of the North-Western Provinces, are hereby repealed.

II.—Appointment of Village Police.

Right of nomination of Village Policemen.

3. The nomination to the post of Village Policeman shall be made by the zamíndár of the village, or, where there are more zamíndárs than one, by the lambardár as their representative, and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village administration paper) shall prevail.

Obligation to nominate.

4. Every person authorized to nominate to the office of Village Policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in such office, nominate a proper person to the vacant

post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

5. The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected at discretion by such Magistrate, or by some officer authorized by him in that behalf.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

6.—*(a.)* In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

(b.) If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to nominate shall, within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

III.—Appointment of Road Police.

Appointment of Road Police.

7. Subject to the rules to be framed under section fourteen and for the time being in force, the Magistrate of the District may, from time to time, appoint persons to be the Road Police of his District.

IV.—Duties of Village and Road Police.

Duties of Village and Road Policemen.

8. Every Village Policeman and every Road Policeman shall perform the following duties:—

(a.) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his village or beat,

(1.) of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is Chaukídár, or within his beat;

(2.) of each of the following offences occurring in such village or on such beat, (that is to say) murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, robbery, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot, harbouring a proclaimed offender, exposure of a child, concealment of birth, administering stupefying drugs, kidnapping, lurking house-trespass, and

(3.) of all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, any of the said offences.

(b.) He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(c.) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in paragraph *(a)*, clause (2) of this section.

(d.) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in or on such village or beat.

(e.) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(f.) He shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of Police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders issued to him by competent authority.

Procedure on arrest by Village or Road Policeman.

9. Whenever a Village Policeman or Road Policeman arrests any person, he shall take him as soon as possible to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat is situate.

V.—Liabilities of Village and Road Police.

Dismissal of Village or Road Policeman.

10. The Magistrate of the District may dismiss any Village Policeman or Road Policeman for any misconduct or neglect of duty.

Acts punishable.

11. Every Village Policeman and every Road Policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission, and without having given at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties to the persons authorized to nominate or appoint under sections three and seven (as the case may be),

or offering any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

or violating any of the rules framed under section fourteen and for the time being in force,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Fines to be credited to such fund as Government appoints.

12. All fines levied under this Act on Village Policemen or Road Policemen shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government from time to time appoints.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Orders of Magistrate of District subject to control of Commissioner.

13. All orders of, and appointments made by, the Magistrate of the District under section five, six, seven or ten, shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

14. The Local Government may from time to time frame rules

(a) for the discipline of the Village and Road Police,

(b) for regulating their numbers, location and duties, and

(c) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII OF 1873.

An Act to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process.

Preamble.

WHEREAS divers large pecuniary claims have been made against Sayyid Mansúr 'Alí, the present Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, commonly called the Nawáb Názim, which he has not the means of satisfying, and for the purpose of recovering such claims divers suits have been brought against him, and divers attachments have been issued against his property in India:

And whereas, with respect to certain jewels and immoveable property, it is disputed whether they belong absolutely to the said Nawáb Názim or are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and litigation has consequently arisen between the creditors of the present Nawáb Názim and the Government of India:

And whereas the Government of India is desirous of freeing the said Nawáb Názim and his property respectively from such suits and attachments, and of discharging such portions of the said claims as are proper to be paid, and of settling the said dispute as to the said jewels and immoveable property:

And whereas in the meantime and for the future, it is expedient to exempt the said Nawáb Názim, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of contracting further pecuniary obligations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Nawáb Názim's Debts Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Commission.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time nominate and appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be a Commission for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

All persons so nominated and appointed (hereinafter called "the Commissioners") shall continue to be members of the said Commission during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their sittings at such place or places and time or times as they think fit.

Notice to claimants.

3. The Commissioners shall publish thrice in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English, Urdú and Bengáli, and in such other mode and languages as they think fit, a notice calling upon all persons having claims against the said Nawáb Názim or his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to notify the same in writing to the Commissioners within six months from the date of the earliest of such publications.

Bar of debts not duly notified.

4. Every debt or liability to which the said Nawáb Názim is subject, or with which his property, or any part thereof, is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Commissioners within the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Proviso.

Provided that, on sufficient cause being shown to the Commissioners, they may admit such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the said period of six months.

Particulars of claim.

5. Every such claimant shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which he founds his claims, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Commissioners along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Commissioners, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Commissioners shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Commissioners along with the claim, the Commissioners may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

May call for or admit any further evidence.

The Commissioners may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before them under this Act, and may at their discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power of Commissioners to summon witnesses.

6. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be a judicial proceeding.

7. Every investigation conducted by the Commissioners, with reference to any claim preferred before them under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Commissioners with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Expenses of witnesses.

8. Every witness required by the Commissioners, except at the instance of a claimant, to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses in travelling to and from, and remaining at, the place at which he is required to attend.

Commissioners to determine amount due to each claimant.

9. The Commissioners shall, by agreement with the claimant or, in default of such agreement, after due and full enquiry, determine the amount which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, they may consider each claimant ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in coming to such determination, they shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Sum found due to be certified to Government.

10. The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor General in Council, within six months from the date of the certificate, paying or tendering to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be satisfied and extinguished.

Bar of suits against Nawáb Názim.

11. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, unless such suit be commenced, or such writ or process be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General in Council first had and obtained.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which [illegible] time shall have been, or shall be, commen[illegible]nd any writ or process which at any time sh[illegible]ve been, or shall be, sued for, against the person[illegible]etary property of the said Nawáb Názim, shall be of no effect unless and until the consent of the Governor General in Council certified in manner aforesaid is obtained.

Commissioners to ascertain the property held by Government for upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim's family.

12. The Commissioners shall ascertain what jewels and immoveable property are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and shall certify the particulars of such jewels and property; and their finding thereon shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.

Power to refer questions of law to High Court.

13. If any question of law, or as to the construction of a document, arises in any case under this Act, and the Commissioners think it necessary for the purposes of fairness and justice to obtain a judicial opinion thereon, they may draw up a statement of the case and refer it for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William; and the provisions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five and of the first sentence of section twenty-six of Act No. XI of 1865 shall apply as if, in section twenty-six, for the word "Court," the word "Commissioners" were substituted.

And if, in the opinion of the High Court, the statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment; and the costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the Commissioners shall in each case direct.

Nawáb Názim to be incapable of contracting.

14. The said Nawáb Názim shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

Saving of Secretary of State in Council.

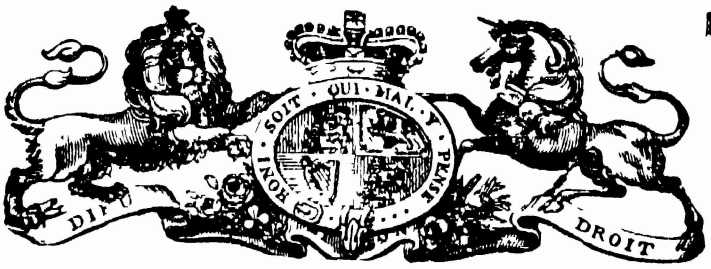
15. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by, or on behalf of, the said Nawáb Názim, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed, which may be made by any person supplying him with necessaries.

Bar of suit for acts done *bonâ fide*.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 49 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

HUSBANDRY OF FODDER FOR CATTLE IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS. CARE AND FEEDING OF CATTLE IN SEASONS OF DROUGHT.

No 3004, dated the 14th November 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In continuation of my letter No 3003 of the 13th instant, conveying the Governor General's views and wishes regarding the scarcity in Bengal, there is one special matter on which His Excellency desires to make some suggestions, and that is the prevention, so far as may be possible, of mortality among cattle in the districts affected by drought.

2. His Excellency has learnt that at present the cattle are probably allowed to graze in the fields of the withered crops, the stubble of which supplies abundant fodder. But such fodder will doubtless be soon consumed and must be exhausted by January at the latest. After that time the parched ground will nowhere afford pasture, and by degrees want of fodder will cause disease and death among the cattle. The records of past famines in India show the loss of cattle to have been always so severe as to amount to a serious diminution of the agricultural capital of the districts, and even to cripple the sowing operations of the ensuing season.

3. And under the circumstances as it is to be feared they will be during the coming hot season, one main difficulty will probably be want of draught animals for the transport of food grains to the interior of the districts.

4. These considerations are well known to the Lieutenant-Governor, and will doubtless have formed the subject, among many other things, of His Honor's forethought.

5. But the Governor General would specially suggest for the Lieutenant-Governor's early or immediate attention that the present consumption by the cattle of the withered rice stubble will, if not watched, be very wasteful. Quantities of fodder, in the absence of precautions, might be lost, which, if saved by management and stored for use some months hence, might prove a valuable resource at the most critical period of the scarcity.

6. It appears to the Governor General that the Lieutenant-Governor might be able to issue such instructions to the local officers as might cause a large part of the rice stubble to be husbanded, stacked or stored for future use, without at all preventing the catttle from consuming such part 'as might be

needed at the present season. And the cutting and stacking might afford employment to those who are out of work from the cessation of the harvesting operations.

No. 3405, dated 29th November 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In continuation of my letter No. 3004 of the 14th instant, regarding the husbanding of fodder for cattle in the distressed districts, I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to forward extract copy of a memorandum on the care and feeding of cattle in seasons of drought by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Ghazeepore. The practical suggestions contained in this memorandum may probably be found useful to the local officers.

2. I am to take the opportunity of observing that if tuccavee advances should be found necessary to be granted to agriculturists for the feeding and preserving of their cattle when the time of pressure shall arrive, the Government of India will be quite willing that such advances should be made by the district officers under such special and temporary rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may see fit to prescribe.

EXTRACT MEMORANDUM.

Care and feeding of Cattle in India during periods of drought, dated Ghazeepore, 19th November 1873.

It has been the custom in those parts of India, where annually there is a dearth of pasturage during the hot season, for owners to send their cattle to graze on lands at a distance where pasturage and water can be found. This system is, for example, adopted every year by people living within 100 miles of the Terai,—a belt of ground running in a considerable breadth along the southern part of the Himaylayas. In other parts of Bengal, where most of the soil has been brought under the plough, a like system has been, or is being, introduced. A similar temporary removal of cattle from districts where scarcity may prevail in seasons of famine should be adopted. A very necessary provision must not be overlooked where cattle may thus be sent, *viz.*, the presence of water, because not only do animals require more water in the hot weather, but as a rule the pasturage and shrubs on which cattle at that time live hold little moisture, and are very fibrous and woody, so that the digestive powers of cattle feeding on such fodder require the aid of a more than ordinary supply of water. Deaths from "hoven" and other diseases of the digestive system are very common in India on this account. Water is of more consequence than fodder, that is, cattle will continue to live with little food, and that too of a poor kind, *provided they have a sufficiency of water*, but without a due quantity of water and with coarse bad food they soon die off; therefore, if water cannot be obtained in a sufficient quantity, cattle must be removed to water.

The expense attendant upon sending an animal to a distant pasturage is small, as the beasts of several villages are sent all together, and are herded by one or two families, generally of the Gwalla caste, who receive a small amount per head for undertaking the charge, and the lands affording the pasturage being mostly jungle are obtained at a nominal rent.

There is one serious objection to the collecting of cattle on one common pasture. They are brought from a large extent of country to one central spot, and for the time are herded together. Disease very often breaks out amongst them; for, as a rule, plague, either rinderpest or foot and mouth disease, exists *at all times* in *some* parts of the country whence they have been brought, so the one or other or both may have been affecting or are affecting some of the animals, and with these disease may be imported to the common grazing ground, and become disseminated among the collected animals. This is doubtless a very serious objection to any system involving the collecting and herding of cattle in India; but in time of drought the only means of feeding the animals can be thus gained, and if they are not in this way fed, they will surely die, whereas though they may be exposed to the infection of plague, they may either not be struck or if struck, may recover.

In those parts of Bengal where the Terai is beyond reach of districts under the influence of famine, portions of neighbouring grounds should be selected where some pasturage can be found, but in selecting such ground it should be remembered that a good supply of water is indispensable.

When it is found impracticable to remove cattle to pasturage then home feeding at a minimum expenditure *and on food and fodder not eatable by the people*, should be given; but water must be, if possible, given in a liberal quantity, so if water is not on the home grounds, then the animals must be removed to the nearest place where water may be.

There are several kinds of fodder and grasses which, though not ordinarily given to cattle, may be safely made use of under circumstances of excessive drought, and the minimum quantity sufficient to keep an animal alive will be found so inexpensive as to be well worth the outlay. For either cattle must be kept alive and able to work the plough to prepare the

ground for the next crops, or famine will more or less continue, as by hand labor only a very limited area of the land can be cultivated. * * * * *

Native owners of cattle are well able to judge how to feed them at the smallest cost. This is too sadly apparent in most districts by emaciated condition of the very many seen. But to give examples of fodder that may be supplied at a small cost, the following diets are noted:—

Mustard oil cake well soaked in water	1 to 2 lbs.
With cut straw or grass	6 to 8 lbs.
or	
Coarse bran or husks of various kinds	1 to 2 lbs.
Mixed with cut straw or grass	6 to 8 lbs.

When the grass is of a very coarse description, such as Ooloo or Surput, it should be soaked when cut up in water for an hour or two before it is given. In cotton-growing, districts some cotton seed will be a valuable addition to the food.

The prices of the above kinds of food may be calculated as follows:—

Coarse Bhoose or Choonee with fine husks of various kinds ...	23 to 26 seers per Rupee.
Mustard oil cake	35 to 40 " "

So it will be found that by giving an ox 1 to 2 lbs. of any of the above diets, or a mixture of two or more, that the expense will vary from fourteen annas to one rupee two annas per mensem. The straw or grass with roots to a limited amount, as a rule, may be obtained from the home or neighbouring land, but if not thus procurable will have to be purchased. Should there be no grass then the leaves of shrubs and trees, such as the peepul, may be given. If grasses with roots, straw or leaves of trees cannot be obtained at home, then the cattle must be removed as above recommended to some neighbouring or distant pasture land.

The cutting and harvesting of the rice and other crops which have failed to come to ear should of course be carefully carried out, and district officers might be instructed to use their influence to induce the farmers to be so far provident.

The cutting and stocking of all kinds of grasses that can be used as fodder should be recommended; for as above noted the most coarse, reedy and fibrous grasses will, when cut up and moistened and mixed with well soaked oil cake, afford sufficient food to prevent starvation.

It is a custom in many parts of Bengal to give salt to cattle only once during the year, *viz.*, at the Dusserah; but cattle owners should be advised of the good to be derived, especially in seasons of drought, by adding a small quantity of common black salt daily to the food of their cattle, for such salt under the circumstances of scanty and coarse diet is very necessary.

Low lands, which have been for a time submerged, yield, on becoming dry, rank grasses and herbs, which are often greedily eaten by cattle when pressed with hunger. These are at all times unwholesome and should be eaten sparingly of, and cattle should not be allowed to feed off such land until midday to allow of the sun drying the grasses, which if eaten wet with a heavy dew are dangerous food.

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	8·3	...	...	...	...	22·7	22·7	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	9·4	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	14·7	13·6	12·6	19·1	17·0	13·8
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	11·8	...	...	...	18·1	17·7	18·1	18·8	18·8	18·8
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	14·4	14·1	13·3	16·8	16·8	13·8
	Nellore	8·4	8·4	6·7	...	...	...	14·4	14·4	15·3	17·4	17·4	19·8
	Cuddapah	9·7	9·0	6·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	12·4
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	9·0	...	...	...	12·0	10·5	11·5	13·1	12·1	12·6
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	6·8	...	...	...	11·0	12·0	10·6	12·1	13·4	12·1
	Madras	8·6	8·6	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	13·7	13·7	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	14·2	14·8	14·8	15·0
	North Arcot	7·9	7·9	12·2	...	...	...	16·6	16·6	16·6	17·6	17·6	17·6
	South Arcot	6·6	6·6	7·7	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·5	15·2	15·2	16·4
	Tanjore	7·0	7·0	9·4	...	...	...	13·6	14·0	12·5	...	...	15·2
	Trichinopoly	7·4	7·4	7·4	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·6	13·6	13·6
	Madura	8·4	8·8	9·5	...	...	...	13·3	12·9	11·8	15·4	14·6	12·6
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	8·4	12·7	14·1	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	11·0	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	12·9	12·6	12·6	13·4
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	12·0	...	...	...	8·2	8·2	9·0	9·0	9·7	9·7
	Salem	5·6	7·6	10·4	...	...	...	13·9	13·1	5·4	15·5	15·5	19·8
	South Canara	8·9	9·7	...	...	...	...	10·9	10·9	...	12·9	12·9	...
	Malabar	8·2	8·5	...	...	...	...	13·3	12·9	...	14·0	13·7	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	21·8	21·8	...	7·2	8·3	...	13·0	13·3	...
	Ahmedabad	11·9	13·1	11·8	24·3	24·3	28·2	6·1	6·1	5·5	10·3	10·3	11·2
	Kaira	11·0	11·6	10·6	...	...	24·8	7·4	7·4	7·8	11·7	11·4	12·4
	Surat	12·0	12·6	8·7	6·9	6·9	5·7	8·1	8·0	5·3	11·2	11·2	6·3
	Broach	13·9	13·9	10·2	13·0	13·0	12·5	8·8	8·8	7·5	12·1	12·1	9·9
	Tanna	9·3	10·2	8·0	12·1	12·1	11·0	7·0	7·9	7·0	11·2	12·1	11·2
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	8·3	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	14·1	14·1	9·4
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15·5	15·0	11·2	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	7·0	10·5	9·2	9·2
	Nasik	12·7	13·9	9·8	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	10·6	12·0	8·0
	Ahmadnagar	19·6	18·6	11·5	31·1	30·8	19·6	9·1	8·4	6·6	9·8	9·1	7·4
	Poona	13·3	13·3	8·2	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·3	9·5	9·5	7·4
	Sholapur	18·7	17·9	11·8	23·5	19·7	11·4	10·4	9·1	8·1	12·1	12·6	9·8
	Kaladgi	13·6	12·6	9·0	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	5·9	7·4	7·4	6·1
	Satara	14·1	14·1	8·2	...	...	...	9·8	9·8	5·8	12·9	12·9	8·4
	Belgaum	11·6	10·2	9·3	...	...	11·1	11·1	9·7	6·5	11·6	10·2	6·9
	Dharwar	10·7	10·3	9·3	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	5·8	10·6	10·2	8·1
	Ratnagiri	9·5	8·4	7·2	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	6·7	16·0	16·0	10·0
	Kanara	10·3	10·3	9·3	...	...	...	9·3	10·3	8·4	14·9	14·9	11·2
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	9·7	9·7	..	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	8·8	8·8	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	12·7	10·8	...
	Deesa	15·5	15·2	10·9	21·4	24·7	18·6	6·9	6·9	5·5	8·2	8·6	6·7
	Neemuch	13·7	13·2	13·2	21·4	21·4	15·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5
	Nasirabad	13·8	14·6	15·0	18·9	19·0	27·7	6·5	6·5	5·6	7·5	7·5	6·5
	Rajkot	16·8	16·3	12·6	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	3·7	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Upper Sind Frontier	16·7	16·7	13·9	24·2	24·2	30·7	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	14·9	11·1
	Karachi	12·2	12·2	12·7	20·5	20·5	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	8·8
	Haidarabad	11·1	11·1	12·6	24·2	25·1	23·3	6·9	6·9	6·5	9·3	8·3	11·2
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	13·9	21·2	21·3	22·7	9·3	9·3	9·3	16·9	14·8	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	14·0	13·8	8·0	24·0	24·0	...	11·2	11·2	8·0	12·0	12·0	10·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	9·74	9·74	11·13	18·55	18·55	19·48	12·29	12·06	18·09	14·37	13·91	21·34
	Bancoorah	11·02	11·02	13·45	20·41	20·41	18·55	11·13	11·59	13·91	13·91	13·91	16·23
	Beerbhoom	11·13	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	11·83	12·52	15·30	15·30	13·91	18·09
	Midnapore	9·51	9·51	9·74	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	18·09	18·55	18·55	22·27
	Hooghly	10·21	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	12·76	12·52	16·70
	Howrah	10·21	11·13	12·06	18·55	18·55	18·55	10·21	11·59	14·84	12·99	16·70	17·63
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	11·36	10·67	11·36	22·74	22·04	22·27	8·13	7·66	7·43	12·87	16·47	16·93
	Nuddea	10·62	11·02	13·45	20·18	...	29·69	10·62	9·89	[illegible]	[illegible]	11·42	[illegible]
	Jessore	12·06	12·06	12·35	...	...	...	13·57	[illegible]				
	Moorshedabad	12·99	11·13	13·91	...	...	...	10·67					

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of November 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	54·8	43·8	...	31·1	34·2	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	
...	...	32·3	35·3	34·4	29·8	24·7	24·7	28·5	24·2	25·3	15·4	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	30·6	37·4	24·5	23·5	23·5	...	...	...	17·5	17·5	17·0	
16·1	16·1	21·5	...	...	...	26·2	16·6	25·9	21·6	20·0	17·2	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	
18·9	18·9	31·5	18·9	...	27·1	21·0	21·0	33·1	15·2	15·2	18·9	...	...	...	15·5	15·5	15·5	
18·5	18·5	23·7	23·1	23·1	25·9	22·4	22·4	28·0	20·1	19·3	25·0	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	
23·8	22·3	23·2	21·1	20·7	24·6	29·1	28·2	40·9	26·2	26·0	30·4	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	14·8	
22·4	21·8	22·4	23·4	23·4	21·6	20·6	19·4	19·4	21·0	21·0	21·7	...	...	...	15·0	15·4	15·8	
21·0	21·0	...	18·0	19·2	...	23·7	23·7	...	16·9	17·0	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
...	...	...	...	13·6	...	25·6	25·6	27·5	17·5	16·1	19·3	...	...	...	16·9	16·2	16·9	
22·1	22·1	34·0	26·2	21·6	32·3	38·4	38·4	40·8	18·4	18·4	28·0	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	17·0	
...	...	...	25·2	24·5	26·0	24·2	22·3	31·2	16·7	15·0	19·7	...	...	...	17·2	16·8	17·6	
22·7	...	27·7	31·0	25·8	31·0	32·2	26·8	32·2	16·3	16·3	22·5	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·1	
...	...	27·5	28·6	27·4	30·9	27·0	28·3	32·0	18·7	18·7	25·9	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	16·5	
25·8	25·8	31·6	30·4	27·6	33·1	33·3	30·4	34·8	18·4	17·5	25·9	...	...	...	14·2	14·2	14·7	
...	...	...	16·0	14·8	...	19·2	17·9	...	13·1	13·1	17·5	...	...	...	15·6	14·2	17·0	
20·6	21·3	19·9	26·8	26·8	26·8	27·6	27·6	27·6	20·7	19·9	30·2	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	14·6	
17·3	17·3	30·2	13·2	15·8	22·4	19·0	19·0	24·8	15·6	14·0	23·0	...	...	...	10·7	10·7	10·7	
19·4	18·6	37·2	21·8	21·8	37·1	28·0	28·0	38·2	20·9	22·5	31·1	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	23·2	...	15·2	15·7	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	23·5	...	17·8	17·8	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	
18·6	18·6	...	15·7	15·7	...	9·1	8·7	...	12·4	12·4	...	63·6	63·6	...	12·9	14·6	...	
20·1	21·5	20·5	19·6	19·5	19·8	...	...	...	14·7	15·2	13·0	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	15·4	15·4	
...	...	...	19·2	18·3	15·7	...	...	...	13·5	13·7	11·9	85·3	74·6	...	14·9	15·1	12·4	
15·2	15·0	13·9	15·0	15·2	13·9	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	11·5	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·9	
19·6	19·6	18·1	18·6	16·8	14·1	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·4	93·3	93·3	...	14·9	14·9	16·7	
14·0	15·9	11·5	14·0	15·9	11·5	14·9	15·9	...	11·2	11·2	10·5	59·8	59·8	96·0	14·0	14·0	13·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	9·4	106·5	106·5	...	10·6	10·6	12·1	
28·5	31·5	23·2	23·7	24·2	16·2	...	...	...	14·5	13·0	12·0	165·0	165·0	240·0	11·7	11·7	10·7	
...	...	14·3	22·6	25·2	16·6	31·1	30·1	...	15·1	15·2	12·4	94·2	94·2	94·2	13·3	13·6	12·9	
32·5	32·2	19·2	26·6	26·6	17·1	...	...	...	16·1	17·1	16·8	87·7	93·3	78·4	11·9	11·9	12·2	
26·9	26·9	14·7	20·5	20·5	11·5	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	11·5	80·0	80·0	64·0	13·8	13·8	12·6	
32·1	32·1	19·6	31·2	28·8	17·9	18·1	...	...	16·2	15·7	11·4	90·92	90·92	76·08	13·8	12·7	12·4	
21·7	20·8	14·5	19·9	19·0	17·2	...	...	...	9·9	9·9	7·2	102·0	102·0	102·0	11·7	11·7	9·9	
29·8	29·8	13·3	26·5	25·2	15·3	26·1	21·8	...	14·2	12·9	10·3	118·0	118·0	157·2	14·7	14·7	14·0	
18·6	14·9	14·9	18·6	15·3	14·9	21·4	17·7	...	10·2	10·2	9·7	139·9	139·9	69·9	13·9	13·9	13·9	
17·3	16·4	15·3	13·7	14·8	11·2	19·8	19·8	...	8·5	8·0	7·1	86·4	86·4	86·4	10·1	10·1	9·9	
13·9	...	...	16·9	13·3	9·7	24·2	19·4	...	10·2	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	17·0	
20·5	18·6	...	16·8	16·8	11·2	22·4	20·5	...	10·3	11·2	9·3	198·9	198·9	...	13·6	13·6	10·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·5	26·2	...	27·5	26·2	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	118·5	139·6	...	7·9	7·9	...	
13·6	13·6	...	19·2	17·0	...	...	...	...	11·8	11·8	...	75·2	75·2	...	13·6	13·6	...	
21·4	21·8	16·7	19·1	19·8	13·7	...	...	...	16·0	16·5	13·2	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	
22·3	21·4	18·6	11·1	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	14·6	13·9	15·3	130·6	130·6	130·6	24·2	24·2	23·3	
18·8	17·9	28·2	13·5	15·2	20·9	...	...	...	19·1	19·0	20·7	94·1	94·1	75·3	40·0	39·5	37·6	
24·3	25·2	13·7	20·1	19·6	13·1	...	...	...	12·4	12·6	12·6	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	29·9	
29·8	37·3	29·8	29·8	29·8	27·8	30·0	30·0	...	15·8	15·8	15·7	92·8	92·8	111·3	29·8	29·8	37·3	
23·3	23·7	23·3	17·7	18·6	15·8	9·3	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	115·6	119·4	113·8	55·9	55·9	49·4	
22·3	20·9	24·3	22·3	20·9	18·6	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	16·8	111·9	111·9	112·2	29·8	32·6	29·8	The figures for Haidarabad, though entered in this statement, relate to the fortnight ending the 22nd November 1873, the preceding fortnight, and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
21·2	19·9½	22·2	29·6	29·6	23·2	22·9	29·6	...	16·7	16·7	17·6	213·2	186·0	186·0	36·0	32·5	29·6	
23·5	23·0	...	19·0	18·0	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·33	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	12·99	20·87	92·77	83·50	...	7·89	7·89	8·58	
25·97	27·83	27·83	22·27	23·20	22·27	...	...	...	16·23	16·70	18·55	333·99	333·99	...	7·55	7·55	8·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	16·00	20·41	185·54	185·54	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	13·45	15·30	166·99	166·99	185·54	7·66	7·66	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	14·84	18·09	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	18·55	...	...	...	11·83	13·45	16·23	111·33	111·33	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	15·62	22·86	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	16·70	25·97	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·72	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	10·21	11·13	12·52	14·84	15·77	20·87	10·21	10·21	20·41	13·45	12·99	25·97
	Maldah ...	11·59	11·13	14·84	23·20	18·55	32·47	11·13	7·89	19·48	12·06	10·21	20·41
	Rajshahye ...	9·74	9·74	13·91	24·35	27·83	27·83	11·13	11·13	13·91	12·52	14·84	20·87
	Rungpore ...	9·45	10·44	10·44	...	...	...	9·40	9·40	13·57	10·96	10·44	20·87
	Bograh ...	12·52	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	9·05	10·67	14·84	13·91	11·83	27·83
	Pubna ...	13·91	14·37	15·30	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	15·30	13·45	25·52
	Darjeeling ...	6·03	5·57	5·57	7·43	9·28	9·28	4·64	4·64	7·43	9·28	9·28	11·13
	Julpigoree ...	6·50	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	14·84	11·13	9·28	16·70	14·84	12·99
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	9·86	9·74	12·35	18·55	18·55	27·83	13·45	13·91	19·48	14·84	20·41	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	15·30	16·70	19·48
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	10·67	16·70	17·63	18·55	25·52
	Mymensing ...	9·74	10·44	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	18·55	15·77	16·70	25·97
	Sylhet ...	8·35	9·28	10·21	7·43	10·67	...	14·84	16·93	21·34	21·34	25·04	31·07
	Cachar ...	8·47	8·47	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	14·84	14·84	18·55	24·71	26·96
	Chittagong ...	7·43	7·43	12·99	...	...	...	12·06	14·84	15·77	18·55	19·48	20·41
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	19·48	20·41	22·27
	Tipperah ...	8·35	8·35	10·21	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	19·48 to 21·34	15·77	27·83
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·81	12·81	12·81	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	10·67	10·21	22·27	16·70	16·70	28·99	11·13	10·21	...	12·06	11·13	19·48
	Gya ...	9·28	8·81	13·91	12·99	12·52	27·83	7·89	7·89	11·59	8·81	9·05	17·63
	Shahabad ...	10·67	10.67	14·37	16·70	16·23	25·97	11·13	12·06	13·91	12·06	13·45	16·70
	Tirhoot ...	9·28 to 10·21	10·21	13·91	17·63	17·63	18·55	9·74	9·28	13·45	10·21 to 11·13	12·06	14·37
	Sarun ...	11·13	10·67	11·13	16·70	16·70	25·97	7·43	11·13	12·99	9·28	12·06	17·63
	Chumparun ...	10·67	11·13	14·84	18·55	19·48	31·54	8·35	8·35	11·13	12·52	14·49	25·05
	Monghyr ...	11·48	12·41	16·23	15·30	21·40	33·81	7·66	8·58	12·41	11·48	10·50	16·23
	Bhaugulpore ...	11·13	11·71	14·03	18·72	18·72	22·27	9·34	9·92	14·03	12·87	12·87	15·19
	Purneah ...	9·28	9·28	14·84	...	...	37·11	9·28	10·21	16·70	11·13	12·99	23·20
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	9·28	13·91	...	...	...	10·21	9·28	14·84	12·06	11·13	17·63
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	12·18	13·40	15·83	...	...	...	19·48	21·92	19·48	24·35	29·23	35·31
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	24·12	29·69	27·83
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	8·81	8·81	12·99	14·84	...	...	7·43	8·35	11·13	11·13	10·21	15·77
	Lohardugga ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	...	...	18·55	9·28	9·28	14·84	14·84	14·84	20·41
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	10·21	11·59	12·06	...	...	22·27	14·84	12·99	12·99	15·77	13·91	18·55
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Goalpara ...	11·13	9·28	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	11·13	14·48	18·55
	Kamroop ...	12·06	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	14·84	14·84	12·52	18·55	18·55
	Durrung ...	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seebsaugur ...	5·57	5.57	11·13	...	...	14·84	9·28	7·43	12·99	12.99	12·99	18.55
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	12·06	8·35	11·13	12·52
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Doon ...	15·77	15·77	17·63	18·55	18·55	28·76	10·67	10·67	11·13	11·13	10·67	11·13
	Saharunpore ...	16·99	17·45	20·99	23·90	25·00	32·42	8·01	8·99	8·01	13·45	12·99	12·47
	Moozuffernuggur ...	18·09	18·38	21·92	25·52	35·71	35·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	13·28	12·23	13·57
	Meerut ...	17·75	17·92	21·25	23·90	24·44	31·60	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·52	11·68	12·99
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	19·01	19·94	25·97	25·97	27·83	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	11·13
	Allygurh ...	17·16	17·16	...	22·27	22·27	...	6·50	6·50	...	12·06	12·52	...
	Kumaon ...	9·28	9·05	11·13	11·13	11·13	13·91	7·43	7·43	8·35	8·81	8·35	10·21

India for the 1st half of November 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lessor Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kauaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·98	11·13	22·27	91·33	91·33	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	* Murwa.
...	..	...	18·55	18·55	22·27	14·84	12·99	23·20	12·06	11·13	23·20	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	7·43	7·43	† Cheena.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	18·27	...	296·88	185·54	...	7·58	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·96	12·99	13·91	99·27	99·27	111·33	6·85	6·96	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	11·13	60·31	55·66	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16·70	19·48	25·97	185·54	185·54	...	7·66	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	.	9·28	9·28	9·28	7·43	5·57	7·43	185·54	185·54	185·54	3·71	4·17	4·17	
...	...	14·84	..	...	14·84	...	...	...	7·43	10·21	12·06	148·44	148·44	148·44	5·57	4·64	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·41	12·06	18·55	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	148·41	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	12·06	15·77	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	12·99	14·84	16·23	99·27	99·27	...	7·89	7·89	8·81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·96	11·88	14·14	59·38	59·38	59·38	7·78	7·43	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	14·84	14·84	148·41	148·44	148·41	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	11·13	12·99	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	11·13	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	16·70	32·47	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...		...	...	...	13·45	12·99	35·25	12·52	12·06	22·27	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
16·00	16·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	16·70	26·90	148·44	139·16	...	7·43	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63 to 18·55	21·34	...	13·91 to 14·84	14·84	21·34	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	
16·70	20·41	29·69	...	...	...	21·34	22·27	...	14·84	17·63	24·12	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·12	24·12	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48* 15·30†	24·18* 15·30†	...	14·32	17·22	25·22	136·38	136·38	...	7·66	6·79	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	17·57	24·59	163·98	163·98	152·27	7·60	7·60	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	20·41	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	5·86	6·50	
...	...	...	19·48	18·55	27·83	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	17·63	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	...	25·58	25·58	24·65	185·54	185·54	...	8·47	8·35	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...		...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	59·38	59·38	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	...	11·13	11·13	19·01	185·54	185·54	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·61	27·83	..	...	12·06	14·81	152·15	241·20	...	6·27	5·8	5·86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	16·70	296·88	296·88	296·88	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	11·13	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	185·54	185·54	..	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	7·43	111·33	148·44	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	7·43	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	
18·55	25·05	..	20·41	...	18·55	...	...	...	20·41	20·41	17·63	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·43	
21·92	25·00	23·90	23·03	23·93	20·00	...	...	...	21·24	24·07	23·95	...	...	...	7·08	7·20	7·43	
24·47	24·47	20·41	20·41	16·35	20·41	...	...	...	24·47	23·78	22·98	...	...	...	..	...	...	
25·05	25·05	26·09	23·20	22·68	23·43	...	...	...	23·81	21·29	23·90	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
25·05	25·05	23·20	24·12	24·12	22·74	...	...	...	22·27	22·74	24·12	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
20·41	18·55	...	19·94	20·87	...	...	...	...	20·41	20·87	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	10·21	11·13	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces-*contd.*	Gurhwal ...	12·06	12·06	16·23	12·06	18·55	14·84	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·99	11·59	14·84
	Bijnour ...	15·30	15·42	19·83	18·78	18·74	33·40	9·92	9·40	12·52	12·52	12·00	13·57
	Moradabad ...	15·36	15·36	16·23	20·29	20·29	25·52	8·13	8·13	8·13	14·20	14·20	13·34
	Budaon ...	15·57	15·86	...	21·61	22·83	...	9·45	10·02	...	13·91	14·46	...
	Bareilly ...	14·93	14·64	16·53	17·98	19·13	24·65	6·38	6·09	6·38	13·91	13·91	16·82
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·10	15·54	16·00	18·90	18·78	23·20	7·66	7·31	4·64	15·07	14·84	15·77
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	15·07	15·07	22·04	16·23	15·07	28·99	9·28	9·28	11·59	14·37	13·91	17·40
	Muttra ...	15·77	15·30	16·70	20·41	19·94	23·66	7·89	7·89	7·89	11·59	11·59	12·99
	Agra ...	14·00	14·26	14·66	18·78	19·39	20·85	6·50	6·50	6·03	12·06	12·52	12·50
	Furruckabad ...	14·72	15·30	15·89	17·86	17·86	22·98	9·63	9·28	8·24	13·34	13·34	13·69
	Mynpoorie ...	16·00	16·23	16·70	19·01	19·48	22·74	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·06	12·06	12·99
	Etawah ...	14·84	14·84	15·77	19·01	16·70	21·11	4·64	4·64	5·57	12·06	12·99	12·99
	Etah ...	17·63	17·63	16·47	22·74	22·27	22·98	9·28	11·13	12·06	14·84	13·91	12·99
	Jaloun ...	12·52	12·52	17·16	17·63	17·63	18·55	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21	9·74	8·81
	Jhansie ...	11·83	11·59	14·37	16·09	14·84	23·18	9·74	9·74	7·43	11·59	11·30	11·83
	Lullutpore ...	12·52	11·13	15·77	14·84	13·91	23·20	10·21	8·35	8·81	12·06	11·59	11·13
	Cawnpore ...	14·14	14·61	16·70	13·01	20·41	22·27	8·81	9·28	9·28	12·06	13·22	15·77
	Futtehpore ...	13·69	13·69	15·07	16·70	17·63	23·66	11·13	11·13	9·74	15·30	15·30	15·07
	Banda ...	11·94	12·87	14·03	13·74	14·14	19·94	11·65	9·16	9·16	13·22	14·49	15·30
	Allahabad ...	13·45	12·99	13·45	16·70	16·23	18·78	9·74	9·98	9·28	13·45	13·80	13·22
	Humeerpore ...	13·22	13·22	15·07	15·30	15·30	20·41	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·52	12·99	12·06
	Jounpore ...	13·28	13·11	12·41	17·05	16·41	15·71	11·13	11·13	11·77	13·40	13·11	13·74
	Goruckpore ...	12·18	10·96	12·18	16·23	14·61	17·86	10·96	10·56	10·15	15·42	14·61	18·67
	Bustee ...	13·05	12·47	12·76	15·07	16·23	16·23	9·28	9·28	9·28	10·44	10·44	16·23
	Azimgurh ...	11·65	11·30	11·48	15·42	15·01	17·28	...	10·27	10·27	11·30	12·99	14·37
	Mirzapore ...	12·99	12·52	12·99	15·77	14·84	14·84	9·28	9·28	9·28	11·13	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	12·06	10·21	12·81	13·45	12·99	16·06	6·50	7·43	10·21	10·21	9·74	12·52
	Ghazeepore ...	10·03	10·03	11·34	14·33	14·33	17·92	8·35	8·35	8·35	10·76	13·14	13·14
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	16·79	17·72	19·59	25·19	24·26	29·85	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	16·38	15·86	17·14	22·91	22·21	27·58	...	...	...	9·5	8·68	8·68
	Karnál ...	20·29	20·35	20·52	31·72	30·5	30·5	...	...	...	12·13	11·83	11·83
	Hissár ...	18·66	18·42	17·49	28·69	28·34	24·96	...	...	...	9·68	9·68	9·68
	Rohtak ...	17·26	17·49	20·06	24·72	25·19	27·52	...	...	...	11·66	11·48	11·19
	Sirsa ...	20·99	21·11	18·07	38·25	36·97	26·41	...	...	...	9·91	9·91	8·98
	Ambálah ...	20·17	20·17	19·53	25·95	24·43	26·88	...	...	...	12·88	12·53	11·48
	Ludiánah ...	22·86	22·86	20·52	34·52	32·65	25·19	...	...	...	12·59	12·59	14·22
	Simla ...	15·51	16·15	14·11	18·66	19·24	21·11	...	...	...	9·62	9·33	9·62
	Jálandhar ...	23·91	24·49	20·99	29·21	27·52	26·59	...	...	...	10·26	10·49	9.91
	Hoshiárpúr ...	23·79	23·79	22·39	29·85	27·99	29·85	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·73
	Kángra ...	17·84	18·48	19·82	21·69	21·92	32·36	...	...	...	12·77	13·23	13·06
	Amritsar ...	24·84	24·55	23·44	35·74	35·1	34·81	...	...	...	16·15	15·86	16·44
	Siálkot ...	20·81	21·28	22·51	29·85	29·62	31·25	...	...	...	13·29	13·53	13·06
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·62	22·86	23·56	31·25	31·02	33·12	...	...	...	14·46	14·22	14·22
	Lahore ...	22·04	22·62	21·11	34·29	33·35	31·95	...	...	...	13·99	13·99	12·48
	Fírozpúr ...	26·59	26·12	21·34	43·61	43·15	30·32	...	...	...	12·36	12·36	11·43
	Gujránwála ...	18·66	18·83	20·52	28·28	29·85	33·24	...	...	...	13·99	11·89	13·06
	Ráwalpindi ...	16·97	16·91	15·45	23·09	23·03	20·17	...	...	...	8·68	8·57	7·75
	Jhelam ...	18·54	18·25	17·72	25·42	24·02	25·42	...	...	...	9·79	9·5	9·03
	Gujrát ...	16·79	16·79	20·64	23·96	23·96	28·63	...	...	...	11·31	10·67	10·03
	Sháhpúr ...	18·13	18·13	17·2	26·94	27·06	26·76	...	...	...	10·73	10·61	8·22
	Multán ...	16·56	18·66	21·22	25·66	24·02	23·56	...	...	...	9·56	9·38	8·39
	Jhang ...	18·19	18·19	21·4	29·1	28·92	30·15	...	...	...	10·55	10·9	10·26
	Montgomery ...	20·99	20·76	20·52	29·62	28·69	26·82	...	...	...	12·48	12·59	9·56
	Muzaffargarh ...	18·95	18·66	19·88	24·55	24·84	26·12	...	...	...	12·71	12·42	11·19
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	21·51	20·93	20·47	30·67	30·44	28·63	...	...	...	7·75	7·75	7·17
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	19·3	19·24	19·94	26·53	26·3	25·48	...	...	...	18·07	18·19	17·61
	Bannú ...	26·18	26·24	20·87	51·55	50·96	42·33	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·24
	Pesháwar ...	18·54	18·42	16·21	34·4	34·05	27·52	...	...	...	9·27	9·68	7·93
	Kohát ...	19·01	18·42	14·87	39·24	39·24	28·57	...	...	...	13·7	13·12	11·89
	Hazára ...	16·09	16·38	14·28	24·96	25·19	22·04	...	...	...	6·41	6·29	5·83
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	13·9	13·9	13·9	17·7	18·2	19·9	5·5	5·5	5·5	11·1	10·6	9·3
	Unáo ...	13·6	14·5	15·4	18·1	18·1	20·0	9·1	9·1	7·2	15·4	15·4	14·5
	Bára Banki ...	13·2	13·2	11·8	13·2	13·4	17·5	7·0	7·0	7·0	13·2	14·0	15·7
	Sítápur ...	15·5	16·8	15·5	21·6	21·6	24·4	7·5	7·5	7·5	15·4	14·1	16·8
	Hardui ...	14·2	14·5	15·4	19·2	19·2	22·1	6·1	5·7	4·6	12·2	12·2	14·0
	Kheri ...	16·7	15·8	16·2	25·1	21·4	23·3	8·3	9·3	7·4	16·2	15·8	15·8
	Faizabad ...	12·9	12·4	11·7	17·7	15·5	16·9	8·9	10·6	9·5	...	12·6	...
	Bharaich ...	13·5	12·5	13·0	16·7	16·7	20·5	10·2	11·1	9·3	13·0	13·0	14·9
	Gonda ...	11·9	12·1	12·1	14·8	15·3	16·1	10·4	6·8	12·1	11·0	11·4	16·7
	Ráe Barelí ...	14·9	13·7	14·4	18·6	18·1	23·3	13·1	14·0	14·9	15·8	14·1	17·7
	Sultánpur ...	12·4	12·4	12·4	16·9	16·0	13·3	9·7	11·1	9·7	14·2	14·2	16·8
	Pratábgarh ...	14·1	13·3	12·1	18·8	18·1	19·2	12·4	12·1	8·0	15·7	15·1	15·9

India for the 1st half of November 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·64	4·64	6·50	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	4·93	
22·98	21·92	25·05	21·40	19·83	23·49	...	...	...	17·75	17·75	19·30	...	...	...	...	...	..	
20·87	20·87	23·20	20·29	19·71	20·87	...	...	...	20·29	20·29	20·29	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·13	
22·27	22·83	...	20·04	22·83	...	...	...	...	22·27	23·37	...	...	...	...	7·81	7·81	...	
24·65	18·55	20·87	21·46	20·87	20·87	...	...	...	20·87	20·00	22·33	...	...	...	7·84	7·84	8·13	
20·41	...	...	20·41	21·34	23·20	...	...	...	19·25	19·36	22·74	...	...	...	7·08	7·37	7·20	
24·35	24·35	...	19·71	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	7·89	7·55	8·13	
...	...	21·34	17·63	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	18·55	18·09	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·55	18·55	18·18	16·70	16·59	16·79	...	...	...	18·21	18·07	18·44	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	20·41	20·41	18·78	...	...	...	20·41	20·41	21·69	...	...	...	7·66	7·55	7·66	
18·78	...	18·55	18·78	19·48	18·55	...	...	...	18·33	19·94	22·27	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	19·94	19·48	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	17·63	17·16	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
22·27	...	20·41	20·41	20·87	18·55	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	21·57	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
14·84	14·84	18·55	16·70	16·70	23·20	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	25·05	...	...	...	.	...	...	
15·07	13·93	19·74	14·61	14·26	18·55	...	...	...	14·43	12·73	21·02	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
12·99	12·06	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·29	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·48	...	24·12	18·55	19·48	23·20	...	...	...	17·63	19·48	24·12	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	
...	...	...	17·63	...	22·27	...	...	...	16·70	17·40	24·35	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
14·96	14·14	15·07	16·18	17·16	24·59	...	...	...	14·96	16·93	26·20	...	...	...	9·92	9·74	...	
19·48	15·77	22·04	17·63	15·30	18·09	...	...	...	16·00	15·71	21·80	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	6·96	
18·55	17·16	24·35	18·78	17·63	23·43	...	...	...	16·93	17·75	23·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·69	17·69	19·65	13·11	13·11	17·69	...	...	...	15·07	16·70	22·27	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
19·43	17·86	21·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	15·42	19·48	...	...	...	6·62	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	15·65	17·40	...	...	...	6·38	6·09	6·09	
16·41	18·50	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·42	16·41	17·98	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·38	
17·63	16·70	15·77	16·70	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	15·77	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
15·77	13·91	22·27	13·45	12·99	17·63	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	19·54	...	...	...	6·03	5·57	5·69	
15·52	11·94	21·50	14·33	11·94	19·10	...	...	...	14·93	14·93	21·50	...	...	...	6·56	6·56	6·56	
24·46	24·26	25·19	20·52	22·39	24·26	...	...	...	23·32	22·39	19·59	74·64	74·64	74·64	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Panjáb, though entered in this Statement, relate to the week ending 9th November 1873, the preceding week and the corresponding week of 1872.
24·26	23·09	25·66	20·23	19·65	22·21	...	...	...	22·04	21·63	21·16	134·36	130·63	132·49	15·1	13·93	13·47	
28·92	28·63	25·19	26·53	25·48	25·19	...	...	...	31·25	30·38	23·03	149·29	149·29	149·29	7·63	7·69	7·58	
28·51	28·34	30·79	23·96	23·85	32·07	...	...	...	33·59	29·27	23·09	153·02	138·09	149·29	10·96	10·61	12·13	
26·36	25·66	27·06	23·79	24·26	26·59	...	...	...	27·06	27·06	27·29	158·62	158·62	167·95	7·23	7·23	7·28	
35·1	36·68	27·99	27·64	27·64	27·52	...	...	...	32·65	31·72	22·97	146·14	146·14	149·29	24·72	24·72	20·06	
25·83	25·01	25·36	23·32	23·91	22·21	...	...	...	27·0	25·71	20·58	130·63	133·72	133·43	8·1	8·1	7·98	
37·32	37·32	30·32	30·79	28·92	23·32	...	...	...	30·32	29·85	23·32	93·3	93·3	79·3	8·86	8·86	8·86	
18·66	18·66	...	14·92	16·32	13·06	...	...	...	20·23	20·52	15·97	130·63	130·63	...	6·76	6·76	6·59	
29·85	28·69	26·12	27·06	25·19	21·75	...	...	...	28·92	27·75	20·52	139·96	141·82	139·96	8·63	8·57	8·57	
29·85	29·85	26·12	26·12	29·85	23·32	...	...	...	24·26	23·32	20·52	153·95	158·62	153·95	8·39	8·39	8·39	
21·69	21·46	25·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·55	17·61	18·83	281·26	275·89	...	6·76	6·7	6·7	
36·68	34·52	33·59	31·08	29·5	30·79	...	...	...	30·15	29·21	19·59	115·06	115·06	108·81	8·86	8·86	9·44	
31·25	31·49	28·92	25·48	25·48	25·77	...	...	...	23·56	23·15	15·39	111·97	136·23	111·97	9·21	9·15	9·15	
28·45	27·52	32·65	24·72	23·32	27·99	...	...	...	27·29	27·06	16·56	107·29	107·29	102·63	8·8	8·74	8·57	
31·95	31·49	25·42	29·39	29·39	24·26	...	...	...	29·16	29·16	19·01	125·96	130·63	139·96	9·09	9·09	9·03	
41·75	41·51	31·95	34·75	34·75	29·62	...	...	...	34·52	33·59	23·09	135·29	125·96	121·3	8·63	8·57	8·39	
24·55	25·77	24·84	21·75	20·52	20·18	...	...	...	23·68	22·86	16·32	108·81	96·39	105·72	9·68	9·73	9·5	
25·19	25·01	23·21	22·39	22·27	20·47	...	...	...	23·32	23·21	16·21	135·93	135·93	134·24	9·5	9·5	9·44	
23·56	23·32	25·42	24·26	23·85	23·56	...	...	...	25·19	23·79	17·78	125·96	125·96	125·96	10·61	10·61	10·55	
25·19	23·96	27·7	23·96	23·32	26·76	..	...	...	18·95	18·95	15·16	136·87	136·87	130·63	9·79	9·79	9·79	
28·34	27·75	29·85	25·48	25·19	27·06	...	...	...	23·44	23·73	15·1	153·02	153·02	...	10·9	10·9	10·78	
22·86	22·39	23·32	21·92	21·46	22·39	...	...	...	20·06	19·82	17·02	162·35	162·35	...	8·39	8·86	8·39	
25·48	26·12	23·32	23·03	23·32	22·39	..	...	...	22·1	22·1	19·42	211·52	211·52	211·52	9·85	9·85	9·85	
33·59	26·12	22·39	27·06	...	24·26	...	...	...	28·69	28·22	20·06	242·6	233·27	223·94	8·51	8·68	8·39	
22·68	22·68	23·91	22·04	22·04	23·61	...	...	...	19·88	20·52	19·24	149·29	149·29	...	9·33	9·33	9·15	
37·9	36·15	31·37	33·7	33·7	28·86	...	...	...	30·67	28·45	21·16	144·62	144·62	...	9·79	9·79	9·68	
33·24	33·47	29·39	31·2	29·56	27·52	...	...	...	21·4	21·86	19·82	212·2	212·28	223·94	25·66	25·66	29·74	
40·41	40·41	23·06	40·46	40·23	23·06	...	...	...	38·72	36·62	24·84	149·29	149·29	149·29	93·3	84·55	89·56	
25·89	24·08	20·76	22·86	22·86	17·61	...	...	...	19·88	21·11	13·0	162·17	159·9	...	43·79	45·01	40·76	
26·18	24·37	19·01	30·9	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	24·96	24·96	15·45	142·76	118·96	190·35	95·16	95·16	95·16	
22·62	21·92	19·82	22·16	22·16	17·72	...	...	...	19·3	19·24	14·22	105·43	98·9	111·37	8·39	8·39	8·39	
18·6	21·4	21·4	18·2	20·5	19·5	34·5	35·4	...	16·3	17·2	20·5	115·6	115·6	111·0	6·9	6·9	6·5	
19·1	..	23·5	18·1	...	...	22·7	22·7	...	17·2	20·9	20·9	126·7	144·8	...	7·2	6·7	6·7	
21·0	21·0	19·2	17·8	10·8	19·3	12·0	12·0	...	15·1	15·1	19·2	141·0	141·0	...	6·9	6·9	7·0	
22·5	24·4	...	20·7	...	...	...	...	...	17·8	18·8	20·7	150·5	150·5	150·5	7·5	7·5	7·5	
...	...	...	20·1	19·7	20·1	23·1	23·6	27·1	18·9	19·2	22·1	485·0	185·0	185·0	6·6	6·7	6·5	
28·9	29·8	28·9	25·1	...	...	36·3	35·4	44·7	19·5	19·5	20·9	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
19·9	20·5	25·3	15·3	...	...	19·3	19·7	25·3	16·6	14·8	18·5	149·2	130·6	111·9	7·1	7·2	6·7	
24·2	24·2	31·7	...	...	...	22·3	21·4	...	16·7	16·3	18·6	223·9	223·9	149·2	6·9	6·9	6·5	
19·5	21·2	26·9	14·4	14·4	17·0	30·6	26·3	..	14·4	14·2	16·9	..	...	...	6·5	6·0	6·5	
22·2	...	27·9	20·1	17·1	20·5	23·3	22·6	27·1	18·6	18·7	23·3	186·9	186·9	186·9	6·1	6·1	6·9	
16·9	18·6	...	14·2	14·2	17·7	21·3	21·3	...	16·0	16·0	18·6	142·2	142·2	142·2	7·0	7·0	6·4	
23·0	17·9	...	20·0	17·9	...	24·3	22·0	...	17·1	16·9	17·9	183·0	183·0	183·0	7·0	7·0	5·5	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard — Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	17·7	18·6	15·1	...	...	...	9·3	10·2	9·5	14·9	15·3	14·2
	Bhandara ...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	15·0	16·0	...
	Chanda ...	22·2	19·6	11·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	17·1	9·5
	Wardha ...	17·7	17·7	14·0	...	...	...	7·0	7·4	7·0	11·2	11·2	11·2
	Balaghat ...	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	14·9	18·6	17·7	26·1
	Jabalpur ...	16·8	16·8	23·3	13·0	14·0	14·9	9·3	10·2	11·1	11·2	12·1	13·0
	Sagar ...	12·8	12·1	15·1	...	...	.	7·0	6·1	7·4	9·3	9·3	12·1
	Damoh ..	14·9	14·9	16·1	...	...	22·4	12·8	11·2	14·0	13·0	13·0	14·9
	Seoni ...	23·3	23·3	24·2	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	10·2	15·8	15·8	14·0
	Mandla ...	18·6	18·6	19·6	...	...	...	12·1	11·2	14·0	15·8	14·9	15·8
	Betul ...	20·5	20·5	13·0	...	...	...	13·5	14·0	12·1	14·9	16·1	13·0
	Chindwara ...	21·4	21·4	20·5	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	9·3	14·9	14·9	16·8
	Hoshangabad ...	16·7	16·7	13·9	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4	11·2	10·2	10·2
	Narsinghpur ...	17·2	17·7	16·8	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·1	12·1	13·0	11·2
	Nimar ...	14·5	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	...	12·2	11·2	...
	Raipur ...	29·9	37·3	39·1	...	...	...	14·9	22·4	24·3	24·3	29·9	39·1
	Sambalpur ...	14·9	19·6	26·1	...	...	...	26·1	32·6	32·6	31·2	39·9	39·9
	Bilaspur ...	22·4	26·1	37·3	...	...	...	14·9	18·6	34·5	22·3	26·1	61·5
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	12·1	12·1	7·4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	14·4	13·8	9·6	...	...	...	10·1	10·6	7·4	14·3	13·4	8·7
	Bolaram ...	13·3	13·0	9·1	...	...	...	14·4	12·2	7·7	12·7	14·1	8·3
	Chudderghat ...	13·0	12·0	8·2	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	6·0	12·0	12·0	10·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	14·9	14·9	13·0	12·1	11·1	9·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	11·1	11·1	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	16·0	15·5	14·10	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·35	7·45	11·25	11·25	9·35
	Woon ...	15·0	14·0	14·0	16·0	10·0	15·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	11·0	10·0	10·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	15·8	14·9	12·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	9·3	9·3	6·5
	Buldana ...	16·7	16·7	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	9·3
	Bassein ...	15·8	15·5	9·0	...	...	...	7·9	9·3	6·7	12·1	11·1	8·1
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	7·7	8·5	8·2	8·2	10·2	...	10·2	10·7	12·0	12·2	13·0	13·0
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	7·5	8·2	8·0	8·0	9·7	...	10·2	10·7	11·7	12·2	12·5	12·7
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·7	9·6	...	...	...	16·4	15·3	16·1	17·5	17·5	18·4
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·3	8·5	9·2	...	...	...	16·1	15·0	15·5	17·3	17·3	17·5
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	8·5	9·5	9·5	9·5	10·5	...	13·0	13·0	12·5	15·0	15·0	14·5
	Toomkoor ... Retail ..	8·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	14·0	14·0	14·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	7·7	7·7	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	11·2	12·6	11·4	11·2
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·3	7·3	7·3	...	...	...	11·2	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·2	11·2
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	9·3	9·0	...	11·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	14·0	13·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	8·0	8·0	8·5	10·0	10·0	...	10·0	12·0	9·0	13·0	15·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	13·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	12·0	11·7	...	12·7	12·9	...	11·5	11·4	...	12·7	12·8	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	10·5	12·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	10·3	12·0	12·0	11·3	13·0
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	7·6	8·3	7·7	7·9	7·7	...	9·8	9·6	8·9	15·3	15·9	14·8
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alwar ...	13·22	13·45	16·98	18·78	17·63	25·46	8·58	7·66	8·47	9·74	8·58	9·92
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13·91	13·69	...	17·63	16·70	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·35	8·13	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmir .	12·12	12·12	13·74	16·47	16·06	23·43	5·63	5·63	5·28	7·37	7·37	7·84
	Mt. Aboo ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpoora ...	14·84	14·84	10·21	20·41	19·71	16·23	...	...	...	6·96	7·43	5·57
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	13·80	...	...	18·55	...	...	5·57	...	...	7·84	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	22·00	22·00	...	40·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	14·00	15·00	...
	Bickaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	12·1	11·6	16·8	13·9	13·9	31·4	...	...	...	6·9	7·4	8·4
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	11·4	11·6	14·9	15·1	13·6	27·9	...	...	...	8·5	6·8	10·2
	Jhalawra Patan ...	13·0	13·0	14·4	12·1	13·6	17·9	...	...	...	8·4	6·8	9·3
	Shahpoora ...	11·8	12·3	16·1	19·3	19·3	31·2	...	...	...	8·8	8·1	8·8
Central India	Indore ...	13·11	12·76	12·52	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	6·96	10·21	9·98	...
	Gwalior ...	10·67	10·44	13·22	11·13	12·52	17·16	7·43	7·43	7·43	8·81	8·81	8·71
	Guna ...	13·22	13·22	12·76	13·91	13·91	13·91	9·28	9·28	9·28	11·13	11·13	11·13
	Rutlam ...	13·45	12·76	12·52	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	5·57	12·52	12·76	9·28
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	13·91	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·81	13·91	14·84

India for the 1st half of November 1873—concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
24·2	25·2	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	18·6	14·0	111·9	111·9	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
22·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	20·0	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	
25·6	28·0	14·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	21·0	8·9	261·2	261·2	240·0	7·5	7·0	6·7	
24·2	22·4	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	16·8	11·2	186·6	186·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	16·8	18·6	298·6	298·6	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
22·4	17·7	26·1	15·8	16·8	12·1	14·9	15·8	...	20·0	18·6	24·2	149·3	149·3	111·9	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·0	16·1	167·9	167·9	149·3	6·7	6·7	6·5	
...	...	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	18·6	223·9	261·2	...	5·1	5·1	5·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	23·3	23·3	261·2	223·9	261·2	7·9	7·4	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	23·3	23·3	25·2	28·0	37·3	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	25·2	14·0	16·8	16·8	11·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	4·6	
23·3	22·4	22·4	...	...	...	21·4	22·4	18·6	23·3	22·4	20·5	261·2	261·2	...	7·0	7·0	7·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	16·7	15·6	112·0	112·0	112·0	5·9	6·1	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	34·0	33·6	19·6	19·6	28·1	112·0	112·0	...	5·6	5·7	5·6	
39·4	29·8	...	31·5	28·0	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	119·4	119·4	...	7·7	8·4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	33·6	27·1	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	21·0	24·2	179·1	179·1	...	6·0	6·0	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·6	55·9	93·3	24·2	26·1	35·4	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
37·3	32·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·0	1343·6	1343·6	1343·6	8·4	8·4	5·6	
26·2	25·2	17·0	24·1	25·3	19·6	31·5	35·0	23·5	14·7	14·2	8·4	100·0	100·0	45·0	10·4	10·4	9·3	
24·9	21·8	16·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	13·6	8·1	112·8	112·8	...	9·4	9·9	9·1	
24·0	22·0	11·2	27·0	26·0	17·0	...	...	...	16·0	15·0	8·0	130·0	130·0	...	10·5	10·5	9·0	
27·9	27·9	18·6	16·7	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	8·3	8·3	7·4	
25·55	20·40	20·60	20·60	17·0	...	...	...	...	14·10	13·15	9·75	60·20	60·20	60·20	7·45	7·45	6·50	
24·0	26·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·0	13·0	14·0	...	...	...	6·0	7·0	6·0	
27·9	29·6	19·8	22·3	22·3	13·2	...	...	...	13·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
27·9	27·0	15·8	24·2	22·3	15·8	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	11·1	...	...	...	6·2	6·0	6·5	
22·8	24·5	19·5	16·7	17·7	14·9	...	...	...	17·2	17·7	7·4	...	...	...	6·2	6·2	4·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·5	39·5	54·0	21·7	22·0	28·7	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	13·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·2	39·2	53·5	21·2	21·5	28·5	66·0	64·0	...	12·7	13·0	13·0	
...	...	49·2	...	...	46·2	50·0	49·1	43·5	27·7	25·4	33·6	...	...	...	13·5	14·4	14·6	
...	...	47·2	...	...	44·4	49·5	48·3	42·0	27·4	25·1	32·0	...	156·0	...	13·2	14·1	14·3	
21·0	21·0	25·0	20·0	20·0	...	58·0	63·5	64·5	25·0	25·0	34·0	192·0	192·0	...	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	24·0	19·0	19·0	...	56·0	61·0	61·2	24·0	24·0	32·0	180·0	156·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	...	56·5	30·4	26·2	38·7	32·4	29·3	46·2	24·5	24·5	40·8	72·0	70·0	...	9·1	9·1	11·2	
...	...	55·5	28·4	25·2	36·6	32·2	28·7	44·8	24·1	23·7	39·6	66·0	77·0	...	8·7	8·7	11·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	48·0	40·0	56·0	22·0	22·0	32·0	154·0	115·0	...	8·0	8·0	11·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·0	30·0	26·0	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	44·0	25·0	24·0	36·0	360·0	360·0	...	10·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	46·0	20·0	20·0	28·0	120·0	120·0	...	10·0	10·0	10·0	
40·0	43·6	...	32·0	36·0		51·8	52·5	...	27·2	27·3	...	100·0	...	...	10·0	10·0	...	
36·0	36·0	44·6	28·0	28·0	30·6	48·0	47·7	60·4	22·0	22·0	33·5	100·0	100·0	...	9·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	33·3	49·7	19·6	20·9	34·6	105·0	105·0	...	9·1	8·7	10·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·48	16·23	23·98	15·30	15·77	23·98	...	...	...	19·01	16·93	17·86	...	...	...	21·80	21·80	23·98	
16·70	14·84	...	14·84	14·61	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·00	...	...	...	...	37·11	41·75	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·77	15·01	25·22	12·47	12·41	18·27	...	...	...	14·26	15·01	18·27	...	...	...	33·93	33·05	33·52	The figures for Ajmir, though entered in this statement relate to the fortnight ending 23rd November 1873, the preceding fortnight and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·70	16·70	15·77	16·70	16·70	14·37	...	...	...	16·93	16·93	11·13	185·55	185·55	148·44	37·11	37·11	37·11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·07	...	...	13·34	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	...	...	64·94	...	...	46·39	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	...	...	
13·9	13·9	34·9	...	...	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	34·9	34·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·2	14·1	32·6	13·0	...	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·0	34·5	35·4	
17·7	16·0	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	19·5	23·3	
17·7	17·6	27·9	16·7	16·8	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1	35·3	30·7	
30·61	25·97	18·55	20·18	20·41	15·77	...	...	...	12·76	12·52	12·06	98·80	...	...	8·28	8·35	6·73	
11·59	11·59	16·70	16·70	12·76	15·30	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	16·70	92·77	...	...	11·59	11·59	12·99	
15·77	15·77	15·77	12·06	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	14·84	13·91	13·91	185·55	...	...	16·70	16·70	16·70	
23·20	23·66	14·84	15·07	14·84	10·21	...	...	...	14·84	15·07	12·99	185·55	...	...	9·74	9·74	9·28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·30	19·48	185·55	185·55	214·10	6·03	6·03	5·10	

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.												
Burdwan	9·74	9·98	11·13	14·84	12·99	19·48	12·41	12.52	18·09	13·91	13·45	21·34
Bancoorah	10·67	10·67	13·91	18·55	18·55	14·84	10·44	10·44	14·14	13·45*a* 14·14*b*	13·45*a* 13·91*b*	17·63
Beerbhoom	9·28	9·74	12·99	...	...	...	9·74	11·13	15·30	12·52	13·91	18·09
Midnapore	9·28	9·28	10·21	...	...	...	12·99*a*	12·99	15·77	16·70*a* 18·55*b*	18·55*a* 19·71*b*	22·27*a* 24·12*b*
Hooghly	10·21	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	12·06	10·67	11·13	16·70
Howrah	11·13	11·13	12·99	18·55	18·55	18·55	9·78	10·21	14·84	12·06	12·29	18·55
Central Districts.												
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11·36	...	...	22·27	8·13	8·24	7·43	12·35*c*	12·29	16·93
Nuddea	10·62	10·62	13·45	18·55	18·55	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12·35	12·35	16·47
Jessore	10·21	10·67	12·35	...	...	...	10·91	12·06	16·47	14·84	17·63*d*	24·71
Moorshedabad	11·13	12·52	13·91	...	...	...	11·13	10·21	12·99	12·06	12·06	17·63
Dinagepore	10·21	10·21	12·52	14·84	14·84	20·87	11·59	11·59	19·48	13·45	13·45	25·97
Maldah	11·13	11·59	14·84	23·20	23·20	32·47	10·67	12·06	19·48	11·59	12·99	20·41
Rajshahye	10·44	9·74	13·91	22·27	22·27	27·83	11·13	10·21	13·91	12·52	11·83	20·87
Rungpore	8·76	8·70	10·44	...	...	...	10·33	9·40	13·57	12·99*f*	12·06	20·87
Bograh	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	9·05	9 05	17·63	14·61	13·91	31·54
Pubna	13·91	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	10·44	11·13	11·13	14·84	15·77	27·83
Darjeeling	4·64	4·64	5·57	2·78	6·50	9·28	4·64	4·64	9·28	7·43	8·35	10·21
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	9·74	10·21	12·35	16·70	13·91	29·69	12·06	12·06	19·48	12·99*g*	14·84	29·69
Furreedpore	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	15·77	15·77	19·48
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·56	12·35	16·23	13·80	17·63	25·52
Mymensing	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·29	18·55	15·77	15·77	25·97
Sylhet*	7·43	8·35	10·21	6·50	7·43	...	12·06	14·84	21·34	16·23	21·34	31·07
Cachar*	8·47	8·47	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	16·47	18·55	26·96
Chittagong*	7·43	7·43	12·99	...	...	...	13·91	12·06	15·77	18·55	18·55	20·41
Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	16·70	19·48	22·27
Tipperah	8·35	8·35	10·21	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	16·47 to 17·45	18·55	30·16
Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·81	12·81	12·81	14·84	14·84	14·84
Hill Tipperah*	...	7·89	9·63	...	...	...	13·28	13·28	24·47	16·18	16·18	37·11
Behar.												
Patna	12·99	10·67	22·27	15·77	15·77	28·99	10·67	10·67	...	12·99	11·59	19·48
Gya	9·74	9·28	14·37	13·91	13·91	29·69	7·89	7·89	11·59	9·74	9·74	18·04
Shahabad	11·13	10·67	13·91	14·37	13·91	25·97	10·67	10·21	11·13	12·06	11·59	17·63*
Tirhoot	9·28	9·28	12·99	14·84	16·70	18·55	9·74	8·81	14·84	11·13	9·05	16·70
Sarun	11·13	11·13	12·52	16·00	15·77	27·83	8·35	7·89	12·99	11·13	10·21	18·55
Chumparun	10·21	10·21	17·63	18·55	17·63	24·12	8·35	8·35	10·21	12·06	11·13	20·41
Monghyr	11·48	11·48	16·87	20·41	21·40	33·81	7·66	9·57	11·48	11·48	11·48	18·15
Bhangulpore	11·71	11·13	14·03	18·72	18·72	22·27	9·34	9·34	14·03	11·71	12·87	16·41
Purneah	10·21	9·28	14·84	...	...	37·11	7·43	9·28	16·70	8·64	10·21	23·20
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10·21	10·21	13·91	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	14·84	12·99	12·06	17·63
Orissa.												
Cuttack*	12·18	12·18	15·83	...	...	...	15·83	19·48	19·48	21·92	24·35	35·31
Pooree*	10·96	13·97	14·61	...	...	...	19·48	21·92	25·58	25·58	31·66	35·03
Balasore	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	...	15·77	19·48	...
Chota-Nagpore.												
Hazareebaugh	9·28	9·28	13·91	...	...	18·55	11·13	9·28	11·13	12·06	12·99	16 70
Lohardugga	10·21	10·21	10·21	...	...	14·84	9·28	10·21	18·55	15·30	15·77	20·41
Singbhoom	12·99	12·99	16·70	18·55	18·55	...	13·91	12·99	29·69	18·55	16·70	33·40
Maunbhoom	9·74	10·21	12·06	...	...	22·27	14·84	15·77	22·27	15·77	16·70	24·12
Assam and adjacent Hills.												
Gowalpara*	11·13	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	11·13	11·13	18·55
Kamroop*	12·06	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	14·84	12·06	12·52	18·55
Durrung*	7·43	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	14·84	14·84	14·84
Nowgong*	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	16·70
Seebsangor*	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	9·28	12·99	12·99	12·99	18·55
Lukhimpore*	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·23	9·28	5·57	5·57	6·50	9·28	12·06	12·52
Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	9·28	8·35	12·52

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Bengal for the week ending the 29th November 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuuloo) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	20·87	83·50	92·77	...	8 35	8·35	8·58	*a*. Old.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14·14	14·14	16·47	333·99	333·99	..	7 55	7·43	7·89	*b*. New.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	12·06	20·41	222·66	222·66	...	8·13	8 13	7·89	*c*. Price of common rice at the several Sub-divisions ranges from 10·67 to 14·84 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	12·41	12·29	16·70	166·99	166·99	185·54	7·66	7·66	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	12 06	12·06	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	13·45	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8 35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	18·55	...	...	...	12·35	11·36	16·23	92·77	111·33	...	8 13	8·13	8·35	*d*. Price of common rice at Jhenidah Sub-division, 16·23 to 19·83; Magoorah Sub-divion, 17·16 to 18·55; Bagirgât Sub-division, 18·55 to 21·34 Sers per Rupee; & best rice at the latter place, 12 99 to 14·84 Sers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·14	24·71	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14·14	14·37	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7 43	7·43	
..	...	...	16·70*e*	16·70	25 97	...	...	...	15·30	15·77	24 12	111·13	111·13	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	9·98	9·98	18·55	91·34	91·34*	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	22·27	14·84	14·84	22·27	12·06	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	12 52	12·52	..	296·88	333·99	...	7·58	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 44	10·44	13·91	99·27	99·27	111·33	6·85	6·85	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·52	11·13	61·23	60·30	55·66	6 96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	24·35	185·54	185·54	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9 28	12·06	6·50	6 96	7·43	185·54	185·54	185·54	3·71	3·71	3·71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	11·13	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	7·95	
...	...	..			...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	27·83*h* to 50·10	29·69 to 55·66	...	...	...	...	10·21*h* to 14·84	10·21 to 14·84	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	*e*. In Jungipore Sub-division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	9·28	15 77	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	*f*. The highest price of common rice in the interior was 10·44, and lowest price 15·30 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	12·52	12·99	16·23	99·27	99 27	...	7·89	7·89	8·81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	10·96	14·14	59·38	59 38	59·38	7·78	7·78	6 73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	12·06	14 84	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	7 89	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·99	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·92	10·21	16·70	...	...	...	7·89	7 89	8·13	
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	*g*. The price in the District may be taken at 14·84 Sers. New rice has been selling at 18·55 to 20·41 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	10·44	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15·77	14·84	32·47	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	.	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·37	37·11	12·06	12 52	24·12	148 44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
14·84*h*	14·84	26·90*h*	15·77*h*	13·91	26·90	12 99	12 99	...	14·84	14·37	26·90	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·66	7·43	
..	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	16·70	...	13·91	13·91	20 87	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	
14·84	14 84	28·76	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	...	14·84	13·91	25·05	166·99	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	*h*. At Sub-divisions and interior.
...	...	..	...	...	...	19·48	...	...	14·84	15·19	22 27	...	...	...	6·73	6·50	6·73	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	14.32	14·32	27 25	136·38	136·38	...	6·79	7 66	7·95	
...	..	...	...	...	...	18·55*h* to 23·20	17·63 to 27·83	31·86 to 55·66	14 61	14·61	25·76	163·98	163 98	152·27	7·60	7·60	7·60	* Return for week ending 22nd Nov. 1873.
...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	11·13	12·06	20·41	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6 50	6·50	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	27·83	...	...	13·91	14·84	17·63	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	...	25·58	25·58	24·65	185·55	185·55	...	8.47	8·47	7·43	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	24·35	25·58	97·41	97·41	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	259 77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	12 06	11·13	19·48	296·88	296·88	...	6·50	6·73	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 97	...	12·06	11·13	14·84	148·44	155·87	...	6·27	6·27	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14 84	16·70	296·88	296·88	...	4·17	3·71	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 06	12·06	16·70	259·77	296·88	296·88	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	10·24	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	185·54	185·54	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9 28	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7·43	8·35	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	8·35	148·44	148·44	...	5 57	5 57	5·57	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·10	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	4 87	5·10	4·64	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES AND THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPOOTANA FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 29th NOVEMBER 1873.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. (Nov. 28th)		
Mirzapoor (23rd)	...	Khureef crops towards the south worse than formerly reported; kodon entirely lost; instead of two-thirds, only about one-half the usual rubbee area sown; much of this will fail if there be no rain; relief works to begin in the south on the 15th December; prices stationary.
Benares (24th)	...	Insects attacking the young wheat, but not much damage done; rain anxiously looked for
Ghazeepoor "	...	Price of wheat lower, of bajra higher; large supplies coming in from Goruckpoor and also from east and west; there will be no local surplus grain for export.
Goruckpoor "	...	Increasing export of grain eastward; general rise in prices, especially in rice, jowar, and barley; rice export beginning into Nepal; rubbee crops suffering from want of rain; if winter rains do not fall earlier than usual, great part of the rubbee will go.
Azimgurh (23rd)	...	Prospects same as last week; prices slightly higher; rubbee land sown to extent of possible irrigation; at present looks well, but depends on winter rains.
Allahabad (28th)	...	Khureef being cut promises to be fair outturn, except later rice; if rain falls, rubbee promises well; dew generally at night; wind easterly; collector has been over a portion of district and found rubbee cultivation quite as plentiful as usual.
Jounpore (24th)	...	Prices somewhat lower; rubbee sowings advancing.
Banda (22nd)	...	Cotton mostly a failure; other khureef average; rubbee prospects good, but rain wanted.
Humeerpore (24th)	1·00 at Raat.	Rainfall at Raat did much good; only a sprinkling elsewhere. Bajra and jowar plentiful; prices slightly fallen.
Jhansi (25th)	...	Khureef outturn lower than estimate; cotton ruined by rains; markets well supplied.
Jaloun ...	...	Prospects very fair, but prices rising because of large export to Gwalior, Jhansi, and elsewhere.
Agra (26th)	...	Prices slightly risen owing to Durbar and diversion of imports eastward; some export south still continues; khureef crop considerably under average; rubbee prospects excellent; area above average.
Muttra ...	...	Khureef not bad, except cotton; jowar and bajra better than hoped for; prospects of rubbee very good; great breadth sown.
Allygurh ...	...	Khureef crops plentiful in market and cheap.
Moradabad ...	...	Khureef very good; rubbee promising; no unusual export.
Bareilly ...	...	No change in prospects; khureef crops, except rice, above the average; rubbee crops promise well; little import or export of grain.
Saharunpoor ...	...	Khureef crops average; prospects of rubbee good; no export as yet.
Meerut ...	...	Prospects good; slight rise in prices due to export.
Rajpootana (Nov. 29th)		
Eastern States ...	...	Prospect of crops fair; in Bhurtpore much fever still.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Agra, on Friday, the 21st November 1873.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

MUNICIPALITIES (N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes, as amended by the Select Committee and by Council, be passed. He said that he had made a motion of exactly the same tenor as this in the month of August last, and had spoken to it, though it happened that, on that same morning, intelligence had been received that the Bill had not been duly published in one of the local gazettes, and therefore he had to ask that his motion might be postponed for the purpose of allowing due publication to take place. What MR. HOBHOUSE had to say on the subject of the Bill he had said on that occasion, and though there were some small amendments since introduced into the measure, they did not afford any fresh matter upon which to address the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, when last he had the honour to assist in the deliberations of the Council in regard to the measure now under consideration, he had expressed an opinion that it should not be passed into law without very careful criticism and enquiry, and he had reminded the Council that, so far as regarded the Province of Oudh, the law under which the municipalities had their present existence, was entirely of a temporary and tentative character, and that, at the time of its enactment, several hon'ble members had expressed considerable doubts as to the eventual results. He had also brought to the notice of the Council that, both in these Provinces and in Oudh, it seemed highly probable that, as was the case in most of the other administrations, the system of Provincial Finance had had the effect of giving a very strong impetus to local taxation of all descriptions, and that, therefore, it was highly necessary that any measure having for its object the augmentation of imposts of that description, or even the continuance of existing imposts, should be carefully scrutinised, and he had expressed a hope that the Council might be supplied with any papers calculated to show what had been the working and results of the municipalities then in existence in the Provinces to which the Bill would apply.

Since the time to which MR. DALYELL referred, he had been favoured—thanks to the consideration of His Excellency the President—with copies of several reports on municipal taxation in many of the provinces of the Empire, and he was bound to say that their perusal had been to him a most agreeable surprise; for he had not been prepared to learn that so large a measure of success had, on the whole, attended the working of the existing laws in regard to municipalities. It appeared that, in the year 1871-72, there were in the North-West Provinces no less than sixty-seven municipalities with a gross population of about two millions, and a gross income of about £150,000, of which £130,000 was raised by taxation, at an average incidence of eleven annas eight pie

per head, and which cost about 10 per cent. to collect and manage; that about one-fifth of the whole income was devoted to the maintenance of the town police. Imperial expenditure being thus relieved to this extent, about one-third was expended on "New Works and Repairs;" one-seventh on Conservancy; and the remainder on Miscellaneous objects, including about Rs. 30,000 on Education. These Municipal Revenues were administered by 904 Commissioners, of whom only one-third were official; and, of the non-official Commissioners, no less than four-fifths were elected by the people. In the same year, in Oudh, there were fourteen municipalities with a population, of about 400,000, and a gross income of about £45,000, of which £35,000 was raised by taxation, at an incidence of from two annas six pie to fourteen annas per head, and which cost about 11 per cent. to collect and manage. As in these Provinces, about one-fifth of the whole municipal income was expended on the Police; one-fourth on "New Works and Repairs;" one-sixth on Conservancy, and the remainder for other purposes, including, however, only Rs. 3,752 for Education. It would seem, too, that the people of the municipalities in both Provinces were beginning to realize the distinction between Local and Imperial taxation, and that, at any rate, in the North-West Provinces, a very decided step had been taken in the direction of local self-government. In fact, the only features in these reports which were at all disappointing, were the comparatively insignificant expenditure on Education in Oudh, and the small extent to which the privilege of election to the Municipal Committees had been taken advantage of in that Province. These were, however, matters in which we could not expect any very rapid progress, and, as observed by His Excellency the President, at the debate to which Mr. Hobhouse had alluded, but at which he (MR. DALYELL) was not present, it must depend upon the wealth of the municipalities and the funds at their disposal how far they could deal with the optional objects of expenditure; and among these were included all grants for educational purposes.

On the whole, then, it could not be doubted that the experience gained during the past few years, in regard to the municipalities in the two Provinces affected by the Bill, had been fairly satisfactory, and gave fair promise of eventual success. Under these circumstances, it was in the highest degree desirable that permanent legislation should take the place of the present temporary enactment in Oudh, and that the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces should be continued and developed still further. The present Bill, apparently, made little change in the existing law, the alterations being mainly such as would ensure greater deliberation in regard to new taxes, and greater certainty that the funds would be expended on works of general utility only.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, after the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, he felt bound to express the gratification with which he had heard them, and he took the opportunity of also thanking His Excellency the President for the favourable notice taken of the working of this Bill in the debate at Simla.

What had just been said by Mr. Dalyell to the effect, that the incidence of taxation under this Act had not been in any way affected or enhanced by the decentralization scheme, was strictly correct; in fact, the taxation under Act VI of 1868 had commenced, on its present footing, long before that measure had been decided upon. The Municipal system and Revenues had extended, no doubt, considerably since then; but this was the result of a natural extension and development which would have taken place under any circumstances, whether the decentralization scheme had taken effect or not.

HIS HONOUR wished also to corroborate what his hon'ble friend had said of a growing disposition on the part of the people to take advantage of the powers which, by the Municipal Act, the legislature had placed in their hands. It had been his constant endeavour everywhere to extend the practice of election, wherever any interest was shown by the people or desire to exercise the power.

But where they were indifferent and careless of the privilege, there to force the system of election and press it unduly and precipitately, was

likely to do more harm than good, and, in fact, to make the matter more a farce than otherwise; but this ignorance and indifference would gradually wear away, and, generally, when it was possible to induce the people to elect their own Municipal Councils, it was found that a new interest was gradually created and the result could not but be most beneficial.

Mr. Dalyell was quite right in saying that education was an object specially deserving the support of the municipalities; and there was every disposition on their part to recognize this obligation, especially in respect of the primary teaching of the lower classes. Indeed, there was a growing desire to contribute liberally to all institutions and objects, such as dispensaries and hospitals, vaccination, sanitation, which tended to the prosperity, health and comfort of the people; who thus saw that their funds were expended for their benefit, and must recognize the advantages accruing from the application of the Municipal Law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VILLAGE POLICE (N. W. P.) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces, as re-amended, be passed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR desired to make a few remarks upon this Bill and the necessity for the measure. As had been fully explained by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, in a former debate, the law regarding Village Police was extremely imperfect, and there was no legislative sanction enforcing the responsibilities and duties of Village Police.

These Village chaukídárs were really the backbone of the Police administration as regarded the five and twenty millions of the agricultural population in the North-Western Provinces. The regular Police, including every department, municipalities, cantonments, &c., numbered only about eighteen thousand men, while the Rural Police amounted to no less than sixty thousand men, paid at an annual cost of above twenty lákhs of rupees. Formerly, the chaukídárs were remunerated variously; in some districts, in money, but mostly by small jágírs of land, and they had consequently no proper inducement to continue at their post or efficiently to discharge their duties. Now, they were all paid at the rate of three rupees per month each; that might not seem a large sum, yet to the Village Policeman it was a matter of considerable moment, made him unwilling to lose his position, and so the better enabled the Government to enforce a strict and careful discharge of their duties.

The gradual extension of the local cess, which was imposed *pari passu* with the new settlements, had enabled the Government to extend this system throughout all the districts of those Provinces; and there were, taking it at an average, some 2,000 Village Police in each district. Upon these men devolved the duty of protecting the whole agricultural population, the detection and prevention of crime, arrest of bad characters, &c., so that it was really a matter of the highest importance to have their functions and responsibilities defined; and the conditions of their service, appointment, dismissal and punishment all settled by legislative enactment. Upon this force also devolved primarily the enforcement of the extensive measures undertaken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, for the suppression of infanticide. Altogether, then, a real improvement in the position of the Village Police, and a material progress in the efficient discharge of their duties might, with confidence, be looked for from the measure now under consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS in presenting the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the North-Western Provinces, said:—"I brought this Bill forward at the desire of the Government of these provinces about ten months ago. It was then referred to a Select Committee, whose report, together with the amended Bill, was published in the Gazette of March last. At the same time,

the Government of the North-West sent copies of the amended Bill to all the European landholders in these provinces, to a very large number of the Native landholders, to most of the officers of Government, and to many other persons interested in the questions to which the Bill relates. During the summer, many very valuable criticisms on the Bill have been received, and have been carefully considered by the Committee, many of the suggestions made in these replies having been adopted. I think that I may safely say that no Bill has ever been before this Council which has received more careful consideration, or more general criticism, not only by the officers of Government, but by the general public, than this Bill. I do not think it necessary to go through the history of the discussions on many of the provisions of the Bill while it has been before the Select Committee. I propose to notice those points only in which the Bill, as finally amended by the Select Committee, and as now laid before this Council, differs from the law as contained in Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863. These will be found, first, in sections seven and fourteen, in which the distinction between the cultivating right belonging to a proprietor in his 'sír' land and his proprietary right in the whole estate is recognized, and any proprietor, who may hereafter lose his right of ownership in any mahál, is allowed to retain his 'sír' land, with a right of occupancy in it, at favourable rates.

"*2ndly.*—In section thirteen, which provides that a landholder who may wish to enhance the rent paid by any of his tenants having a right of occupancy, must sue directly for such enhancement, instead of merely issuing a notice on the tenant informing him of his intention to claim an enhancement of rent, the burden of contesting the claim being thrown on the tenant.

"*3rdly.*—In sections sixteen and seventeen, where it is provided that, if the rent payable by any exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by an order of any competent Court, it shall not be liable, subject to certain specified exceptions, to enhancement for ten years.

"*4thly.*—In section twenty, where it is laid down that, in determining the rent to be paid by any tenant, his class shall be taken into consideration, if it is proved that, by local custom, the class of a tenant is taken into account in fixing his rent.

"*5thly.*—In section twenty-three, where power is given to the Local Government, wherever the crops on any land have been damaged by any cause beyond the tenant's control, to step in and grant a remission or suspension of the rent paid by the tenant, a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue being granted to the landlord.

"*6thly.*—In section forty-two, where it is provided that, whenever rent is paid in kind, if either the landholder or the tenant refuse or neglect to attend at the proper time, either party may enforce a division or appraisement of the crop by application to the Collector of the District.

"*7thly.*—In sections forty-four to forty-seven, the right of a tenant, who may have improved the land in his occupation to receive compensation for such improvement if ejected by his landlord, is recognized.

"*8thly.*—In sections forty-nine to fifty-three, in which permission is given to tenants to deposit their rent in the Government treasury, if the landlord refuse to receive it.

And lastly, in chapter V, in which the jurisdiction of the Civil and Revenue Courts is separated and defined.

"Other minor alterations have been made, but not of sufficient importance to call for special mention. Indeed, of those I have just enumerated, some may be passed over with a very brief notice; for instance, the alteration made by section thirteen, which requires the landlord to sue for enhancement instead of serving notices of enhancement on his tenants, is merely a change in procedure, though it is a change which our experience of the working of Act X of 1859 has shown to be very necessary. For the power which a landholder possesses under that Act of serving notices of enhancement broadcast among his tenants, leaving it to them to contest the claim, either by bringing a suit, or, in reply to a demand for rent at the enhanced rate, has been found to encourage vexatious and groundless demands for enhanced rent, and to be productive of much ill-feeling between the parties.

Again, the provision entertained in section twenty, directing that the class of a tenant shall be taken into consideration in determining the rent to be paid by him, if this is found to be the local custom, is in accordance with recent decisions of the High Court laying down the meaning to be given to the words 'the same class of tenants' in section 17, Act X of 1859. These words were at first understood to mean the whole class of occupancy-tenants, as distinguished from the whole class of tenants-at-will; but in the following decisions of the High Court of these Provinces, the principle is clearly admitted, that, by the custom of the country, there are different classes of occupancy-tenants, some holding at favourable rates, and that, in fixing the rent of a tenant, the Courts must bear this in mind :—

"'(1.) A person who has been adjudged to have a right of occupancy merely because he has cultivated or held for twelve years or more is not *primâ facie* a ryot entitled to any peculiar privilege or indulgence in respect of the rate of rent payable by him, such as is sometimes found to have been accorded to ryots whose forefathers have held for many generations, or whose holdings are the relics of a former proprietary title.—*H. C., N. W. P.*, 1744 *of* 1867, *January* 31*st*, 1868.

"'(2.) The capability of the soil is the main consideration which should govern the rates of rents; but the status and social position of the ryots should also be borne in mind, for in this country that is regarded in fixing the rent.—*S. D. A., N. W. P.*, 19 *of* 1851, *December* 24*th*, 1861.

"'(3.) The words 'the same class of ryots' warrant a reference to the caste of the ryots.—*H. C., N. W. P.*, 1660 *of* 1867, *January* 18*th*, 1868.

"'(4.) In a suit to contest enhancement, it was found that there were no cultivators of the same class in the village; nor were there any such in the vicinity. A comparison was therefore made with fields belonging to cultivators of a different class, and suitable allowance made in the rates in consideration of the superiority of the class to which plaintiff belonged. The course followed is not open to objection.—*H. C., N. W. P.*, 193, *June* 25*th*, 1866; *H. C., N. W. P.*, 1025, *July* 26*th*, 1867.'

"Thus, what is done by this section is to lay down clearly that the interpretation put upon the existing law by the highest judicial authority in these provinces, shall be the law for the future; and, in order to prevent any discussions or disputes on the subject arising hereafter, it is provided that—

'whenever it was found by local custom or practice any class of persons, by reason of their having formerly been proprietors of the soil or otherwise, hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with such custom or practice.'

"The next section in which a change has been made, is in section twenty-three. In this section, power is given to the Local Government, whenever the crops on any land have been damaged or destroyed by any cause beyond the tenant's control, to step in and grant a remission or suspension of the rent paid by the tenant, a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue being granted to the landlord. It was not intended that the power given to the Local Government by this section should be put in force, except under exceptional circumstances; but it is considered only just and right in cases such as those referred to that, if the Local Government grant relief to the landlord, it should have the power of saying that similar relief should also be extended to the cultivator. All, therefore, that is provided by this section is that, in the exceptional cases contemplated when relief is granted by a remission of revenue, the benefit should be shared in equally by the landlord and by the tenant whose crops have been destroyed, and who, without this remission or suspension of rent, would be ruined. Again, the power given by section forty-two to either the landholder or the tenant to apply to the Collector for assistance in the division or appraisement of the crops when rent is paid in kind, is one that has long been wanted; in fact, although there is no law for it, the practice has always been, in disputed cases, to follow the procedure here laid down. All that we propose to do is to legalize the present custom.

"Then, sections forty-four to forty-seven, in which the right of a tenant who may have improved the land in his occupation to receive compensation for the present value of such improvement, if ejected by the landlord, are obviously required as a corollary to the Land Improvement Act, XXVI of 1871, and have been adopted, in a modified form, from the Oudh and Panjáb Rent Bills.

"Lastly, the provisions in sections forty-nine to fifty-three, in which permission is given to tenants to deposit their rent in the Government treasury,

are merely a legalization of the present practice in these Provinces, one that the necessity of the case has forced the Revenue authorities to adopt, and which had already been legalised in Bengal by Act VI of 1862.

"There remain, therefore, three main points only in which changes have been made in the existing law, and which appear to require lengthy explanation. The first is the change made by sections seven and fourteen. Section seven provides that—

'Every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahál, shall have a right of occupancy in the land held by him as 'sír' in such mahál, at the date of such loss or parting, and shall be styled an exproprietary tenant.'

And section fourteen provides that—

'if a landlord apply to enhance or determine the rent of any exproprietary tenant, the rent to be paid by such tenant shall be fixed at four annas in the rupee, or 25 per cent. below the prevailing rents paid by tenants-at-will for similar land in the neighbourhood.'

"I think I shall be able to show that the proposal to maintain an exproprietary tenant in the occupation of his 'sír' land is neither revolutionary, nor even novel in its character, and that it is, in fact, no more than a recognition of the ancient custom of the country, which has maintained its footing, notwithstanding it has never yet been distinctly recognized by the law of these provinces. It must be remembered that, hitherto, we have had no rent law specially adapted to the peculiar customs and tenures of these provinces,—Act X of 1859 being essentially a Bengal Act. In recognizing the acquisition of a right of occupancy by the holding of land for twelve years, it undoubtedly went far beyond the custom and common law of these provinces; while, in another direction, it did not go far enough. It gave no more to men who had long held prescriptive rights, and who, in many cases, had a beneficial interest in the soil, than it did to the tenant-at-will who had happened to retain the same field for a dozen years, that is, it did not recognize the distinction between the rights possessed by tenants who had been the former proprietors of the land they cultivated, and tenants who had acquired a right of occupancy by the mere lapse of time. There has never been any systematic inquiry into the rights of tenants in these provinces, such as was carried on in Oudh under the direction of Lord Lawrence; consequently, there is no recorded evidence to which I can refer relating to those rights. But it is a well-known fact, throughout the country, that exproprietors, who continue to cultivate land in their ancestral villages, customarily pay low rates of rent, and are considered by the custom and tradition of the country to have a right of occupancy in such land.

"Writing in 1832, Mr. Ricardo said (Vol. II, p. 199 of his *History of India*) :—'We sometimes find the real owners of estates reduced to become its occupancy-ryots; the latter in such cases are considered as possessing a right of permanent occupancy.' This is valuable evidence to the existence of the custom, the more so inasmuch as it was written long before any controversy on the subject had arisen. The right of the proprietor to remain in the occupation of his 'sír' land in the case of estates sold for arrears of revenue, has always been recognized by the Government; that the same right was not recognized in the case of other sales was a lamentable mistake, and is due, like many of our mistakes, to the application of English law to Indian subjects. Notwithstanding, however, that the effect of sales in these latter cases has been held to convey the proprietor's cultivating right as well as his ownership in the soil, and to leave the exproprietor a mere tenant-at-will, yet in numerous cases—in most cases I may say—the exproprietor has retained possession of his 'sír,' and generally at low rates of rent. The law, therefore, notwithstanding the custom, had remained much as it was, and the question is whether, now that we are about to pass a rent law specially adapted to the customs and tenures of those provinces, we ought not to recognize the custom. Those best qualified to judge were unanimous in favour of doing so. It had already been done in the Panjáb, where, by Act XXVIII of 1868, the right of occupancy belonging to an exproprietor in his 'sír' land has been recognized, the rent to be paid by him being fixed at 30 per cent. below the rent paid by tenants-at-will for similar land. A somewhat similar provision has been adopted in Oudh with the consent of the taluqdárs. I am of course aware that it was adopted in Oudh as part of a compromise, and that the taluqdárs, while

consenting to it, denied that any tenants in Oudh, whether formerly proprietors or not, had any right of occupancy; but it had been abundantly shown by the Oudh inquiry that, although no ordinary rights of occupancy actually existed at the time we obtained possession of the country, which was the point to which the investigation was restricted, yet that exproprietors and their descendants did enjoy a very favourable position under the Native Government in Oudh. No doubt they could not have enforced that position as a right. What right could they have enforced; or in what Courts could they have sought redress? But the fact remains that many exproprietors were found to have retained possession of their 'sír' land, paying low rates of rent, and that their position was protected by the Oudh rules long before the celebrated compromise was come to with the taluqdárs when Sir John Strachey was Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

"Sir Charles Wingfield, in his minute summing up the result of the Oudh enquiry, strongly insists on the fact that former village proprietors and their descendents who had retained any beneficial interest in the soil were protected by the Oudh rules; and while arguing that no rights of occupancy were possessed by ordinary tenants in Oudh, goes so far as to suggest that the only tenants in India possessing a real right of occupancy in the land are the exproprietors cultivating their 'sír' land. Mr. Davies in paragraph 6 of his report, speaking of the privileged class of tenants, says—

'It is necessary to explain that one important class of ryots, namely, the descendants of former village zamíndárs, still retaining some beneficial interest in their holdings, are protected by the Oudh rules. It is provided that, where they omit to bring forward their claims spontaneously, lists of such tenures shall be brought before the Settlement Officer, who then summons the parties interested; and whenever the ex-zamíndár proves a beneficial interest, decrees to him as 'under-proprietor' a transferable and heritable right in his holding, which is recorded in the village papers. Thus, if *A* can prove that he holds a certain number of bíghás at lower rates, in virtue of former proprietary right, he and his heirs will henceforth hold at those rates for ever.'

"On the other hand, Mr. Davies shows that the rents paid by many exproprietary cultivators has been raised to the rent paid by tenants of the same caste, and he held that, in this latter case, they had no right of occupancy; they continued nevertheless to hold their 'sír' land, even when their rent had been raised.

"In a note on Tenant Right, written in 1864 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, who was then Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, he said—

'Where village proprietorship prevailed, the rents were collected by the proprietor, and he was responsible for the entire sum to the Government. For special reasons, the proprietor might be temporarily set aside, and the rents collected by a Government nominee. In either case, the proprietor was entitled to hold a portion of the estate rent-free, or at a privileged rent, in recognition of his proprietorship.'

"And again—

'He had the option of declining the terms of the contract if too severe; and in this event, whether the rent were collected by Government direct, or through a contractor, the proprietor retained his privileged lands.'

"And in a foot note—

'So, also, when they mortgaged their estates, the proprietors ordinarily retained these beneficial holdings.'

"In another note on Tenant Right in Oudh, His Honour said:—

'Where the Rájá of Benares sells up any of his proprietors, he confirms them, I believe, in the proprietary possession of all the lands they were before in occupation of. By our sale law (for arrears of revenue) the exproprietor is maintained as hereditary cultivator in occupation of his lands, at a rent which may be 'fixed by a jury of the vicinage'. But when the proprietor's rights are sold by auction in satisfaction of a decree for debt, &c., he becomes a tenant-at-will. The operation of this last process has created a violent and (to the Native idea) an unnatural change in the position of the old proprietors, and the evil effect was widely felt in 1856-57'.

"And, lastly, Sir John Strachey, in a note on Tenant Right in Oudh, said:—

'This class (that is, the class of privileged tenants) is that which consists of ancient proprietors and their descendants—men whose forefathers were the undoubted owners of the land,

and who, although they have lost or become despoiled of their proprietary rights, still retain possession of their ancestral fields. Whatever be the legal position which these men now hold it will, I think, be generally allowed that their case is, in many respects, a very different one from that of other classes of cultivators. There is an almost universal feeling, that they have strong equitable claims to consideration, and the propriety is commonly admitted of doing for them anything which can fairly be done without undue interference with the rights of others. This was, in fact, admitted by Mr. Wingfield himself—the great upholder of the rights of the landlords—when, in the late demi-official negociations, he agreed to advise the Talookdars to grant, on certain conditions, favorable terms to these old proprietors. To a great extent, it is certainly true that this feeling is that of the landlords themselves.'

"No doubt, it was this fact, that exproprietors in Oudh formed a distinct class of cultivators, and, in many cases, enjoyed very favourable rates, that made Lord Lawrence so tenacious of his proposal that rights of occupancy at favourable rates should be secured to them; nor is it at all probable that the taluqdárs would have consented to that proposal, even as a compromise, had it been otherwise than in accordance with the feelings and custom of the country. I think that I have said enough to show that the proposal to continue persons, who may hereafter lose their proprietary rights in any estate, in the occupation of their 'sír' land, is one that is in strict accordance with the general custom and feeling of the people. No doubt the section, as it was at first drawn, was open to the objection that, so far as it had retrospective effect, it was unjust, inasmuch as it conferred a benefit on these exproprietors at the expense of others whose rights had grown up under our system of Government. I believe this objection to be more valid in appearance than in reality; but however this may be, the amendment which has been made since the Bill was last published in the Gazette, and which confines the provision of the section to the case of those persons only who may hereafter lose their proprietary rights, has removed this objection altogether; and it may be said with truth that, though the proposal now made is undoubtedly a change in, and an alteration of, the law, yet it is no alteration in the custom and practice of the country; and that, in proposing it, we were doing no more than following the example already set us by the Panjáb and Oudh—the two provinces close to us, where the tenures under which land is held resemble ours most closely.

"Next, as to the change made by sections sixteen and seventeen, which provide that the rent of any occupancy-tenant having been once fixed by order of a competent Court, it shall not be liable to enhancement for a period of ten years. It has been ruled that, under the present law, the rent of a tenant, with a right of occupancy, may be enhanced every year; consequently, the very men on whom we depend for any improvement in cultivation, or any care that is taken of the soil are kept under constant apprehension of new demands. It may no doubt be said that the demand for increased rent, though made, may not be decreed; but the use of such an argument, in support of the present law, seems to me possible only to one ignorant of the condition of the parties concerned. If the demand is made, however groundless it may be, it must be contested, and, for all the tenant knows, it may be decreed; consequently, all feeling of security is taken from him, while the mere expense of contesting a perfectly groundless claim is sometimes enough to ruin him. It seems to me impossible to uphold the policy of leaving the question open. If a landlord comes to the Collector to raise the rents of his tenants for him, he ought to be compelled to give in return equitable conditions; and a lease for a reasonable term is such a condition. Even, under Act X of 1859, if the tenants knew how to work the Act, and sued for pattás instead of waiting to contest notices of enhancement served on them by their landlords, they might obtain some relief from these yearly demands, as section seventy-six of that Act provides that, in case of a dispute as to the term of a lease, the Collector may fix the term for any period not exceeding ten years. We propose to make this provision clearly applicable to all cases in which the rent of a tenant is fixed by the Courts. To the longer period at first proposed, some objections were made, but to the term now laid down, no reasonable opposition could be made, nor is it in fact; as I have explained, any vital alteration in the present law.

"The last point I have to notice is the change made in chapter V by the transfer to the Revenue Courts of appeals against decisions on claims brought

for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or against decisions relating to the class or tenure of any tenant.

"It is obviously to the interest of all parties that, in all questions relating to rent or the determination of the class of tenant, there should be no clashing of jurisdiction and no double system of concurrent appeals. At the time of the settlement of a district, the Revenue authorities must have plenary authority in such matters; for, unless appeals lie from the orders of the Settlement Officers to the Commissioners and to the Board, it is obviously impossible for them to supervise the work as they ought to do. Naturally, therefore, and necessarily at the time of the settlement of a district, all these matters must be dealt with by the Revenue Courts, and by them alone. This being the case at the time of settlement, the question arises as to what is to be done after settlement? At first it was proposed to let appeals from the orders of the Revenue Courts in these matters lie, as heretofore, to the Civil Courts, but when the two proposals came to be considered together, the mistake which would be thus made became at once apparent. The great experience gained by the Revenue Courts during settlement was to be thrown away, and the business made over to Courts avowedly less experienced in such matters, and less competent from their training to decide them. Moreover, it might very possibly have happened that the law would be interpreted in one way by the Revenue Courts while a district was under settlement, and in another way by the Civil Courts after settlement. For these reasons, it has been thought advisable that appeals in all matters relating to rent should lie to the Revenue Courts, and not to the Civil Courts.

"I believe that I have now noted all the important points on which the Bill makes any changes in the existing law, and I hope that I have been able to show that, where changes have been proposed, they have been made in the direction of bringing the law more into conformity with the feelings and customs of the people, and that, in making these changes, no rights belonging to any class have been invaded or disregarded."

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS then presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-Revenue in the North-Western Provinces.

NAWÁB NÁZIM'S DEBTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process, said:—

"As our time is short, and I intend to move at the next meeting of the Council that this Bill be passed into law, it will probably be convenient that I should now call attention to the mode in which the Committee has dealt with it. Hon'ble Members will then be quite prepared to move any amendment they may think desirable, or to say whether the Bill should pass in its present shape.

"In the first place, we have received several communications from creditors, who, I am glad to find, are generally well satisfied that the Government should have taken the affair in hand. They make, however, several suggestions which I will mention, together with the mode in which we have treated them.

"It has been pointed out that, though the Commission may go into evidence, they were not bound to do so, but that section ten of the Bill merely said that they should determine each case 'by agreement with the claimant or otherwise.' We have therefore made an alteration in section ten and have directed a due and full enquiry in default of agreement. Then, it has been asked that the Commission should sit in Calcutta. It seems to us, however, that it would be very inconvenient to tie them down to any particular place. One claim may be most conveniently investigated in Calcutta and another in Murshidábád. The Commissioners may think fit to sit sometimes in one place, sometimes in another; or they may find it best to have one place of sitting and to choose that in which the majority of claims can be most conveniently dealt with. It is clearly a matter which they should decide, which they can best decide when

they have seen what the claims are, and in which we should not attempt to fetter their discretion. We have therefore provided in section two that they shall hold their sittings at such place or places, and time or times, as they think fit.

"Another alteration suggested is that there shall be an appeal to the High Court from the decisions of the Commissioners. Now, I think the Council will feel that this case is from beginning to end one of an exceptional kind, requiring an exceptional tribunal and exceptional treatment. In a comprehensive settlement of this kind with creditors, many considerations come in besides strictly legal ones, and we have expressly provided that the Commissioners shall certify, not what is legally due, but what on consideration of all the circumstances they may consider that each claimant ought in fairness and justice to receive. The creditors have not got a solvent debtor against whom they can enforce their legal claims. The Government steps in to pay them, and we expect to pay them more than they would ever get without our intervention; but we shall be astonished if it is not a great deal less than what is claimed. As men of the world, we perfectly well know that people lending their money in such cases as these make their bargains for much more than they ever expect to realize, because they run a risk of never being paid at all. When a solvent man steps in to pay such debts, and so to relieve the creditors of their risk, he pays rather with reference to the money actually advanced, and to a reasonable rate of interest on it, than to the actual terms of a written contract. And when we are told of loans at 48 per cent., and of frequent re-statements of account, we expect to find that the creditor will be very handsomely paid by something far short of the claim he can make on paper. Well, then, framing a Commission on these principles, to hold an even balance between the creditors and the Government, we should be stultifying ourselves by giving a general appeal to a Court of law which must decide on wholly different principles. The Commission must act as masters of the position, much as a solvent father would deal with the creditors of his insolvent son. The High Court would find itself quite unable to import into the case those elements of discretion which must govern it, if the arrangement is to be a fair one at all. Otherwise, we shall merely be pouring so much money quite gratuitously into the pockets of the creditors.

"It is, however, possible that, in order to satisfy themselves about the fairness and justice of a particular claim, the Commission may find it necessary to decide a question of law, and may think it doubtful and difficult enough to require the best opinion that can be had. So far, therefore, we have met the suggestions of the creditors, and we have inserted a clause for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to state a case for the opinion of the High Court whenever an adequate legal difficulty arises. A further objection to the Bill is rested on the circumstance that it did not mention any time within which the Government should be at liberty to make payments to the certified creditor and to extinguish his claim. To meet this, we have altered section ten, and inasmuch as delay in payment may arise for the conduct of the creditor, we have provided that a tender, as well as a payment within the specified time, shall operate to extinguish the debt. Section ten now runs thus:—

'The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor General in Council, within six months from the date of the certificate, paying or tendering to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be satisfied and extinguished.'

"There are two of the creditors who take rather a different line from the rest. They are persons who have already obtained judgments against the Nawáb Názim for very large sums of money, one for upwards of a lákh of rupees and the other for upwards of five lákhs. They say, that it is not clear on the face of the Bill that the judgments they have obtained shall be taken as conclusive evidence, so far as they go, of the amounts which the Commissioners ought to certify for them, and they desire that it should be made clear in their favour. Now, I certainly should have been somewhat mortified if, in a Bill carefully avoiding the use of legal technicalities directing a consideration

of all circumstances and setting up the standard not of law, but of fairness and justice, any tribunal had held itself bound by a judgment which only tells us what is the proper construction of the contract between the parties. If a needy and reckless man borrows money at 50 per cent. compound interest at short rests, or acknowledges to the borrowing of money when he has received only pictures or jewellery or wine of questionable character, a Court of law may have nothing to do but to give the creditor his pound of flesh: it is so written down in the bond. But that is only one element; it may be a material, it may be a very immaterial, element, in the question between the creditors and the solvent man who steps forward to pay the debts they cannot otherwise get. One of the circumstances to consider in this case is that a judgment is one thing and the fruits of it another, and that these creditors cannot have what is decreed to them, nor can they have anything at all without much more litigation, expense and delay; and other circumstances may be that the money claimed as principal does not represent the true value given, nor the money claimed as interest, the real or reasonable expectations of the lender. I feel that I should be underrating the intelligence of these gentlemen if I made no allowance by anticipation for the existence of such circumstances. Many other circumstances may enter into the consideration of the Commission which I cannot anticipate. I will only repeat the observation I made with respect to the proposed appeal, that it would be stultifying ourselves to enter upon such a transaction as this, and, at the same time, to take the legal measure of the Nawáb Názim's liabilities as the first measure of our own.

"As, however, the contention of these gentlemen has informed us that some who have read this Bill have been left in uncertainty, whether it was intended to recognize a judicial decision as conclusive for the purposes of this settlement or for any, but its own purposes, we have taken the precaution of inserting in section ten that the Commissioners are not to be bound by any previous agreement or proceedings.

"There is one other alteration to which I should draw attention. I explained on a previous occasion that certain jewels and certain lands were enjoyed by the Nawáb Názim for the time being, but were not his private property, being held as State property for the purpose of maintaining the dignity of the Nizámat from generation to generation; and that there were disputes what land and what jewels fall within that category, and that the Government was thus necessarily brought into the litigation. Well, as we are going to have a Commission which will enquire into a portion of the Nawáb Názim's affairs, it seemed to us desirable to take the opportunity of obtaining an authoritative declaration ascertaining once for all the particulars of which the Nizamut property consists, and so facilitating future arrangements with the Nawáb Názim. No doubt the Government will thereby run a chance of losing some property to which it has repeatedly asserted its title, but the benefit of certainty appears to us to outweigh this chance of loss. We have provided in section twelve that—

'The Commissioners shall ascertain what jewels and immoveable property are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and shall certify the particulars of such jewels and property; and their finding thereon shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.'

"I think there is no other material alteration to which I need call the attention of the Council. It may, however, be proper to mention that a letter has been received from one of the sons of the Nawáb Názim who is managing his affairs in this country, in which he says, that it is impossible for him not to approve the general principles of this measure, or not to be sensible of the generosity and beneficence of the objects proposed to be secured by it. He, however, dwells much upon the evil of a public investigation of the Nawáb Názim's affairs, and begs that the Bill may be so modified as to enable himself to accomplish the purpose within twelve months. Now, I have no cause to speak of this young nobleman in any terms but terms of respect; but I must frankly say that he has not the age or experience or knowledge of the world which would enable him to conduct a business of this kind to a successful issue; and

that he has not hitherto in his dealings with the creditors displayed any such force of character as might compensate for the disadvantages of youth and inexperience. Seeing the distressing situation in which he is placed, I cannot help sympathizing with him or feeling that his request is a very natural one. At the same time, we are certain to make a mess of this case, unless we treat it as men of business'; and I am sure that it will not be for the benefit of anybody that the conduct of it should be committed to any but strong and skilful hands."

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the 24th November 1873.

AGRA;
The 21*st Novr.* 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1873.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Government House on Saturday, the 20th December 1873.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each; one Card will be delivered on entering Government House, the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their Cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on or before Wednesday, the 17th December 1873.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, are requested to send their Cards, with their addresses and the names of the Gentlemen by whom they are to be presented, to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting by the 17th December 1873, after which date no Cards will be received.

The Carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North or North-West Gate.

By Command,
WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Camp Lucknow, the 8th December 1873.

No. 4C.—In accepting the resignation by Major General L. Barrow, C. B., of his appointment of Chief Commissioner in Oudh, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General desires to express his regret that Major General Barrow has been compelled by ill health to sever his connection with a province with which, for a period of 17 years, his name has been associated, both as a gallant soldier and an able administrator. Appointed as a Special Commissioner at the close of the Indian Mutiny, General Barrow was charged with the temporary settlement of Oudh, and his exertions and influence with all classes of the people and more particularly with the talookdars contributed materially to the restoration of peace and order throughout the province. After filling the post of Financial Commissioner, General Barrow officiated twice as Chief Commissioner, and was finally confirmed in that appointment. By his resignation, Her Majesty the Queen has lost the services of a distinguished officer, and the people of Oudh a sincere friend.

No. 5C.—APPOINTMENT.—Sir G. E. W. Couper, Baronet, C. B., of the Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to be Chief Commissioner, *vice* Major General Barrow, C. B.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Viceroy.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 12th December 1873.

No. 3713.—Mr. A. P. Howell, M. A., resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

No. 3714.—The services of Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 8th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th December 1873.

No. 1951.—In supersession of Notification No. 1456, dated the 22nd August last, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 39 of the Burma Courts Act, 1872, to appoint Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Rangoon, with effect from the 22nd August last.

SANITARY.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 115.—Surgeon Major J. M. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 83, dated the 6th idem.

MEDICAL.

The 12th December 1873.

No. 144.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Lall Ghose, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December 1873.

No. 1043.—Captain H. W. Hastings, Officiating Superintendent of Encumbered Estates in the Districts of Sultanpur and Partabgarh in Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain Hamilton, deceased.

SURVEYS.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 800.—Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Topographical Survey Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from the 3rd ultimo, the date on which Captain Charles Strahan, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, resumed charge of his duties.

No. 805.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant Rogers, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 3rd Grade, and of Lieutenant McCullagh, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, the under-mentioned officiating promotions are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department, with effect from the 2nd ultimo :—

Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant St. George C. Gore, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. E. Gibbs, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Camp Agra, the 28th November 1873.

No. 2*C. M.*—Captain H. M. Buller, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to revert to his substantive appointment of 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment.

Captain A. J. Bannerman, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment.

Captain C. B. Horsburgh, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Staff Officer, *vice* Captain Neill who has proceeded with his regiment to Goonah.

The above orders to have effect from 20th October.

Camp Lucknow, the 4th December 1873.

No. 6*C. M.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. S. Smith, General List Infantry, to officiate as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, or until further orders.

POLITICAL.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 2775*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Livingstone Barclay as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab.

No. 2778*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Livingstone Barclay, as Acting Consul for Denmark at Akyab.

No. 2781*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Livingstone Barclay, as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab.

GENERAL.

Camp Agra, the 28th November 1873.

No. 25*C. G.*—The following Station Order issued by the Officer Commanding at Deolee is confirmed :—

Surgeon Major W. Eddowes, of the Deolee Irregular Force, will afford medical aid to the detachment, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, at Deolee, in addition to his own duties.

No. 27*C. G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Major George Barnard, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, *vice* Surgeon Major Hutchinson, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding with his regiment to Lucknow.

Camp Lucknow, the 4th December 1873.

No. 34*C. G.*—Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination in Mahratta, according to the higher standard.

The 8th December 1873.

No. 46*C. G.*—At 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 3rd December 1873, the following Members of the ex-Royal Family of Oudh, Nobles of the Punjab residing in Lucknow, and Notables of the City, were admitted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to a Private Audience:—

Members of the ex-Royal Family.

Mirza Mustaffa Ali Hyder, Bahadur.
Mirza Dara Sitwat, Bahadur.
Nawab Mohsin-ud-dowlah, Bahadur, K. C. S. I.
Nawab Mumtaz-ud-dowlah, Bahadur.
Nawab Azmat-ud-dowlah, Bahadur.
Nawab Muiz-ud-dowlah, Bahadur.
Mirza Bahram Shikoh Mahomed Kumraddin Hyder, Bahadur.
Nawab Arshad-ud-dowlah, Bahadur.
Mirza Furukh Mahomed Tuckee Ali, Bahadur.
Nawab Saif-ud-dowlah, Bahadur.
Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, Bahadur.
Nawab Kasim Ali Khan, Bahadur.
Nawab Mujid-ud-dowlah, Bahadur.
Nawab Mazuffur-ud-dowlah Mahomed Zaki Ali Khan, Bahadur.
Mirza Wálá Kadar Nawab Wazir Mirza, Bahadur.

Punjab Nobles and Notables of Lucknow.

Syud Banda Hossein Sahib.
Irtiza Hossein Khan.
Agha Ali Khan.
Nawab Mustaffa Hossein Khan.
Dewan Kishen Kour.
Hakim Mirza Banda Mihndi.
Munshi Rampershad.
Mirza Agha Hossein.
Mirza Hossein Jan.
Syud Mahomed Banarsi.
Moulvie Mahomed Yakub.
Munshi Newal Kishore.

At noon on the same day, the following Talookdars of Oudh were admitted to a Private Audience by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General:—

Maharaja Sir Drigbijay Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Bulrampore, Gonda.
Raja Hunwant Singh, Kalikankar, Pratabgurh.
Raja Madho Singh, Amethi, Sultanpur.
Raja Mahomed Amir Hasan Khan, Mahmudabad, Sitapur.
Raja Jagpal Singh, Tiloe, Sultanpur.
Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, Kajurgaon, Rai Bareilly.
Raja Farzand Ali Khan, Jahangeerabad, Barabanki.
Raja Randhir Singh, Bharawan, Hurdui.
Raja Kazim Husen Khan, Paintipur, Sitapur.
Raja Jagmohan Singh, Kumaron, Rai Bareilly.
Raja Unrudh Singh, Oel, Kheri.
Raja Jagmohan Singh, Chandapur, Sultanpur.
Raja Narindur Bahadur Singh, Haráhá, Barabanki.
Raja Balbhaddur Singh, Mahewa, Kheri.
Raja Kishndat Ram Pándé, Singha Chanda, Gonda.
Lala Harparshad, Morawan, Unao.
Raja Maneshar Baksh, Malapur, Kheri.
Raja Sarabjit Singh, Ramnagar, Barabanki.
Raja Shere Bahadur Singh, Kaimara, Barabanki.
Raja Dukhinarunjun Mookerjee, Juggatpur, Rai Bareilly.
Dewan Banna Mal and Chowdri Niamut Ali Khan, Baundi, Baraitch.
Captain Gulab Singh, Bela Bhéla, Rai Bareilly.
Sirdar Outar Singh, Bela Bhéla, Rai Bareilly.
Narain Singh, Bela Bhéla, Rai Bareilly.
Babú Ajit Singh, Firol, Pratabgurh.
Choudri Murtaza Húsén, Bhilwal, Rai Bareilly.
Thakúr Guman Singh, Rampur, Mathra, Sitapur.
Mir Bakar Husen, Pirpur, Fyzabad.
Rudr Pratab Singh, Linnanta, Rai Bareilly.
Choudri Khaslat Husen, Kakrali, Hurdui.
Thakur Bharat Singh, Itua, Hurdui.
Wazir Chand, Surwan Baragaon, Hurdui.
Durga Prashad, Surwan Baragaon, Hurdui.
Babu Sarabjit Singh, Tikari, Rai Bareilly.
Sitla Baksh, Dangarh, Pratabgurh.
Baldeo Baksh, Gopal Khera, Lucknow.
Mirza Agha Jan, Aurungabad, Sitapur.
Badshah Husen Khan, Bhatwamow, Barabanki.
Kazim Husen Khan, Bhatwamow, Barabanki.
Rai Ibrahim Balli, Rampur, Barabanki.
Fazl Husen, Jalalpur, Hurdui.
Mohamad Husen Khan, Rajapara, Sitapur.
Fida Husen Khan, Itua Piparia, Kheri.
Seth Sitaram, Mohnidnipur, Sitapur.
Ajudhia Baksh, Narindpur Charbagh, Rai Bareilly.
Nawab Ali Khan, Mailaraiganj, Barabanki.
Balbhadr Singh, Gama Sadulapur, Rai Bareilly.
Chaudri Raza Husen, Narauli, Barabanki.
Fateh Bahadur Singh, Saraunsi, Unao.
Mir Buniad Husen, Sohelpur, Barabanki.
Babu Tahn Sah, Meopur Dehla, Fyzabad.
Bhagwan Baksh, Adraira, Rai Bareilly.
Rai Ramdin, Paila, Kheri.
Hanuman Baksh, Domipur, Pratabgurh.
Mirza Abas Beg, Baragaon, Sitapur.
Shaikh Nowazish Ali, Ambhapur, Baraitch.
Shaikh Samsam Ali, Ambhapur, Baraitch.
Shaikh Inayetúla, Saidanpur, Barabanki.
Shaikh Latafatúla, Saidanpur, Barabanki.
Zafar Mehndi, Alinagar, Baraitch.
Sitaram, Bhajjupur, Sitapur.
Mohamed Abid, Purai, Barabanki.
Shaikh Ghulam Abas, Shahpur, Barabanki.
Mir Wajíd Ali Darogah, Ahmamao, Lucknow.
Har Ratan Singh, Aunradih, Gonda.
Dya Shankur, Kardaha, Unao.
Maipal Singh, Malanna, Rai Bareilly.

The usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion of the above receptions.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 10th December 1873.

No. 3644.—From the 27th November 1873, inclusive, Mr. F. J. Atkinson ceased to officiate in the fifth class of the Financial Department.

From the 2nd December 1873, inclusive, Mr. E. W. Kellner ceased to officiate in the third class of the Financial Department.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 3645.—The President in Council has been pleased to empower Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant to the Comptroller General, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

The 12th December 1873.

No. 3651.—Mr. J. Westland received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Central Provinces, after noon on the 3rd December 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 3564.—In supersession of the orders of this Department, No. 4792, dated 14th July 1862, and No. 1486, dated 11th August 1862, the President in Council is pleased to rule that, when a public officer on transfer from one station to another claims travelling allowance, he shall submit with his bill for the allowance a certificate signed by himself that he did not apply for the transfer, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief it was not made for his private advantage but on public grounds only.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 12th December 1873.

No. 3674.—ERRATUM.—The Civil Pension Code, second edition—In the foot-note on page 55, for "30th September 1873," read "30th September 1863."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th December 1873.

No. 1228 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Lionel Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Goorkha (the Kemaoon) Regiment,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1229 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, of the Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1230 *of* 1873.—The following addendum to G. G. O. No. 1077 of 1871 is published for general information and guidance :—

XI. Soldiers, including time-expired men and invalids and their families, are debarred from drawing the annual bedding issuable on the 1st October, if they are under orders for England, but they will receive the ship bedding instead, under General Order No. 201 of 1866. Those to whom the triennial issues of blankets and cotton suttrunjees were not due on the 1st October, when under orders for embarkation, will be allowed no compensation for such articles, but may receive compensation only for 1 cotton sheet (Rs. 0-13-7) in lieu of this annual issue in kind, according to the proportions specified hereafter, for periods of detention extending to three months and upwards. Only those who were entitled to the triennial issues of the English blanket and cotton suttrunjee when under orders for embarkation, will be granted compensation for such articles, and for the cotton sheet annually due, calculated at the annual average rates (specified in the margin for the sake of illustration) which will be fixed annually, and in the following proportions thereof, according to periods of detention beyond 1st October, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 English blanket triennially ...	2	10	4
1 cotton suttrunjee triennially ..	1	9	3
1 cotton sheet annually for three years, at Rs. 0-13-7 ...	2	8	9
Total for 3 years...	6	12	4
Annual average .	2	4	1

Detentions for less than three months, no compensation.

Detentions for three and less than six months, one-fourth compensation.

Detentions beyond six months, half compensation.

Should the triennial blanket be due to invalids on 1st October when under orders for embarkation, and the state of the men's health and bedding in use require it, a blanket may be issued, but no compensation will be allowed for the sheet or suttrunjee if due.

No. 1231 *of* 1873.—Subadar Sheik Hussein, of the 26th Madras Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadoor" from the 20th August 1873, *vice* Subadar Major Shaik Sauban, "Bahadoor," deceased.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1098, dated 21st October 1873.

No. 1232 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Philip Herman Wallerstein, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1233 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Simonds, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

Deputy Surgeon General D. MacDonald, M. D., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

Surgeon Major N. Chevers, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal and Professor of Medicine, Calcutta Medical College, and *ex-officio* First Physician, College Hospital,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

Major J. Birney, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

Surgeon Major J. Duncan, M. D., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th November 1873.

Surgeon Major A. Neil, of the Medical Department, Professor, Lahore Medical College,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

Captains D. T. H. Sampson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, G. Atkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. Lamb, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, and A. FitzHugh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

Captains L. Conway-Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Public Works Accounts Department, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, H. A. Lewes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, and A. Bloomfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th December 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. E. Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

1st Class Apothecary B. Prince, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd November 1873.

Conductor J. H. Senior, of the Army Commissariat Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 5th December 1873.

Sub-Conductor J. Curram, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, Assistant Overseer, Dum-Dum Cartridge Factory,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th November 1873.

No. 1234 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant John Clibborn, of the 62nd Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces,—20th March 1872.

No. 1235 *of* 1873.—ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 303, dated 21st March 1872, under the heading, "Custody of, and damages to, barracks and furniture," in paragraph 7, after the words "in hospitals, with the," insert *Hospital Sergeant or a Medical Subordinate deputed by the*, and after the words "buildings or furniture in their charge," add, *In case of a disputed charge, the matter will be enquired into, and, if possible, settled by the Executive Engineer and Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The 9th December 1873.

No. 1236 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Edward Andrew Trevor, of the Royal Engineers, Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, Public Works Accounts Department, Hyderabad,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1237 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

8th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Shaick Rahimoolla to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mirza Ally Beg, invalided.

Duffadar Hunoman Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaick Rahimoolla, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Giriraj Shirist to be Subadar, *vice* Chamoo Goorung, invalided.

Havildar Jungbeer Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Giriraj Shirist, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st July 1873.

No. 1238 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Cyril Hugh Selby Gambier, of the 58th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 16th Bengal Cavalry (since deceased),—24th October 1872.

The 10th December 1873.

No. 1239 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain James Charles, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1240 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from lists Nos. 19 and 20, dated 31st October and 7th November 1873, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave received from the India Office, are published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Colonel E. H. C. Wintle.	Major H. L. C. Bernard.
" D. G. Robinson, R. E.	" G. J. Pasley.
Major F. W. Dunbar.	Captain E. Hughes.
Captain J. Johnstone.	" G. Plowden.
" R. C. W. Mitford.	" G. C. Gregory.
" H. A. Lewes.	" F. Hammond.
Conductor P. Leahy.	Surgeon Major C. O. Daniell.
Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Hanmer.	" " A. Neil.
Major H. T. Oldfield.	" " T. W. Sheppard.
" E. C. S. Williams, R. E.	

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel W. H. Stubbs	...	6 months	sick certificate.
Captain H. B. Lockwood	...	6 "	ditto.
" H. B. Swiney	...	2 "	ditto.
Colonel S. Richards	...	3 "	private affairs.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Cross	...	6 "	sick certificate.
Captain R. W. E. Burrowes	...	9 "	private affairs.
Lieutenant W. H. Browne	...	3 "	sick certificate.

No. 1241 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Arthur Edward Downing, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Central India,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major Theodore Duka, M. D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1242 *of* 1873.—ADDENDUM.—The following paragraph 43A is to be added to Section "X, allowances," of G. G. O. No. 859, dated the 13th August 1873:—

43A. School Mistresses when joining their Regiments or moving in course of relief of Corps, will be re-imbursed the actual and necessary expenses of travelling, as provided for School Masters in paragraph 40, provided the cost of the passage does not exceed two

annas per mile in the case of a trained School Mistress, the wife of a trained School Master, when travelling with her husband; and four annas per mile by road and one anna by rail to a School Mistress, not the wife of a School Master, or if the wife of a School Master when travelling without her husband. But on all practicable occasions School Mistresses must apply for free passes as provided in paragraph 43.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1243 *of* 1873.—In order that the necessary advance may be made to persons not in the Military Service of Government to meet their travelling and other expenses to the station to which they are required to proceed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 793 of the 29th September 1864, that the Officer, summoning witnesses to attend a Court Martial or other Military Court, shall obtain from the Civil Paymaster or from the Executive Commissariat Officer of the Station the sum required, and issue it to them on their submitting a memorandum detailing the items of authorized expenditure and a receipt for the amount. The amount advanced is to be charged off in the disbursing Officer's account as an imprest advance to the Officer receiving it, who will be allowed credit for the amount he has paid within the limits sanctioned by the above order.

No. 1244 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, Clause 5:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Eardley Gastrell,—11th December 1873.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 1245 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonels Walter Rathborne Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps; John Frederick Lester, Bombay Staff Corps; Henry Newdick Miller, Bombay Staff Corps; Evelyn Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps; Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps; and Charles Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps,—9th December 1873.

Lieutenant Colonels Henry King, Bengal Staff Corps, and Henry Hilhouse Firth, Madras Staff Corps,—10th December 1873.

No. 1246 *of* 1873.—The following promotions by Brevet are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel John March Earle, Bengal Infantry,—9th December 1873.

To be Captain

Lieutenant Richard Bernard Lockwood, General List, Cavalry,—4th December 1873.

No. 1247 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors Charles Frederick Packe, Clements Robert Shaw, Joseph Ford Sherer, and Major (Brevet Colonel) Peter Stark Lumsden, C. B., C. S. I.,—10th December 1873.

Majors Arthur Hill Millett, Henry Brougham Chalmers, George Wheeler, and Richard Edward Oakes,—11th December 1873.

No. 1248 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Horatio Nelson Noble,—9th December 1873.

Captains (Brevet Major) William Macdonald, William Rice Morland Holroyd, Francis Frederick Rowcroft, and Harry DeBrett,—10th December 1873.

No. 1249 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Hunter,—8th June 1873.

MEMORANDUM.—This cancels his promotion to the Brevet rank of Captain, published in G. G. O. No. 624 of 1873.

No. 1250 *of* 1873.—Trooper Shaick Hussain, of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a pension of Rs. 3-8 per mensem, with effect from the date on which he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed at Mominabad.

The 12th December 1873.

No. 1251 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon W. E. Griffiths, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1252 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenants G. F. Wilson, S. M'M. Maycock, B. Scott, S. Grant, and A. C. Bruce,—date of arrival at Bombay, 29th November 1873.

No. 1253 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 1157 of 1873, for "20th April 1873," read "20th April 1872."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1254 *of* 1873.—Abdool Rohman, Student of the Calcutta Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 8th November 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 6th December 1873.

No. 753.—Mr. M. A. O'Donnell, probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 754.—The following appointments are made in the Public Works Department in the grades and with effect from the dates specified :—

Baboo Bindoo Chunder Chunder to be Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the 11th May 1872.

Baboo Anundo Chunder Doss to be Accountant, 3rd Grade, from 27th May 1872.

Baboo Obhoy Churn Moytro to be Accountant, 4th Grade, from 1st May 1872.

Baboo Harran Kristo Mookerjee to be Accountant, 4th Grade, from 1st October 1872.

These Accountants are attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of Guaranteed Railways in Calcutta.

No. 755.—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to the Sindia State Railway Survey.

No. 756.—Mr. J. Curley is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 1st Grade, with effect from 28th November 1873, and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

The 10*th December* 1873.

No. 757.—Conductor J. Brown, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was allowed leave in India on Medical certificate from the 5th May to the 13th July 1873, both days inclusive, under the provisions of para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 613 of 14th July 1871.

No. 758.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R. E., is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

No. 759.—Lieutenant J. M. T. Badgley, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch.

The 11*th December* 1873.

No. 760.—The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointing Mr. D. G. Caddy to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Grade on probation and posting him to the Irrigation Branch, are confirmed.

No. 761.—Messrs. C. W. Hodson and R. A. Way, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted the former to the Agra District and the latter to the Delhi District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway instead of to the Northern Bengal Railway as previously notified.

The 12*th December* 1873.

No. 763.—The under-mentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and are posted to Central India for employment on the Neemuch (State) Railway :—

Annaswamy, Mr. G. A. MacCutchan, and Mr. C. Wood.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11*th December* 1873.

No. 762.—Mr. W. F. Wiese, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. N. Toulmin. The appointment is with effect from 18th November 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

GOVERNMENT HORSE SHOW.
Calcutta, 1874.

RULES.

1. *Opening of the Horse Show.*—The Horse Show will be formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday, the 12th of January 1874, when the Judges will read their report and declare the awards; *but* the prizes will be delivered to the successful competitors by the Judges on the last day of the Show, which will close at sundown of Saturday, the 17th idem.

2. *Hours of Admission.*—From 7 A.M. to noon.
„ 2 P.M. to sundown.

The horses will be exercised on the premises morning and evening; and during some period of that time, to be fixed by the Judges, they will be without their clothing for the purpose of inspection.

	Rs.	A.	P.
3. *Terms of Admission.*—Exhibition single tickets	8	0	0
Do. family do.	12	0	0
Single tickets for Monday ...	3	0	0
And Tuesday, 13th January	2	0	0
Single tickets for Wednesday, the 14th, and Thursday, the 15th January ..	1	0	0
Single ticket for Friday, 16th January ...	0	12	0
Do. Saturday, 17th January ...	0	8	0

Children on Saturday *half price.*

Soldiers and their families *free* on pass from their Commanding Officers.

Owners and Exhibitors of horses *free.*

	Rs.		Rs.
For every six mares ...	50	For every stallion ..	16

Admission of Stock other than for competition.—By special permission of the Managing Committee, persons desirous of exhibiting horse stock (not intended to compete for prizes) will be permitted to do so on a payment of Rs. 16 per head, provided stabling can be found for them.

4. Intending Exhibitors must apply for stalls by post in an envelope addressed—

"To the Joint Secretaries,

Calcutta Horse Show, 1874,"

so as to be received by them not later than the 15th December 1873. On receipt of such applications printed forms will be furnished to the Owners or Exhibitors, to be filled in by them and returned at once to the Joint Secretaries, who will then allot stalls or boxes for the horses described.

5. *Superintendent.*—A Superintendent and four European Assistants will be appointed by the Managing Committee to undertake the stable management of the Show-yard. It will be his duty to point out the stalls allotted to the Exhibitors, and to see that all orders issued by the Committee are thoroughly and promptly carried out.

6. *Date of receipt of Horses.*—Horses sent for exhibition will be received by a Veterinary Surgeon and the Superintendent of the Horse Show on Wednesday, the 7th of January 1874, any time before *noon* of that day.

7. *Health Certificate.*—A health certificate, signed by a Veterinary Surgeon, must accompany every horse when first brought to the Horse Show lines. The Veterinary Surgeon attending on the part of Government will also inspect each horse before being finally admitted.

8. *Grooms.*—Exhibitors are required to engage a reliable groom (syce) for each horse, and it is expected that either the attendant or a substitute will remain night and day at his post.

9. *Attention to Regulations.*—All attendants must conform to the rules and regulations issued by the Managing Committee; copies will be

furnished to the Exhibitors, and will also be posted on the walls of the stables.

10. *Complaints.*—Complaints may be lodged at any time at the office of the Superintendent, either verbally or in writing, in a book to be kept for the purpose.

11. *Complaint Book.*—Persons able to read and write will have to enter their complaints in the book; minor complaints will be settled by the Superintendent on the spot; those of a more serious nature will be treated by the Managing Committee.

12. *Illness of Horses.*—In case of illness of any horse the Owner or Exhibitor must provide medical attendance.

13. All the horses will be daily inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon.

14. All possible care will be taken of horses exhibited, but the Superintendent cannot be held responsible for any injury or accident which may occur.

15. *Forage and Grain.*—Forage, grain, and water for the stock will be provided by the Exhibitors.

16. *Smoking prohibited.*—Smoking is strictly prohibited in the stables; particular attention is requested to this rule, which is considered imperatively necessary for the safety of the cattle.

17. *Stabling.*—A loose stall or box will be provided for each animal so exhibited.

18. *Location of Mares.*—Every lot of six mares will be stabled close to each other.

19. *Inspection by Judges.*—The Judges will inspect and examine horses entered for prize competition on Thursday, 8th, Friday, 9th, and Saturday, 10th, of January 1874.

20. *Exclusion of Visitors during inspection by Judges.*—Under no circumstances will any person be permitted to be within the precincts of the premises at the time of inspection, except grooms (syces) who will be appointed by the Judges to bring up each horse for examination.

21. *Owners and Exhibitors similarly excluded.*—Owners and Exhibitors are debarred from the privilege of being present as much as the public generally.

22. *Horses how to be inspected.*—The horses will be brought up without clothing, so that they may not be recognized by any initials or distinctive marks.

23. *Judges how guided in arriving at decision.*—Exhibitors are informed that Judges in arriving at their decision will be guided by the following points:—

1*st.*—That under the terms of Military Department Government Notification of the 4th of February last, no prize will be given unless the horses exhibited come up to a high standard of excellence. Importers and competitors are informed that the Judges will be considerably guided by good measurement of girth and leg and blood, combined with power; animals wanting in such essential points will have no chance of obtaining a prize.

2*nd.*—The horses will be judged as to their merits under the several heads of—

A.—Soundness.	C.—General conformation.
B.—Blood and power.	D.—Action.

E.—Condition.

The maximum number of marks being 100.

3*rd.*—"*The best horse*" must be perfectly sound, but any serious blemish, the result of accident, will be weighed by the Judges.

4*th.*—Each mare of every lot must be sound for all working and brood purposes.

5*th.*—If any mis-information is furnished by an Exhibitor in respect of the animals owned or exhibited by him, the whole of his stock will be disqualified for prizes, and will be at once removed from the Show premises. Admission to the Show will be refused to any person coming within the terms of this rule.

6*th.*—The decision of Judges to be final.

24. *Judges' Report.*—The Judges' report of their inspection will be prepared and printed by Saturday evening, the 10th of January 1874, but will be confidential until read to His Excellency the Viceroy on the formal opening of the Show.

25. *Necessity of Exhibitors' servants attending to Rules.*—Particular attention must be given by all Exhibitors to the necessity of their servants carrying out all the rules which may be laid down for efficient sanitary arrangements.

26. *Fire Engine.*—A fire engine [illegible] to work it, will be on the premises, and a party [illegible] Exhibition.

27. *Police arrangements.*—The Commissioner of Police will arrange with the Managing Committee (Judges) [illegible] for such number of Police as may be requisite for the protection of property and the preservation of [illegible]

28. *Lights other than those supplied by Committee prohibited.*—Stable lanterns will be provided by the Committee and placed under the orders of the Superintendent. Other lights or lanterns or fire of any kind will not be permitted within the stabling.

29. *Removal of Horses if attacked with disease.*—The Managing Committee are empowered, if they deem it necessary, to direct the removal of a horse attacked with any contagious disease.

30. *Removal of Horses when prohibited.*—No horse brought for exhibition, even in the event of its having been sold, will be allowed to be removed until the Exhibition is closed.

31. *Final removal from Show.*—Horses must be removed the day following the closing of the Exhibition.

32. *Objections.*—Any objection to horses exhibited must be made and proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards the day before the prizes are awarded.

33. *Objection made after award of Prize.*—Objections made after the award of prizes will not be attended to during the present Show, but will be recorded against future exhibition of the horses objected to.

34. *Onus of proving objection.*—The onus of proving an objection will be wholly and entirely on the person making it. All objections must be made in writing.

By Order of the Committee,

M. J. TURNBULL, *Col.*, } *Joint*
J. A. CRAWFORD, } *Secretaries.*

1*st December* 1873.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 4th December 1873.

No. 1769.—Surgeon Major A. D. Campbell, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Department, in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawur Agency, returned from the furlough granted him in G. G. O., Military Department, No. 1096, dated 14th December 1871, and assumed charge of the duties of his Office from Surgeon Major L. F. Dickson, M. D., on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Camp Chucksana, the 27th November 1873.

No. 2104*G.*—LEAVE.—Captain V. E. Law, General List, Cavalry, Madras, Superintendent, Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, has been granted thirty days' preparatory leave from the date he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1873.

Colonel G. H. Saxton, Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Surveys, is allowed subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Mrs. Julia Oram, widow of Mr. George Oram, formerly of Kishnaghur, died at Calcutta on the 4th November 1873.

Daniel Walter Fergusson, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sherriffs and Fergusson, Chemists and General Merchants, Allahabad, died at Allahabad on the 8th July 1873.

William Mainwaring Sloane Bolton, a Lieut.-Colonel in H. M.'s 106th Regiment of Foot, died at Morar on the 12th August 1873.

Nusseem Raphael Isaac, a Hebrew inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 11th October 1873.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 6th Dec.* 1873. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st December 1873.

No. 110.—Baboo Judoonath Chowdry, Overseer, 1st Grade, Morar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st April 1874, or any subsequent date he may be able to avail himself of the leave.

The 3rd December 1873.

No. 111.—Sergeant G. Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from 5th to 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 112.—Major C. M. Browne, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is appointed to the charge of the 5th Circle, Military Works, during the absence of Colonel Hume, or until further orders.

2. Colonel Hume made over and Major Browne received charge of the Circle on the afternoon of the 19th November 1873.

No. 113.—Major C. N. Judge, R. E, Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 10th November 1873.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 114.—Lieutenant Colonel Sir E. Leeds, Executive Engineer, Kussowlie Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 115.—Mr. T. Hickie, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is transferred to the Office of Executive Engineer, 2nd Rawul Pindee Division.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

The 10th December 1873.

No. 2927.—Agreeably to Inspector General, Military Works, No. 7592 of 1st December 1873, three months' leave on medical certificate has been granted to 1st Grade Sub-Overseer Odoyto Chunder Dass, attached to the Barrackpore Division, which he availed himself from 1st October 1873.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 2940.—First Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. W. H. King has been transferred from the Darjeeling to the Fort William Division, and that he joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 4th December 1873.

No. 19.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 106, dated 24th ultimo, Messrs. O. Hœrule and S. A. L. Corrigan, Apprentice Engineers, have been posted to the Agra Division, and Mr. G. F. Lamb, Apprentice Engineer, to the Bareilly Division.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 20.—One month's privilege leave of absence from 27th ultimo has been granted to Barrack Sergeant S. J. Coleman, of the Meerut Division.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 28th November 1873.

No. 3324.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Raneekbet Road to the Chuckratta Road Division, which he joined on the evening of the 20th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 3rd December 1873.

No. 2253.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. W. B. Bromby, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Special Military Works, Dugshai Division, from the 15th December 1873, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 2259.—Captain Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Gazette Notification of the 27th September 1873, on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo, relieving Captain Crawford, who officiated for him, on that date.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, a competent Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Rawulpindi.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawulpindi District.

WANTED

For the Office of Superintending Engineer, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, a Head Clerk; a thorough knowledge of the Public Works routine indispensible; he must also be a good abstract or precis writer.

Also a Head Draftsman: no speciality needed, but general expertness and knowledge of works.

Applications to be accompanied with copies of testimonials (originals will not be returned), and if at present in service must state where and in what capacity; also that the application is made with the consent of present Head of Office.

Sanction exists for Head Clerk ... Rs. 160
Draftsman . ... „ 160

but the advertiser does not promise the full amount until he is fully satisfied that applicant is worth it. No replies can be promised to unsuccessful applicants. Address

J. COLLET, *Supdg. Engr.,*
Western Raj. R. Surveys, Ajmere, Rajpootana.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 29th November 1873.

No. 156.—Mr. W. Becker, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ravee Section, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th November from the fifteen days' privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 138, dated 8th November 1873.

No. 157.—Mr. Assistant Engineer J. E. Spring, attached to the Bukeralla Division of the Rawulpindee District, returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 93, dated 9th August 1873, on the forenoon of the 21st November 1873.

No. 158.—Mr. Assistant Engineer J. M. Campion, attached to the Goojranwalla Sub-Division of the Ravee Section, returned to duty from the thirty days' privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 127 on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1873. This cancels Notification No. 151, dated 22nd November 1873.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st December 1873.

No. 322.—This Office Notification No. 315, dated 24th November 1873, granting fifty-one days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave to Mr. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, is cancelled.

No. 323.—Mr. C. H. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 324.—Mr. W. Gibson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Bhawulpore Division, is dismissed.

No. 326.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Mehur Division, Lower Sindh District, from Mr. J. B. Chalmers on the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

The 3rd December 1873.

No. 329.—The services of Mr. R. Smith, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Rehtee Division, Upper Sindh District, are dispensed with.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 330.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 297, dated 5th November 1873, Mr. T. Price, 1st Class Apothecary, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the medical charge of the Upper Sindh District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 29th November 1873.

No. 1701.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Officiating Executive Engineer, Marwar Chord Line Division, with effect from the 17th November 1873.

JAMES COLLET,
Superintending Engineer.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 1st December 1873.

No. 59.—Mr. James Curley, appointed temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, joined his appointment at Indore on the forenoon of 28th November 1873, and is posted to the 2nd Division, Northern (State) Railway.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Superintending Engineer.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 3rd December 1873.

No. 1283*E.*—Sergeant J. Cameron, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana (State) Railway, Audit Office, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st December 1873.

The 5th December 1873.

No. 1305*E.*—ERRATUM.—With reference to Erratum, No. 1205E of 18th ultimo, appeared in *Gazette of India*, Part II, page 625, for "on the forenoon of the 6th instant," read on the forenoon of the 4th November 1873.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District.

The 8th December 1873.

No. 598*E.*—Leave of absence for six months on private affairs has been granted to Sergeant E. Walshe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, from the forenoon of the 3rd December 1873.

No. 599*E.*—With reference to Notification No. 527E of 14th ultimo, Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 1st December 1873.

H. W. WARDEN,
Persl. Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Delhi District.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 1st, 1873 ...	4,795	...	4,849	51,152	17,41,487
" 2nd, " ...		...	4,849	51,152	17,41,487
" 3rd, " ...	5,967	..	10,817	51,152	17,41,487
" 4th, " ...	.	..	10,817	51,152	17,41,487
" 5th, " ...	...	4,961	6,049	55,942	17,41,487
" 6th, " ...	...	...	6,049	55,942	17,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th Dec.* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lt.-Col., Mint Master.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1873.

NOTICE.—The Bank's Sub-Branch at Wurdah, in the Central Provinces, has been re-opened for the season, under the management of Mr. Maxwell Logan, Accountant at Nagpore.

The 12th December 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed for the Christmas Holidays on Thursday, the 25th, Friday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th instant, and also Thursday, the 1st January 1874, being New Year's day.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th December 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				15,47,004	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,48,79,067	8	3	3,70,55,098	15	11
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,21,76,031	7	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,71,62,842	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,24,172	9	4
Sundries				7,27,570	12	7
TOTAL ...				8,89,16,689	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,29,49,224	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				51,89,707	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				21,67,827	8	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				2,16,01,458	2	5
Dead Stock				11,57,727	13	10
Stamps				15,165	0	6
Balances with other Banks ...				7,70,137	6	8
Sundries				57,212	4	6
Bullion				2,90,708	5	4
				4,41,99,468	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,10,46,890	11	7	4,47,17,220	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,36,70,329	15	11			
TOTAL				8,89,16,689	5	3

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 11th December* 1873.

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans							5 per cent Loan of 1854-55.	4½ per cent. Loans			5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		of 1870	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable, June 1877	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th November 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	34,37,700	1,35,45,700	1,15,00,300	1,19,48,100	12,500	38,72,300	3,59,000	3,21,82,000	4,45,58,700	36,26,000	30,28,000	12,98,43,545
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	2,000	500	...	...	2,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	3,400	...	...	...	2,00,000	1,50,000	...	...	3,54,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	700	67,300	18,900	2,41,800	...	...	...	15,000	45,000	...	...	3,88,700
	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	34,38,400	1,36,13,000	1,15,19,800	1,21,93,300	12,500	38,72,300	3,59,000	3,23,99,000	4,47,54,200	36,26,000	30,28,000	13,05,88,745
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	11,800	20,400	40,500	28,000	...	...	...	4,500	2,50,800	...	...	3,56,000
Balance on 30th November 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	34,26,600	1,35,92,600	1,14,79,300	1,21,65,300	12,500	38,72,300	3,59,000	3,23,94,500	4,45,03,400	36,26,000	30,28,000	13,02,32,745

NOTE.—From the 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept 1873, enfaced from India 1,767 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,811 lakhs.

"	1st Oct. 1873	to 15th Oct.	"	"	"	0	"	"	" 3 "
"	16th "	" to 31st	"	"	"	5	"	"	" 5 "
"	1st Nov	" to 15th Nov.	"	"	"	24	"	"	" 5 "
"	16th "	" to 30th	"	"	"	7	"	"	" 3 "
						1,803	"		1,827 "
									1,803 "
								Balance against India	... 24 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th December 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6232	A 89—23259	500	Hayattoo Meah.
6235	L 38—00330	100	H. F. Wilson, Esq.

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		Rs.	
6226	A 98—76094 wrongly joined „ —76364	10	F. Fergusson, Esq.
6227	L 4—44606 „ —44604 ditto	10	Babu Woomachurn Bose.
6228	A 94—74847	20	Roopram.
6229	A 82—20812 wrongly joined A 81—21690	20	Abdool Lotiff Boladina.
6230	L 5—37133	10	C. H. Gnutt, Esq.
6231	„ —08805	10	W. H. Nightingale, Esq.
6236	L 14—11345 wrongly joined „ —11349	20	Mothoora Das Nalorbhoy.
6237	A 80—98548	10	Babu Hurry Mohun Banerjee.
	„ —98549	10	
6238	A 56—94830	50	Babu Bharuth Chunder Ghose.
	A 41—43408	10	
	A 62—78162	10	
	L 10—26246	5	

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The 11th December 1873.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
186	B 34—73283	10	S. Rajahruthnum Moodelly Tondiarpett, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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		Rs.	
	B 31—42049	10	Mr. R. Goudie, Commissariat Department, Bellary.
96	„ —57459	10	
	B 34—08331	10	
	B 38—17309	100	Sana Hadjee Mahomed Hassen, Maricar, Merchant, Negapatam.
	„ —17310	100	
	„ —17312	100	
182	„ —17390	100	
	„ —17394	100	
	„ —17395	100	
	„ —17396	100	
	„ —17397	100	
	„ —17398	100	
188	B 33—80539	100	A. Cuppiah, Vakeel, District Court, Cuddapah.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st December 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.		Rs.	
98	C 85—41942	50	Jamnadas Maitsing, Mombadavie, Bombay.
	„ —41821	50	
	„ —28978	50	
	„ —43588	50	
	„ —43697	50	
	„ —42411	50	
	„ —37743	50	
	„ —42191	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.		Rs.	
A 31	C 80—68969 wrongly joined „ —68996	100	Rungnath Ramchundra Pausare, No. 96, Station Road, Tannah.
A 29	C 76—30604 „ —30603 ditto	10	Mr. Kristnarow Ramchunderjee, Clerk, New Bank of Bombay (Limited), Bombay.
95	C 83—40109	10	Gunesh Anunt Augal, Dharwar.
99	C 82—37739	10	Ramaldin Wullud Mahomed Ebrahim, No. 37, Labody, Tannah.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.,
The 3rd December 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 4—44148	50	Sheik Mahomed of Kurnool.
„ —44149	50	
J 6—25230	10	Yellapah Chetty of Madras.
H 7—01711	5	M. Pokkinan of Badagar.
„ —01712	5	
„ —03151	5	P. Ramiah Puntutu of Bangalore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th November* 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
181	E 4—37441	50	Khowaja Mohamed Khan, through Deputy Commissioner, Bunnu.
	„ —37442	50	
	„ —37443	50	
	„ —37446	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
165	E 5—25441	20	Gopal Sahai, Rupar.
179	E 7—10688	5	Mr. H. Murray, Merchant, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th December* 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer *Hindoostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Dacca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Mirzapore*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and Coast Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Assyria*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th December 1873.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th idem.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 6th December 1873.

Archibald and Co.
Augustine, Mrs. J.
Beettles, T.
Blake, R. E.
Boddy, J. F.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ld.
Bradley, Mrs.
Brooke, W. L.
Broughton, E.
Browne, H.
Cooke, P. R.
Connor, Miss E.
Crighton, P.
Davidson, J.
D'Abreu, Mrs. M.
D'Cruze, H. B.
D'Rozario, Miss L.
D'Silva, O. J.
Edwards, Miss.
Faber, A. W.
Ferris, J.
Frier, H.
Gean, Mr.
Gibson, A.
Goldenberg, F.
Gray, T.
Harding, H. E.
Head Master, Calcutta College.
Hughes, Mrs.
Jodoonath Condoo.
Lee, J.
Luke, P. V.
Malchus, Mrs.
Manuel, A.
Marshall, Mrs. H. A.
Martin, Miss K.
Mawson, W. P.
McKilligan, G.
M'Lean, J. W.
McLeod, Mrs. C.
Michael, J.
Morris, W.
Nightingale, G. E.
Pogose, N.
Rajah Tuggur Singh.
Reid, J.
Ross, D. R.
Speed, A. C.
Thomas, Miss.
Thomas, C. W.
Thornton, T. J.
Tisburff, T.
Travers, E. E.
Webb, J.
Welsh, Mrs.
Weskins, W.
Wilson, F. W. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office; to be kept till called for."

Espy, G.
Gartside, R. A.
Glennie, G.
Grove, F. H.
Inverurie, Lord.
Lady Sydney Inverurie.
Mahomed Yusul.
Oliphant, Mrs.
O'Connor, Monsieur, A.
Phillips, F.
Scott, J. A. G.
Simpson, Mrs. W.
Sitgraphe, Monsieur, E. J.
Stewart, W.

Registered Letters.

A. Phillip.
Anlowe Marquis.
Baboo Lall.
Captain W. Hedgcock.
Chand Ostagur.
Chullu Mull Manick Chund.
Dwarka Nauth Mytee.
G. Jospe.
Gaugun Sing.
Gopanl Chunder Roy.
Guddadhur Seerumany.
J. Luede.
Kadar Nauth Doss.
Kissunkhansama.
M. Mackertich, Esq.
Moonshee Erudoolah.
Mrs. A. Browne.
Mrs. Birk.
Mr. T. W. Babonou.
Neewan Boborjee.
Palujee Shaw.
R. Spink.
Signor Sausem.
Sunawulla.
Tajram Mohajun.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The Fourth General Meeting of Subscribers to the General Family Pension Fund, will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Old Court House Lane, at 4-30 P. M., on Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

On the 18th December 1871, in transit from the Agra Bank, "Limited," London, through Messrs. Cox & Co., London, to Captain H. S. Simeon, lower half of 5 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 040160 of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, standing in that officer's name, and payment of which has been duly stopped at the several treasuries.

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note No. 052830, 4 per cent., 1st May 1865, Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), endorsed in name of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, and enfaced for payment at Bhooj Treasury.

Any person bringing information regarding this Note to the undersigned will be rewarded.

NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE JOSHEE,
No. 24, Todd Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 26th Nov. 1873.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Francis Housman.

Parties having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Francis Housman, late Recorder of Rangoon, British Burma, are requested to send the same to the undersigned without delay.

J. V. DOUGLAS DE WET,
Attorney for Helen Agnes Housman, Administratrix to the Estate.

RANGOON,
The 8th November 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1873.

N. W. P. AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

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An Act to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for the police, conservancy and local improvements, and for education, and for the levying of rates and taxes, in the places to which this Act may be extended; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Acts Nos. XVIII of 1864 *(to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow)*, XXII of 1865 *(to amend Act No. XVIII of 1864)*, XV of 1867 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes)*, and VI of 1868 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces, and for other purposes)* are repealed.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made and approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessment, bye-law, rule or regulation, shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Committee."

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee appointed under the provisions of this Act; and

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any town or towns to which this Act may be extended.

Power to extend Act.

4. The Local Government may, by notification published in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town or towns in the territories under such Government.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in its opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of places to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, define the limits of any town, and may include within the limits of such town any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity:

Provided that no cantonment shall, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, be included within the limits of any town for the purposes of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act any two or more towns, and may also declare by what name the municipality so formed shall be designated.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Appointment of Committees.

6. In any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, the Local Government may appoint or direct to be appointed by election, for such period, not exceeding two years, as to it may seem fit, any number of the inhabitants of, or of persons possessing property or carrying on any trade or business in, such municipality, to be members of a Committee for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years, or until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

In cases where the Local Government directs the appointment to be by election, it may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualifications of the electors, and of the candidates for office, and, generally, may make such rules as it thinks fit for regulating the election.

Removal of members.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any of the members of the Committee so appointed who desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, or are convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

Addition of members.

8. The Local Government may also fill up vacancies occurring among the members of the Committee, and may, if it think fit, on the recommendation of the Committee, add to their number.

Every member so appointed shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities, and vacate his office, and be eligible for re-appointment, as if he had been originally appointed a member under section six.

Ex officio members.

9. In addition to the members appointed as aforesaid, the Local Government shall have power to appoint *ex officio* members of the Committee for every place in which they exercise their offices and to which this Act shall have been extended:

Provided that the number of such *ex officio* members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the Committee.

Appointment of president and vice-president.

10. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-president, or either of them, of any Committee, or sanction the election by any Committee of one of their members as president or as vice-president.

Appointment of secretary.

The Committee may appoint any one of their members or any other person to be their secretary.

Notification of appointments and removals of members.

11. All appointments and removals of members of a Committee, made under this chapter, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

OFFICE AND MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee to have an office.

12. The Committee shall have an office, where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month.

Rules as to meetings.

13. *(a)*. The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall take the chair at every meeting of the Committee. In the absence of both the president and vice-president, the members present may elect a chairman for the occasion.

(b). The meetings shall be either general or special.

(c). The president or vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and he shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members, convene a meeting.

(d). Notice shall be given of every such meeting, and when the meeting is to be special, at least three days' notice thereof shall be given. Every notice shall state generally the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting proposed to be called.

(e). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a general meeting shall be three.

(f). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting shall be one-half of the total number of the members of the Committee at the time of the meeting; and at least two-thirds of such quorum shall consist of non-official members.

(g). If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if summoned by the president or vice-president, shall be dissolved.

In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place. And if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(h). All business may be transacted at a general meeting which this Act does not require to be transacted at a special meeting.

(i). All questions which may come before the Committee at any meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes. Every member shall have one vote. In case of equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(j). Such decisions shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be published in some local English or vernacular newspaper (if any), or in such other manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Correspondence between Committee and Local Government.

14. All correspondence between the Committee and the Local Government shall pass through the Commissioner of the Division.

The Commissioner of the Division shall be entitled to make such suggestions for the consideration of the Committee as he may deem fit; and the Committee shall furnish him with any information he may call for connected with the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Power to make assessments and levy taxes.

15. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act, shall from time to time give notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the municipality to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the chairman of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the official Gazette, define the persons or property to be taxed and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then at a special meeting impose such taxes accordingly.

The Committee may, at a special meeting, with the same sanction, cancel or vary any tax so imposed.

Specification of taxes.

16. Such taxes may (subject to the rules or orders last aforesaid) be all or any of the following:—

(a).—A tax on houses, buildings and lands according to the annual value thereof, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of such value:

(b).—A tax on professions and trades:

(c).—Taxes on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses:

(d).—Tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the limits of the municipality:

(e).—An octroi on articles brought within the said limits for consumption or use therein: Provided that a list of such articles shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Government: Provided also, that the Local Government may exempt from the octroi any such articles intended for consumption or use by any class of persons or animals.

Imposition of other taxes.

17. If the Committee desire to impose any other or further tax than such as are hereinbefore specified, they may do so with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, and subject to the provisions of section fifteen.

Taxes to be confirmed.

18. No tax shall be collected until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by such persons and in such manner as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Rules for confirmation and collection of taxes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed, and for the collection of such taxes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to such rules.

No tax or rate invalid for defect of form.

19. No tax, or toll, or rate on property, made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form; and it shall be enough, in any such rate on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such rate, if the property rated or assessed shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Bye-laws and Rules.

Power of Committees to make bye-laws.

20. Every Committee may at a special meeting make bye-laws consistent with this Act, for regulating the time and place of their meeting, the conduct of their business, the division of duties among the members of the Committee, the salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee, and other similar matters.

Enforcement of bye-laws and rules.

21. The Committee may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce the bye-laws and rules made, under the provisions of this Act, for the protection of the public health, or they may appoint a special officer for such purposes.

Power to make rules as to nuisances, hire of carriages, and registration of births, marriages and deaths.

22. The Committee may at a special meeting make rules

for declaring what acts or omissions within the municipality shall be considered to be public nuisances;

for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances;

for determining the rates of hire of carriages, carts and boats plying for hire within the limits of the municipality,

for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths,

and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, repeal, alter or add to such rules.

Confirmation of rules.

23. No rule, and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a rule, made under this Act, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Publication of rules and bye-laws.

24. All bye-laws and rules made under this Act, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such bye-laws and rules shall be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Nuisances.

Power to prohibit repetition or continuance of nuisances.

25. Every Committee may enjoin within the limits of the municipality any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance.

Every such injunction shall be deemed to have been made by a public servant.

Power to remove nuisances.

26. Every Committee which the Local Government authorizes in this behalf may, so long as such authorization continues, exercise the powers of a Magistrate of a District, as described in section five hundred and twenty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the removal of nuisances; and in the exercise of such powers shall follow the procedure prescribed in sections five hundred and twenty-one to five hundred and twenty-eight (both inclusive) of the same Code.

Purchase and Sale of Land.

Power to buy and sell land for purposes of Act.

27. Any Committee may at a special meeting, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, purchase land for the purposes of this Act, and may at a like meeting and with the like sanction, sell any portion of such land which is not required for the purposes aforesaid, and convey the same in the names of the president and two of the members of the Committee.

Receipts.

The receipt of the president and any two members of the Committee for any monies paid to them upon any such sale, shall effectually discharge the persons paying the same therefrom, or from being concerned to see to the application thereof, or being accountable for the non-application or misapplication thereof; and the proceeds of any such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Controlling Power of Local Government.

Cancellation and suspension of proceedings of Committee.

28. The Local Government may by order cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any Committee.

Conduct of litigation.

To every suit or other proceeding brought against a Committee, the Local Government shall be made a party.

29. The Local Government may also abolish any tax which shall have been sanctioned under the provisions hereinbefore contained, but not so as to entitle any person to a refund of money paid in respect of such tax.

Abolition of taxes.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF COMMITTEES.

Municipal Fund.

30. All sums received by the Committee of any municipality to which this Act extends,

Municipal Fund.

and all fines levied under this Act, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, on account of nuisances committed within the municipal limits,

and all receipts from property entrusted to and managed by the Committee,

shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such municipality, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

31. The Municipal Fund shall, as a rule, be kept in the Government Treasury of the District, or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

Custody and disbursement of Municipal Fund.

But in places where there is no such Treasury or Bank, the said fund may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, be deposited with any Banker, or person acting as a Banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

No disbursement of the Municipal Fund, or any part thereof, shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

32. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal will permit, shall, after providing out of such fund for a police establishment in the manner hereinafter mentioned, keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the municipality for which they are appointed, clean and in repair,

Duties and powers of Committees.

and may cause such streets and roads or any of them to be watered and lighted,

and may construct and provide for the management of poor-houses, dispensaries, market-places and other works of general utility,

and, generally, may do all acts and things necessary for the purposes of conservancy and general utility within their municipality.

The Committee may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools, or otherwise, for the promotion of education in their municipality.

33. Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president and at least two other members of the Committee, of whom one shall be an *ex officio* member. Unless so executed, it shall not be binding on the Committee.

Contracts.

Municipal Police.

34. Every Committee shall provide in the first place, from its funds, for the maintenance of the police establishment in the municipality.

Provision for police.

The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the Committee in consultation with the Inspector General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.

35. Every officer of police in any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, may take into custody without a warrant any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, and shall carry out the orders issued by the Committee for the prohibition and prevention of public nuisances, or nuisances declared to be such by any rule made under this Act.

Police to aid in carrying out orders regarding nuisances.

Annual Reports and Accounts.

36. Every Committee shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government to do so, submit reports of all works executed, or proceedings taken, by them under the authority of this Act, and also accounts of and relating to the Municipal Fund.

Annual reports and accounts to be submitted.

Such accounts shall be examined or audited in such manner as the Local Government from time to time prescribes.

The Committee shall also submit, at such time and in such form as may be directed by the Local Government, an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for their expenditure.

An abstract of such estimate and proposals shall, on being so submitted, be published in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, as to the cost and the class of works which the Committee may execute, and the Committee shall be legally bound to obey such rules.

Rules as to cost and class of works.

Public Highways.

38. All public highways in any municipality in which this Act is in force, not specially reserved by Government, together with all erections thereon and all materials thereof, shall be vested in and belong to the Committee.

Right of Committee in public highways.

Land required for Public Purposes.

39. When any land within the limits of any municipality to which this Act is extended is required for the construction or improvement of a highway, for the promotion of the healthiness of the neighbourhood, or for any other public purpose, if the Committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Committee, may notify in the local official Gazette that such land is required under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

Acquisition of land for municipal purposes.

and, on payment by the Committee of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

40. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their president.

Members not personally liable for contracts made by Committee.

41. No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee, but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts made in the manner above provided for.

Liability of members for breach of trust.

42. Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty; and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs, as for money due to Government.

Notice previous to suing Committee or their officers.

43. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of suit and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS AND RECOVERY OF TAXES.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

44. No member of a Committee, or servant of a Committee, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in or member of any incorporated or registered Company be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.

45. Whoever infringes any rule made by a Committee and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall, in the case of a continuing infringement, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; and in any other case, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

46. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee or any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of taxes.

47. All arrears of taxes imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were fines, in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1873.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village and Road Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Village and Road Police in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

So far as regards the repeal of Act No. III of 1869, this Act extends to the whole of British India: the rest of this Act extends only to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Act No. III of 1869 *(for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces)* and so much of section twenty-one of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817, and of form No. 6 of the Appendix thereto, as relates to the Village Watchmen of the North-Western Provinces, are hereby repealed.

II.—Appointment of Village Police.

Right of nomination of Village Policemen.

3. The nomination to the post of Village Policeman shall be made by the zamíndár of the village, or, where there are more zamíndárs than one, by the lambardár as their representative, and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village administration paper) shall prevail.

Obligation to nominate.

4. Every person authorized to nominate to the office of Village Policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in such office, nominate a proper person to the vacant

post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

5. The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected at discretion by such Magistrate, or by some officer authorized by him in that behalf.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

6.—*(a.)* In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

(b.) If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to nominate shall, within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

III.—Appointment of Road Police.

Appointment of Road Police.

7. Subject to the rules to be framed under section fourteen and for the time being in force, the Magistrate of the District may, from time to time, appoint persons to be the Road Police of his District.

IV.—Duties of Village and Road Police.

Duties of Village and Road Policemen.

8. Every Village Policeman and every Road Policeman shall perform the following duties :—

(a.) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his village or beat,

(1.) of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is Chaukídár, or within his beat;

(2.) of each of the following offences occurring in such village or on such beat, (that is to say) murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, robbery, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot, harbouring a proclaimed offender, exposure of a child, concealment of birth, administering stupefying drugs, kidnapping, lurking house-trespass, and

(3.) of all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, any of the said offences.

(b.) He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(c.) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in paragraph *(a)*, clause (2) of this section.

(d.) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in or on such village or beat.

(e.) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(f.) He shall supply to the best of his ability any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of Police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders issued to him by competent authority.

Procedure on arrest by Village or Road Policeman.

9. Whenever a Village Policeman or Road Policeman arrests any person, he shall take him as soon as possible to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village or beat is situate.

V.—Liabilities of Village and Road Police.

Dismissal of Village or Road Policeman.

10. The Magistrate of the District may dismiss any Village Policeman or Road Policeman for any misconduct or neglect of duty.

Acts punishable.

11. Every Village Policeman and every Road Policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission, and without having given at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties to the persons authorized to nominate or appoint under sections three and seven (as the case may be),

or offering any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

or violating any of the rules framed under section fourteen and for the time being in force,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Fines to be credited to such fund as Government appoints.

12. All fines levied under this Act on Village Policemen or Road Policemen shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government from time to time appoints.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Orders of Magistrate of District subject to control of Commissioner.

13. All orders of, and appointments made by, the Magistrate of the District under section five, six, seven or ten, shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

14. The Local Government may from time to time frame rules

(a) for the discipline of the Village and Road Police,

(b) for regulating their numbers, location and duties, and

(c) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th November 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII OF 1873.

An Act to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process.

Preamble.

WHEREAS divers large pecuniary claims have been made against Sayyid Mansúr 'Alí, the present Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, commonly called the Nawáb Názim, which he has not the means of satisfying, and for the purpose of recovering such claims divers suits have been brought against him, and divers attachments have been issued against his property in India:

And whereas, with respect to certain jewels and immoveable property, it is disputed whether they belong absolutely to the said Nawáb Názim or are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and litigation has consequently arisen between the creditors of the present Nawáb Názim and the Government of India:

And whereas the Government of India is desirous of freeing the said Nawáb Názim and his property respectively from such suits and attachments, and of discharging such portions of the said claims as are proper to be paid, and of settling the said dispute as to the said jewels and immoveable property:

And whereas in the meantime and for the future, it is expedient to exempt the said Nawáb Názim, except as hereinafter mentioned, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of contracting further pecuniary obligations;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Nawáb Názim's Debts Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Commission.

2. The Governor General in Council may from time to time nominate and appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be a Commission for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

All persons so nominated and appointed (hereinafter called "the Commissioners") shall continue to be members of the said Commission during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their sittings at such place or places and time or times as they think fit.

Notice to claimants.

3. The Commissioners shall publish thrice in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English, Urdú and Bengáli, and in such other mode and languages as they think fit, a notice calling upon all persons having claims against the said Nawáb Názim or his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to notify the same in writing to the Commissioners within six months from the date of the earliest of such publications.

Bar of debts not duly notified.

4. Every debt or liability to which the said Nawáb Názim is subject, or with which his property, or any part thereof, is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Commissioners within the time and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Proviso.

Provided that, on sufficient cause being shown to the Commissioners, they may admit such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the said period of six months.

Particulars of claim.

5. Every such claimant shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which he founds his claims, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Commissioners along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Commissioners, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Commissioners shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Commissioners along with the claim, the Commissioners may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

May call for or admit any further evidence.

The Commissioners may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before them under this Act, and may at their discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power of Commissioners to summon witnesses.

6. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be a judicial proceeding.

7. Every investigation conducted by the Commissioners, with reference to any claim preferred before them under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Commissioners with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Expenses of witnesses.

8. Every witness required by the Commissioners, except at the instance of a claimant, to attend and give evidence under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a reasonable sum (to be allowed by the Commissioners) for his expenses in travelling to and from, and remaining at, the place at which he is required to attend.

Commissioners to determine amount due to each claimant.

9. The Commissioners shall, by agreement with the claimant or, in default of such agreement, after due and full enquiry, determine the amount which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, they may consider each claimant ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in coming to such determination, they shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Sum found due to be certified to Government.

10. The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor General in Council, within six months from the date of the certificate, paying or tendering to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawáb Názim or his property shall be satisfied and extinguished.

Bar of suits against Nawáb Názim.

11. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, unless such suit be commenced, or such writ or process be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General in Council first had and obtained.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which at any time shall have been, or shall be, commenced, and any writ or process which at any time shall have been, or shall be, sued for, against the person or property of the said Nawáb Názim, shall be of no effect unless and until the consent of the Governor General in Council certified in manner aforesaid is obtained.

Commissioners to ascertain the property held by Government for upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim's family.

12. The Commissioners shall ascertain what jewels and immoveable property are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawáb Názim for the time being, and shall certify the particulars of such jewels and property; and their finding thereon shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.

Power to refer questions of law to High Court.

13. If any question of law, or as to the construction of a document, arises in any case under this Act, and the Commissioners think it necessary for the purposes of fairness and justice to obtain a judicial opinion thereon, they may draw up a statement of the case and refer it for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William; and the provisions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five and of the first sentence of section twenty-six of Act No. XI of 1865 shall apply as if, in section twenty-six, for the word "Court," the word "Commissioners" were substituted.

And if, in the opinion of the High Court, the statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment; and the costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the Commissioners shall in each case direct.

Nawáb Názim to be incapable of contracting.

14. The said Nawáb Názim shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

Saving of Secretary of State in Council.

15. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by, or on behalf of, the said Nawáb Názim, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed, which may be made by any person supplying him with necessaries.

Bar of suit for acts done *bonâ fide*.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 50 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Agra, on Monday, the 24th November 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the Final and Supplementary Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said :—"The subjects embraced by these Bills (for the two Bills for Rent and Revenue have so gone hand in hand that it is impossible to avoid speaking of both at the same time) are very foreign to the ordinary subjects of an English lawyer's study; their principles are in some respects antagonistic to those with which he is familiar, and much of their matter is of great complexity, and of great obscurity and uncertainty in itself. I doubt whether anybody could understand them by study alone, or without long practice in the actual administration of Settlements or of the Law of Settlement. It is therefore with great diffidence that I venture to open my lips in this Council, even to say what has struck me with reference to those parts of the Bills which relate most closely to my professional province. Some points of great importance and interest have been very earnestly discussed in Committee and in public, though not much in this Council, and perhaps by reason of that

discussion the importance of these Bills as measures of consolidation has not been much dwelt upon. A large part of them is nothing but a re-arrangement, in a more convenient form, and with some alterations of expression and detail which experience has suggested, of provisions which are already on the statute-book, though in a scattered and fragmentary condition. When these Bills pass into law they will supersede, and, so far at least as the North-Western Provinces are concerned, will entirely remove from the statute-book no less than forty-five Regulations and eight Acts of Council, and will partially repeal five more Regulations and one Act of Council. This, it is hoped, will be a boon to those who have to administer the law, or who wish to understand it. I do not mean to say that those who come to administer the new law will have no trouble, for they will have a good deal. The Bills contain some 450 sections, and they embrace a vast quantity of detail, and travel over a great field of matter. All this will require some study to master, so as apply it with ease and promptitude. Moreover, it is impossible to suppose that mistakes have not been made. Nobody can bear better witness than myself to the extraordinary knowledge of his subject displayed by my friend Mr. Inglis, or to the amount of patient unremitting labour with which he has endeavoured to make every minute detail of his Bills clear and accurate. Nevertheless miracles no longer abound, and it would be a miracle if, in a work of such magnitude, some oversight did not occur; some error did not creep in, notwithstanding every effort to avoid them. But after discounting all drawbacks of this kind inseparable from new legislation, I feel sure that even those who are familiar with the present law will find the advantage of a more concentrated and simple arrangement, and that the younger men who come fresh to the subject will find their work very considerably lightened.

"Now, of the alterations which these Bills propose to effect in point of principle, I conceive that to be by far the most important which consists of provisions for ascertaining rents as between landlord and tenant, and for fixing its amount for a term of years. The arrangement now proposed appears to me to be advantageous in every point of view, whether we regard the relations of landlords and tenants between themselves, or the relations of the Government to the land. With our predecessors in the empire, rent was the same thing as revenue, and we are told on high authority that the traditions of that state of things still prevail, and that it is in accordance with the feelings and expectations of the people that rent and revenue should be fixed by one and the same authority, at one and the same time. With us, rent and revenue are not the same thing, for we leave a large margin for the zamíndár; but without rent, revenue cannot exist, and the two must bear a close relation to one another. A sailor speaks of freight as the 'mother of wages'. We may perhaps aptly speak of rent as the 'mother of revenue'. Now, if I understand rightly the present state of things, the Settlement Officer does not frame his assessment of any particular estate upon the basis of rents actually received by the owner, but he may do so upon the basis of rents paid in other neighbouring estates; and he is not at that time charged with the responsibility of settling actual rents between landlord and tenant. Under such an arrangement, there certainly is considerable danger, lest the knowledge gained by calculations and comparison should not be sufficiently corrected by the test of hard fact, and lest the officer, however skilful he may be, should either put the assessment too low, and so cause a loss to the revenue, or too high, and so throw the affairs of the zamíndár into confusion, and cause him to put the screw unduly on his tenants. The best safeguard against such errors would seem to be that the Settlement Officer should at the time of settlement be charged with the duty of ascertaining and fixing rents. This is only a restoration of the power which he had previously to the Act of 1859. Having both classes of operations in his hands at the same time, being compelled to hear what both sides have to say in the disputes about rent, he will have before him the best and most trustworthy evidence of the actual value of the lands in each locality. The only criterion of price is the higgling of the market; the only true value of a thing is what it will fetch; and the amount to be assigned as the rent of land cannot be higher than that which the tenant finds it worth his while to give to the landlord. The State,

therefore, is likely to benefit by the greater accuracy of assessments. The landlord will benefit by obtaining a cheap, ready, and comprehensive mode of adjusting his rents at the time of settlement, when his obligation to the state is adjusted. The tenant will benefit by being relieved from the pressure which, under the present system, may be constantly brought to bear on him. And both will benefit by having their disputes decided by an umpire, who of all men has the greatest amount of knowledge of all those things that bear upon the questions of the value of land and its produce in the place where the dispute arises. It has indeed been said that we are benefiting the tenant too much and injuring the landlord by fixing an enhanced rent for a term of ten years. But I shall not believe that the landlords are injured until I see it. In the first place, there never yet was any law framed under which a rich man did not gain considerable advantages over a poor one by his superior power of working it. In the second place, we are only ordering, by a general rule, that which may be done now in any particular case. The law I am alluding to is an apt illustration of what I have just said about the indestructible advantages of the rich under a legal system. Act X of 1859 was intended to be the great charter of the ryot. It has been worked so as to become a powerful machine for increasing rents. The enhancement clauses have been most extensively used. The provision I refer to is one for the protection of the ryots. It provides that, if an occupancy ryot institutes a suit for delivery of a pattá, and the parties do not agree as to the term, the Collector shall fix such term as he may think just and proper, only not exceeding ten years. Well, then, any occupancy tenant may at this moment ask for a lease for ten years, and the Court may give it to him. But I am told that this apparently very important provision has never been called into use, has remained a dead letter, insomuch that persons skilled in Revenue Law have actually forgotten its existence and are surprised when they are questioned about it. Why is this, except that the zamíndárs have been able to pay for skilled advice, and the ryots have not?

"I do not mean to say that, because the provision I have quoted already exists, we are not altering the law. I think we are making a substantial—I believe a very beneficial—alteration. But we are acting on a principle laid down by our predecessors, which has only failed of effect, because the parties who might benefit by it have been too ignorant or too weak to take advantage of it. Considering the intimate interest which the state has in all questions of rent, by reason of its position as sovereign landlord, or at least as co-owner with other proprietors, no one can contend that it has not a good right to interfere in such matters as these. And considering the old identity of rent and revenue, to which the general sentiment is still alive—considering the close connection now subsisting between them, and the great advantages to all parties, of avoiding litigation and of giving stability to the position of cultivators—I think no one could have complained if we had gone farther, and made the term for which the rent is settled more nearly commensurate with the term for which the revenue is settled. I am not now intimating any opinion at variance with the conclusion arrived at. The Bill probably does as much as is prudent or beneficial under all the circumstances; but as the question has been argued on grounds of right and justice, it seems to me that, consistently with right and justice, rents once enhanced might have been fixed for a longer term. Intimately connected with this question of fixing rents, which applies only to occupancy tenants, is the question of the effect of a lease in preventing the acquisition of occupancy rights. It will be remembered that under Act X of 1859 a twelve-year occupant is not to acquire a right of occupancy if he holds under a written contract containing an express stipulation contrary thereto. For some time after the passing of the Act, it was held by the High Court of Calcutta that a demise for a definite term of years was of itself an express stipulation contrary to the acquisition of occupancy rights. But first the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, and afterwards that of Calcutta, took a different view, and held that, whatever might be implied by such a demise, it was not the express stipulation required by the Act. The Courts are probably quite right in their present construction of the Act, but the very discussion shows a strong sense that acquisition of

occupancy rights by holding under an express demise is contrary to the true intention of the parties. We therefore have altered the wording of Act X of 1859 by providing that, when a tenant-at-will holds under a written lease, the time for acquisition of occupancy rights shall begin to run from the expiry of the lease. This seems to me to place the law on a more simple and more natural footing. It brings it back to that state in which the High Court of Calcutta originally decided it to be. If incidentally it should lead to a more general system of granting leases, it is calculated to benefit all parties alike, and to give a more stable status to tenants-at-will, independently of their acquisition of occupancy rights. At present, unless a zamíndár enters into an agreement of a very special character with his tenant, his only way of preventing the acquisition of occupancy rights is by turning him out of his occupation. And this, I am told, is done very generally, and a great evil it is. In future, he will at all events have the alternative of giving his tenant a simple lease for years.

"The alteration which I am disposed to class next in importance, is one of procedure, and that is the change effected with respect to the Courts of Appeal in several of the rent suits, particularly those which relate to enhancement and abatement. The present system certainly seems most unsatisfactory. I take an enhancement suit as being about the most important class of rent suit. At present, any Deputy Collectór may hear such a suit in the first instance. From him an appeal goes to the District Judge, whose Court is stationary, so that parties have to resort to the sadr station, which may be at a great distance from their abodes. And what is that Judge to do? For any one suit that raises a question of law, or is soluble by legal methods, there must be fifty which turn solely on questions of value more or less general, but which would mostly require a knowledge of the locality, and, at all events, require rather a skilled arbitrator than a legal tribunal. Without knowing, or even seeing, the land in dispute or the surrounding localities, merely on reading the evidence recorded by the Deputy Collector, who probably has imported his personal knowledge into the case, they decide whether the rent is to be enhanced and by how much. There ends the dispute about fact; there is a special appeal to the High Court, but that can only be presented on points of law. Now it is proposed to substitute for this system a decision on the spot by an officer selected for his skill and ability, with an appeal to the Commissioner of the Division, who moves about and will take appeals in the neighbourhood of the place in dispute.

"If he affirms the decision, there is to be no further appeal. If not, there may be a further appeal to the Board of Revenue. I must say that the proposed alteration seems to me to bid fair to substitute a readier, simpler, more harmonious, and in all respects more satisfactory, process than the present one for the disposal of suits of the class I have mentioned. It is said that the Revenue Courts, or some of them, do their business in a somewhat rough fashion. It may be true as to some. But one of the alterations effected by this Rent Bill is the classification of suits according to their difficulty and importance, and the classification of officials according to the duties they will have to perform. At present, the same man hears the most trivial applications and the most important ones. If these Bills pass, enhancement suits will be heard in the first instance only by an Assistant Collector of the first class, specially empowered by Government for that purpose, or by some superior officer, such as a Collector or an officer in charge of a Settlement, and the appeal will lie to one in all respects on a par with the District Judge. We lose, it is true, the special appeal to the High Court; but the whole system of special appeals, which it would be out of place to discuss here, is open to so many objections, that, independently of other reasons, it would be difficult to regret the destruction of a portion of it. We have, moreover, inserted a clause into the Bill by which we hope to get the advantage of the superior knowledge and authority of the Civil Courts in matters of law. We have provided that, whenever the Revenue Court finds that a question of law arises, which it is more proper for the Civil Courts to decide, it may state a case for their opinion, and shall be bound by it when given. No doubt the Local Government will have to make careful arrangements respecting the appointment of officers, the distribution

of their duties, the times and places of their judicial sittings, and the procedure to be observed by them. But I will not enlarge on these subjects, as I hope that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will sketch out far better than I could do his proposed plan of operations.

"Another alteration in the law, which we hope will prove useful, though, as it depends entirely on the voluntary action of the tenants, it may prove a mere nullity, is that which relates to improvements of land by tenants. We propose that tenants restoring the land improved by permanent works, shall receive compensation from the landlord whom they have enriched. Considerable controversy has been raised about the justice and propriety of these provisions—a controversy with which we are not wholly unfamiliar in England. Again, we hear of the enterprising tenant who will improve the landlord out of his property, and are told that no improvements made without the express consent of the landlord ought to be the subjects of compensation. I confess that I never have been able to persuade myself of the substantiality of any such fears, and I do not suppose that the risk of undue activity or enterprise is greater in India than in England. It is the interest of the State, that is, of the public at large, that land should be improved, and that which has to be done by two people independently is practically never done at all. It seems to me that if the outlay of the tenant results in his restoring to the landlord a property of greater permanent value than he received, it is quite just that the landlord should pay something for his gain, and both just and expedient that such a principle should be a constant element in the bargains between the two parties. I confess to being very much afraid that our legislation will be a dead letter owing to the apathy or ignorance of tenants. I cannot entertain for the moment the fear that tenants will unduly avail themselves of their legal rights and oppress the landlord. I treat that as a mere paper argument, well enough in the abstract, though not difficult to answer there, but disappearing altogether from any practical view of affairs. I believe that precisely the same arguments were used in opposition to the compensation clauses in the Oudh Rent Act and the Panjáb Tenancy Act. Well, I do not mean to say that five years is time enough to supply any conclusive test, but I believe that nothing has been yet heard of the ill effects of the change in those Provinces. Now, the language of this Bill differs from that of the Oudh and Panjáb Acts in this, that they give to the tenant compensation for his outlay in certain works, whatever that may be, whereas we deny that anything is an improvement which does not increase the letting value of the land at the time when compensation is claimed. Supposing the value to be so increased, I ask confidently on which side is the injustice or the danger? Is it in the chance of the landlord taking the increase without payment, or is it in the chance of the tenant overcharging the landlord? I ought perhaps to notice what has been done in the matter of resumption suits. By a Regulation of 1793, grants for holding land exempt from payment of rent have been declared null and void. Certain directions have also, by divers Regulations, been given to proprietors of land of their own authority to collect the rents of such lands and to dispossess the grantees. Upon this state of the law supervened Act X of 1859, the 28th section of which runs as follows:—

"'So much of section X, Regulation XIX, 1793, section X, Regulation XLI, 1795, section VI, Regulation XXXI, 1803, section XXI, Regulation VIII, 1805, and section XXIV, Regulation XII, 1805, as authorizes and requires proprietors and farmers of estates and dependent taluqs, in cases in which grants for holding land exempt from the payment of revenue have been made subsequent to the dates specified in the said sections, of their own authority to collect the rents of such land, and to dispossess the grantees of the proprietary right in the land and to re-annex it to the estate or taluq in which it may be situate, is repealed; and any proprietor or farmer who may desire to assess any such land or to dispossess any such grantee shall make application to the Collector, and such application shall be dealt with as a suit under the provisions of this Act. Every such suit shall be instituted within the period of twelve years from the time when the title of the person claiming the right to assess the land or dispossess the grantee, or of some person claiming under him, first accrued. If such period has already elapsed, or will elapse within two years from the date of the passing of this Act, such suit may be brought at any time within two years from such date.'

"Now, it will be observed that this enactment leaves entirely untouched the law which declares rent-free grants to be null and void; it only makes an undis-

turbed adverse possession of rent-free land for twelve years a bar to a suit for its recovery. But this is said on all hands to be a mistake. The State reasons for objecting to revenue-free grants are the same as ever they were. With us, rent is not revenue, but it is the 'Mother of Revenue,' and a man like King Lear may so impoverish himself by rent-free grants as to be unable to pay his revenue. Moreover, the law is contrary to the intention of the people of this country in making rent-free grants. It is their habit to make such grants, usually I believe oral ones, with the full understanding on both sides that they may be resumed at pleasure. It is a great surprise to such a grantor to find that his grantee has acquired a prescriptive title by twelve years' possession. For these reasons, the Rent Bill does away with the limitations now placed by law on Resumption suits, but it excepts land held rent-free under judicial decisions; it excepts land purchased for value on the faith of the abolished limitations; and it confers the proprietary right on those who have held land rent-free for fifty years, and in the third generation from the original grantee.

"I have hitherto said nothing of that portion of the Bills which has attracted the greatest amount of remark, if indeed it were not the most important portion of them; I mean that which relates to the exproprietary tenants. On this point, the alteration of the law which is now made by the Bills is considerably less important than it was when we reported on them in Calcutta; because the retention of exproprietors as privileged tenants, or even as occupancy tenants, is now confined to those who become such in the future. I think it right to say that the amount of encroachment on existing titles which was effected by the Bills as they formerly stood seems to me but a small one. It was some drawback on future expectancies, and that drawback would have been shared with the zamíndárs by the State; it was, according to the best opinions of the day, a reversion to national sentiments and traditions; and the principle has been applied in Oudh and in the Panjáb without producing, so far as we know, any ill effects. It seems to me, therefore, doubtful whether something more might not have justly been done to give a steadier foothold in the land to that which is an uneasy class. The Bills, however, have taken the more cautious line of not making any change except in the future. It may fairly be hoped that, as the exproprietary class of persons who are tenants-at-will or are landless will not receive any recruits, it will gradually be absorbed into the general community. In the meantime it is something to have an express statutory recognition of such a class as entitled by law to favourable rents wherever the practice has been so to favour them; and it must be that, to a considerable extent, the sentiment of the people will be met by this provision. And it certainly seems of great importance to have an express statutory recognition of the principle, which it is difficult for Englishmen to grasp, and which appears to pervade large parts of India, that there is a substantial difference between a right of ownership and a right to occupy for the purpose of cultivation and subsistence, and that the latter is not alienable as the former is.

"Before I conclude I ought to mention that, at the latest moment, we received some valuable suggestions from Mr. Justice Turner, who would have sent them earlier had he not been in England. We have made several alterations, and have added some clauses relating to matters with which his judicial experience has made him familiar. There is now a provision for settling difficulties which are sure to arise respecting the boundaries of jurisdictions; another provision that an objection for want of jurisdiction shall not be taken in any Court of Appeal common to the Revenue and the Civil Courts, and some others of a technical character, but calculated to make the measure work more smoothly.

"I do not think it necessary to make observations on any other portions of the Bills, and will conclude by supporting the motion before the Council."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that at this stage of the proceedings it seemed proper that, having been the promoter of these Bills in the shape in which they now appeared before the Council, he should state briefly the course taken by the Government of the North-West Provinces, in respect of them. The Bills had their origin in a design for the consolidation of the Revenue Law

of these Provinces. Mr. Cust had some years ago, after his return to England, prepared a careful Digest of the Revenue Law. This Digest had been sent by the Government of India to His Honour about the time that Mr. Stephen was engaged in consolidating the laws and regulations on various subjects. In pursuance of this object, Mr. Stephen himself had prepared a Bill, condensing into one Code the entire Revenue Law of the North-West Provinces, and that Bill was about three years ago sent by the Government of India to SIR WILLIAM MUIR for careful revision. Having received so important a charge, the first step taken by His Honour was the appointment of a committee of the most experienced revenue officers, which sat at Nainí Tál in the summer of 1872. Their deliberations, conducted in constant communication with himself, resulted in the two Bills which his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis had introduced at Calcutta, and which were discussed there during the Session of 1872-73.

These Bills were mainly the repetition, in a combined and convenient form, of the existing law; but the opportunity was taken advantage of to propose certain reforms and improvements. The main changes were the following:—*first*, the recognition of exproprietary cultivators as possessed of a beneficial right of occupancy; *second*, barring the right to bring fresh suit for enhancement of rent within a certain term after decree given on a similar suit; *third*, enlarging the powers of settlement officers in suits for enhancement of rent; and *lastly*, transfer of the jurisdiction in appeal, in certain classes of cases, from the civil to the revenue courts. The Bills, thus drawn, were the subject of much discussion in Committee during the last season at Calcutta. The changes just mentioned were supported by the Committee, which indeed went in one respect considerably further than he (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) had himself contemplated; for they proposed to bar all claim for enhancement of rent during the term of a settlement, and in the permanently settled districts, for a period of thirty years. The Bills were freely discussed in Council, but their final passing was reserved by His Excellency the President for the sitting of the Council in these Provinces. This postponement was fortunate, for it afforded the opportunity of a deliberate and careful reconsideration of the alterations made by the Select Committee, as well as of the general principles on which the contemplated changes in the law were based, and he might add that these points had formed the subject of prolonged and anxious discussion during the past summer of 1873.

In noticing the changes in the Bill as now brought up by the Select Committee in their Supplementary Report—which as a member of that Committee he had had the honour of signing, and in the purport of which he might say he fully concurred—he would mention, first of all, the position that had been taken up in respect of the exproprietary body. As had been clearly and ably stated by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, last Friday, the maintenance of the great body of ex-proprietary cultivators with a beneficial interest in their ancestral holdings was an object of the first importance. The views held by him (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) on this subject had been quoted at length by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, in the Council at Calcutta, and to those opinions His Honour strongly and steadfastly adhered. He could regard nothing as more unfortunate and disastrous than the course which, from the beginning of our administration, had been taken with these exproprietors, and the system by which they had been sold up by the application of a strange and uncongenial law, and reduced to the dead level of cultivators without rights of any kind. The result had been that the body to which we should have looked as the stay and backbone of our agricultural prosperity had been reduced to a state in which they were liable to be ejected from their lands, or to have the last rupee demanded from them. They were thus, on the one hand, ground down to be what he might call a depressed and emasculated tenantry; and on the other, the body to which we might have been able to look as our stay in the time of trouble and danger had too often proved itself a disloyal and dangerous yeomanry—a tenantry powerless for good, but strong for evil. He felt confident that, if the great statesman, who, in the "*Revenue Directions*," had given authority to the principle that sale reduced proprietors to mere tenants-at-will—if he had had the opportunity of reconsidering the matter in the light of the Mutiny and of the Oudh investigation, he would have come to a very different conclusion. It had been clearly brought out in the Oudh inquiry

that the proprietors had a peculiar interest in their own special lands, different from that which they had over the whole estate for which they were responsible. This was their 'sír,' which was invariably left in their hands when the management of their estate was temporarily resumed; and even when the proprietary right was parted with, this *peculium*, or proper holding, remained at beneficial rates in their possession. The relations of the quasi-proprietors to the soil were no doubt of a similar nature when we entered on the administration of these Provinces, and remnants of the same rights still survived in the *do biswái* or proprietary tenth of the land ordinarily left by 'muáfídárs' in the hands of the old proprietors. In Oudh this distinction had been happily preserved, and to a considerable extent the old proprietors, where ousted from management, had been maintained in the beneficial occupancy of their 'sír' possessions. Now, the mistake we introduced in our early administration was to ignore this distinction. We recognised no condition midway between the absolute proprietor of an estate and a common unprotected cultivator; and as properties were yearly sold up for arrears or for debt, the old proprietors were reduced to the hopeless condition of the unprotected ryot. Had the principle of the Oudh Settlement been followed from the first, the ruin of the exproprietors would have been avoided; and we should have been saved from a vast amount of the agrarian dangers which threatened us in the Mutiny and the troublous times that followed.

It was these considerations which weighed with the Government of the North-West Provinces in drawing the Bills as they were first presented. It was felt incumbent to do all in our power to remedy this great evil. Exproprietors were to be maintained in their proper holdings with a beneficial interest; and the same advantages were provided equally for all who had lost their proprietary rights from the commencement of our rule, as for those who should hereafter lose them.

Against this provision a strong contention had been raised. If the usage in favour of the exproprietor was really such as just described, why was it discovered only now at so advanced a period of our administration? If the custom was so strong and universal, why had it been ignored by so high an authority as Mr. Thomason? Again, it had been urged that rights had been acquired with which this Bill unjustly interfered; purchasers had entered on their estates, bought at sales conducted by the Government itself, and on the faith of the official declaration that the parties whose interests they purchased were by the sale reduced to tenants-at-will, liable to ejection and subject to any enhancement, and that the only title which could possibly accrue in their favour was one to be created by a fresh prescription. It might indeed be replied (as had been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse) that the injury, if any, was but a slight one; no reduction was to be made in existing rents; the benefit to be secured was purely prospective and potential; it amounted simply to this that when rents rose the exproprietors should be enhanced, only in a lower degree than others. But this reply, again, was open to the answer that the evil to be remedied by so small and distant a concession could hardly be so serious as was contended: in short it might be objected, "either the political danger is great, and then your remedy is inadequate; or if your treatment meets the case, its very slightness disproves the alleged depth and gravity of the evil. Now, looking at what had been thus contended, he felt it was impossible to give a satisfactory reply to the objection that by an *ex post facto* law we were interfering with a title based upon an official declaration of the Government. He had been appealed to in Committee to say whether, as representing the Government of the North-Western Provinces and responsible for its tranquillity, he regarded the political danger arising from this class as sufficiently urgent to override the objection; and he had felt bound to reply that it was not.

From what had been said, it was evident that there were powerful contending considerations to be weighed on either side. On the one hand, there were strong reasons for remedying a corroding, if not a dangerous, evil; on the other, we should expose ourselves to the imputation of injustice in reversing retrospectively a policy for long deliberately followed by the Government, and in interfering with rights founded upon it. Now, the course that had eventu-

ally been resolved upon approved itself to him (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) as one which practically took advantage of all that we could, with justice and propriety, and avoided altogether anything which should compromise the faith of Government. The beneficial provisions of the Bill were made prospective, and confined to proprietors who should hereafter lose their estates.

The only possible objection to the provisions of the Bill, as it now stood, was that existing liens on property would be subject to them; these liens might have been acquired on the expectation that the property was hypothecated absolutely for them, whereas it would now be sold with the reservation of a beneficial interest in the *sír* lands. Still, in respect of all such transactions and of sales for existing debts, he thought that the recognized custom of the country should prevail, and that the purchasers should be held to come into possession subject to such usage.

On the other hand, it might be complained that we were abandoning the exproprietors of the past, and allowing them to go from bad to worse. But that was not the case, for, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse had just stated, there were certain ameliorating provisions in the Rent Bill even with respect to them. In the first place, it was distinctly enunciated that they constituted a class—that is, wherever the old proprietors in any neighbourhood had been able, in virtue of the usage of the country, to maintain their position at privileged rates, the rates so prevailing would be held to be those of a class, and therefore the standard for enhancement. It was no small benefit that this body should thus have statutory recognition as a class of tenants that might, by prevailing custom, be in the enjoyment of recognized privileges; and that wherever exproprietary classes had been able to keep alive the usage of the country in their own favour, there, for the future, that usage would be enforceable at law. Next, the exproprietor shared in the advantage gained by all occupancy tenants in the additional fixity resulting from extending the period within which renewed suit for enhancement was barred: this point would be referred to afterwards with special reference to his hon'ble friend's remarks.

Upon the whole, then, he might say that, in respect of this class, we had gone as far as we had practically found ourselves able to go. For the past we were not responsible; errors had been committed in the administration of the country, and the results of these errors it was now beyond our power fully to redress. But we were answerable for the future; and in recognizing prospectively the privileged position of the exproprietor, SIR WILLIAM MUIR was sure that a material boon had been gained, such as would contribute to the peace and prosperity of the land. The measures now proposed would prevent ousted communities from becoming a source of danger and disloyalty, and would enable that class which of all others had the greatest interest in the improvement of the soil, to accumulate the means and capital necessary for that end.

The second change of the law in the present Bill was the determination of a period within which a fresh suit for enhancement was barred. In the original Bill, the period was ten years. As before stated, this had been extended by the Select Committee at Calcutta to the whole period of settlement, and in permanently-settled tracts to thirty years. The Bills, as now presented, went back to the original period of ten years. The tenor of Mr. Hobhouse's remarks would seem to indicate that, in his hon'ble friend's opinion, it would have been more expedient had the Calcutta amendment been allowed to stand. On this he (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) must distinctly state his belief that such a radical change in the long subsisting relations of landlords and tenants was not justifiable; and indeed would have been obnoxious to far stronger and more valid objections than the conferment of exproprietary privileges retrospectively. It would have been open to the British Government, on its first accession, to have laid down the principle that rent and revenue were to be fixed for coterminous periods. Nay, at a much later period, while the relative rights of landlord and tenant were as yet hardly settled by the administration of a fixed and uniform system, this might have been possible. Forty years ago, the proposal was urged by Mr. Robert Merttins Bird, and was then fully discussed by the Government of India and its chief officers; and the conclusion was then deliberately come to, that such a course was inconsistent with the rights of the zamín-

dár and the prevailing condition of the cultivator. That decision might have been right, or it might have been wrong; the question was no longer open to discussion. On the decision that rent was liable to enhancement, was based the whole revenue system of these Provinces. To have now declared rent and revenue to be equally fixed for the same term, would not only have uprooted the revenue system of more than half a century, and created new and unexpected rights, but it would have injured and abated the landed title which had grown up under that system. Properties had passed from hand to hand; estates had been sold both for Government balances and for decrees of court; rights and expectations had grown up and become matured under the system of a modified power of enhancement to the level of prevailing rates of rent. For a great and imperious political object, indeed, it might have been open to the Government, even at the expense of these expectations, to have altered the system. No legislative enactment had expressly defined the rights of the zamíndár in this respect, or limited the power of Government to interfere for the protection of the ryot. But he (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) submitted that no such emergency now existed; and that it would have been in the last degree inexpedient and unwise to have reversed the policy on which the relations of proprietor and tenant had now for so long a time adjusted themselves.

The term now adopted was that which, as shown by the preceding speakers, was also in accord with the existing law, under which the revenue courts could grant a pattá to the cultivator for a term of ten years.

HIS HONOUR did not quite concur with the reason assigned by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse why this provision had not been more taken advantage of—namely, that the cultivator was ignorant, while the zamíndár was skilled in the law. He attributed it more to the aversion of the ryots to take pattás; they were suspicious of them, and trusted rather to rest their rights upon prescription. The same indisposition had been experienced in Oudh. For this reason also, while he entirely concurred in the provision that possession under a pattá should not count (apart from any previous prescription) towards the term for acquiring an occupancy right, still he did not think that this provision would materially improve the zamíndár's position.

HIS HONOUR would now pass on to the subject of enhancement of rent. Here, the powers of the settlement officers were enlarged, but the principles of adjustment, and even the procedure, as practically pursued by settlement officers, was not affected. The principle upon which suits for raising rents were decided was to take the prevailing rates of rent as the standard of enhancement. Now, at the time of revising the land-revenue, the settlement officer had a peculiar advantage possessed at no other time; for the revenue being assessed in a direct reference to the assets of an estate, and in order to ascertain the assets the settlement officer must previously, by a wide inquiry, ascertain what was the prevailing and customary rate for each kind of soil. Now, the application of this prevailing rate was nothing more than the application, on a wider scale, of the rule by which suits for raising rent were now adjusted. The settlement officer could proceed with greater certainty and on a larger induction. Our desire as to assess revenue in direct reference to rent, according as rent found its own level in the ordinary transactions between man and man. But at the time of settlement there were certain exceptions, which he might thus explain. The settlement officer first ascertained what were the average rates of rent prevailing in a pargana or circle of villages: this, when duly sanctioned by the Board, formed one of the standards by which the land-revenue was fixed. But it might happen that in one locality or village the rate of rent was much lower than in an adjacent locality or village, notwithstanding that the advantages and productive powers of the soil were precisely the same in both. Now we held that there was no reason why the tracts or villages in which the rate was unduly low should not be assessed to land-revenue at the same standard as the tracts or villages in which rent had by natural process reached a higher level, and it frequently happened that the revenue was, in point of fact, so raised. The proprietor then was justified in laying his suit to raise the rents of his tenants to a standard corresponding with that by which his revenue had been fixed; and here the special provision of clause 72 of the Revenue Bill would come into force.

But these average rates were used with discrimination and with a due advertence to the varying capacities of the several fields; and when so employed with a careful discretion, they were eminently useful as a standard of comparison, and they would indeed be always so used, even at times other than of the revision of settlement.

There was also a further power involved in the provisions of clause 72 which was peculiar to the time of settlement,—and that was the power of abating rent. On some occasions it had been brought to His Honour's notice that rack-renting prevailed to a degree which unduly depressed the cultivator, and injured agricultural prosperity. Now, at present the settlement officer had no power to step in and say that such rents should be lowered. He might, indeed, make a compact with the zamíndár, and say that, if the land-revenue were fixed at such a moderate amount, it would be incumbent on the zamíndár to assess his rent-roll on the cultivators with corresponding moderation; but there were no means of imposing such a condition on the proprietor, or, if he agreed, of seeing to its enforcement. It would now be possible for the settlement officer to step in and say that the rates of rent being in excess of the prevailing standard, to a degree that ground down the ryot, these rates should be reduced; and then the revenue might safely follow the rent-roll so adjusted. This, however, was a very exceptional process, and would only be adopted in case of clear necessity.

Generally, he might say that every care and caution was adopted by the Board, to ensure that the scale of average rates of rent was fixed with moderation and with a direct reference to the rents found actually to be prevailing. Nothing could be more disastrous than the application by settlement officers of scales of rent based on theoretical considerations of what, in their opinion, particular soils should be rated at. It was uniformly impressed upon all settlement officers that the existing customary rate of rent was the only safe guide, both for the assessment of the land-revenue and also for the adjustment of disputed rents between the proprietor and his tenant.

In reference to the peculiar powers taken for officers engaged on the revision of settlement, Sir William Muir might add that he hoped to see the time when these revisions of the land-revenue would not occur with the same frequency as they now did; but that existing settlements might be prolonged, or, if some enhancement of revenue were deemed to be justified and necessary, that at any rate it might be assessed upon some other procedure, involving less of inquisition and interference with the agricultural classes than was inherent in the present system.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had requested him to mention the agency by which the important duties connected with rent suits would be disposed of. His hon'ble friend had, in his own remarks, anticipated almost all that it was necessary for him to say upon this head. There would be no new agency for the determination of these suits. We had already in every district the same classes of officers who would perform the duty under the new law. But the new law had introduced a distinction, and it was a most valuable one, classifying the various kinds of suits according to their difficulty and importance, and also the corresponding classes of officers empowered to decide them. The higher and more difficult kind of cases—those, consequently, which required for their investigation and decision special experience and judgment, knowledge of the people and the country, and acquaintance with the productive powers of the land, would be limited to the first class of assistants. These assistants would be carefully selected with reference to their experience, ability, and standing, the remaining class of less difficult and important cases being left to the younger assistants.

Again, as regarded the alterations made in these Bills of the jurisdictions in appeal, what had fallen from his hon'ble friend was eminently to the point. The same reasons which had led the legislature to bar the jurisdiction of the civil courts in taking up appeals against the assessment of the land-revenue, applied, in a great measure, to the question of rent. In all matters of rights and title, as between man and man, the civil courts were undoubtedly the proper tribunal before which to bring the appeal; but in regard to such questions as the rates of rent, the revenue authorities were far better qualified than the

civil courts to arrive at a sound decision, and the superior revenue authorities, also, to dispose of appeals, than the superior civil courts. The matter was as much administrative as judical, and turned upon questions of fact—which, as a rule, would be determined on the spot. Under the rules which the Executive Government would, under these Bills, be empowered to frame, it was intended to direct that the assistants of the first class should take such applications as those for enhancement along with them into camp, and having visited the spot, and made local investigation in immediate communication with the parties concerned, they would then be in the best possible position to come to sound and just conclusions. With this view it had been provided in the Bill that all suits for enhancement should be laid before the 31st December for the coming agricultural year. The Collector would then be able to arrange with his various assistants so to lay out their several circuits, that the above procedure might be carried out with convenience, both to the people and to the officers of Government.

The only other matter to which SIR WILLIAM MUIR would refer, was a provision recently entered in the Rent Bill for the protection of cultivators suffering loss from season or other such calamity. No provision existed in the present law by which Government could grant relief to these; for the Government dealt only with the zamíndár, and had no power to enforce a remission or suspension of rent. When, therefore, a cultivator lost his crop from drought, hail-storm, flood, or other such cause, and the proprietor chose to press him hard, such cultivator might be utterly ruined; and thus all the privileges we were endeavoring to secure to him be lost. All that Government could now do, was to say to the zamíndár—"We remit so much of your revenue, to enable you to carry on successfully, and we look to you to remit a corresponding share of rent in favour of the cultivators who have suffered." But there was no means of compelling the zamíndárs to agree to such condition, or, if agreeing, to enforce fulfilment. To remedy this defect, the Bill empowered the Collector to interpose wherever the ryot might have suffered from any agricultural calamity beyond his power to prevent, and to remit, or suspend, the whole or part of his rent. Having done so, the obligation would then devolve on Government of remitting a corresponding portion of the Government revenue in favour of the zamíndár, and this also had been provided for in the Bill.

These, then, were the only changes of importance on which he felt called upon to speak. In conclusion, he must express the great satisfaction with which he regarded both these Bills in the form in which, as he trusted, they were about to be passed. SIR WILLIAM MUIR was sure that, whatever changes had been made, were sound and substantial improvements in the law. If he was unable to say that this satisfaction was unmixed, it was simply for the reasons that, in former stages of these Bills, he had, as before explained, expected to have done more for the exproprietors of the past. Still, looking at all the circumstances, he was sure that the Select Committee had exercised a wise discretion in limiting the law as they had done; for material advantages had been secured thereby to every class of cultivators, even to the exproprietary, and that without any detriment to the proprietor, or anything resembling breach of faith upon the part of Government.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said that he did not wish to trouble the Council with many remarks after the very full exposition of the principles and details of the Bill which we had heard at the last meeting from the hon'ble mover, and at the present meeting from the two hon'ble members who had last spoken. MR. BAYLEY could add very little to what these hon'ble members had said, but he might say, generally, that he hailed with extreme satisfaction the arrival of the Bill at its present stage. He believed that it was not only a very useful consolidation, but was in many respects a great improvement of the law, and he felt sure that the gratitude of the country was due to those who had been the principal originators and framers of the Bill. Of course, in a matter of so great importance, and of so wide extent, there must be some diversity of opinion as to special details, and he admitted that, individually, he had perhaps held on minor points different views from those at which the Committee had arrived. Nevertheless, he was quite willing now to say that he thought, on the whole, that

the decisions which had been arrived at were wise, and that the Bill as it stood was a nearly perfect and very useful measure—quite as perfect as could be expected from its large and comprehensive nature. There was only one point upon which MR. BAYLEY wished to say a few words, and he should refer to it with the less hesitation, because the speeches of the two hon'ble members who had preceded him had gone a great way in the same direction as that which he should wish to indicate. He referred to those clauses of the Bill, as originally framed, which created a special class of so-called "privileged tenants," and which had been struck out of the Bill during its final reconsideration by the Select Committee. These clauses maintained their place throughout all previous discussions, and he confessed that it seemed to him that they were not only justified by the necessities of the case, but that the arguments by which they were supported had not yet been sufficiently met by counter-arguments. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had very clearly pointed out the circumstances which first drew general attention to the condition of the ex-proprietary body. He said—and said very truly—that we found during the Mutiny that they constituted a very large and important class, and one which the Lieutenant-Governor had described—and no doubt justly described—as "a discontented and disloyal yeomanry." Now he (MR. BAYLEY) could not conceive any political danger greater than the existence, in the heart of the community, of a large body of persons who answered this description. Even in times of profound peace they were undoubtedly felt to be an embarrassment to the administration of the country. MR. BAYLEY'S own experience testified, and he believed that he could appeal with confidence on this point to other officers of similar experience, that if you met anywhere a notorious offender—a man who had made himself conspicuous in crime, and who had with him, as was very often the case, the sympathy of a large body of the community—and if you investigated the history of this man you would find, in the majority of instances, that he was originally an ousted proprietor.. Of course, in times of difficulty, the existence of such a class would be of far graver importance still. We might indeed be told that we need not anticipate a return of times like the days of the Mutiny, but it was impossible for any one to look forward to the future government of this country with any hope that there would not be at least periods of very considerable political difficulty; and MR. BAYLEY thought it was a matter of the most serious importance that we should render the administration of the country in these times as free from danger as possible. Since attention had first been drawn to this class of persons, MR. BAYLEY would ask what had been done to meet the acknowledged danger arising out of their position? He thought he might safely say that nothing had as yet been done; on the contrary, for a period of sixteen years, forced sales had been going on just as before, and the numbers of the class had largely increased. So far, therefore, as any alteration had been made, the danger had become greater than it was before the Mutiny. Nor did MR. BAYLEY share in the opinion of an hon'ble member, expressed to-day, that it was a class that might eventually die out. He thought that the experience of similar classes in other countries proved that they did not die out; that, on the contrary, so to speak, their enmities were perpetuated from generation to generation; that not only themselves, but their descendants, remained, to distant centuries, a "discontented and disloyal" body.

He believed he was scarcely exaggerating when he said that, during the Mutiny, almost every person of this class repossessed himself of his ancestral possession; in fact, so wide was the mischief, that it necessitated a special law for its reparation. But he might be told that this argument went further than the contention which he would wish to put forward, and in one sense no doubt it did. The mere provision which the Bill, as originally drafted, proposed might seem to go a very small way to meet the evils described; he might be told that his argument would justify the entire rehabilitation of the whole body of ousted proprietors, and, no doubt, if such a heroic remedy were either necessary or possible, it might be wise to consider it; but he (MR. BAYLEY) was certain that no one in possession of his senses for a moment could consider such a course possible, and he might say with equal confidence that it was not necessary in order to remove all urgent political danger. A large—probably the largest—

proportion of the existing ill-feeling arose, not so much from the sale of lands, as from the condition to which some exproprietors were reduced. No doubt the system of forced sales of land, and especially of sales forced under the circumstances of which he would speak presently, found little favour in Native eyes; but it was a mistake to suppose that transfers of proprietary rights, or even forced transfers, were totally unknown under the Native systems, or entirely opposed to Native practice.

Still, if it be admitted that a portion of the discontent which was known to exist arose from the extent and manner of forced sales under our rules, he (MR. BAYLEY) believed a far greater proportion of it arose from the treatment to which the exproprietors, when ousted, were exposed. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill showed very clearly, not only from old authorities, but from recent inquiries, how very strong and how universal all over India was the feeling of the Native community against leaving the unfortunate exproprietors wholly without provision of any kind, and against the practice of stripping them at once of not only their proprietary, but of their cultivating, rights. He had shown that this feeling extended so far as to induce the actual extension to them, even as cultivators, of special considerations, as the hon'ble gentleman had proved; that in fact, even under our law, which was hostile to it, the practice of conceding such favourable terms to them had very widely grown up, and had become in some localities such a confirmed usage that it had been again and again recognised by the highest legal authority as binding and a valid custom.

Now the Bill, as it at present stood, seemed to MR. BAYLEY to do no more than this. It prevented, no doubt, the further extension of this evil in the future, and so far it was clearly a great reform, but for the rest it appeared only to give a formal sanction to any remedy, only so far as that remedy was already sufficiently applied and had already the sanction of legal authority. He thought, therefore, that it could hardly be denied that the measure still left a very large class untouched, the very class among whom discontent was most prevalent, and whom it was of the greatest importance in some degree to soothe and satisfy. MR. BAYLEY spoke, of course, with very great deference to those whose especial duty it was to speak as to the political danger, and whose position enabled them to speak with more confidence than he did; but, nevertheless, knowing something himself of the feelings of the people, he thought it right, so far as was in his power, to place the Council in a position to understand at least the arguments in support of the original provisions of that Bill. He believed that those provisions would apply an adequate remedy —a remedy that was sufficient in a great measure to alleviate, if not wholly remove, the apparent political danger. He believed that it was almost beyond comprehension how a small concession of this kind would satisfy people who once had an interest in the land and found that interest to a certain degree recognised and their future secured by some measure of consideration. MR. BAYLEY had himself spoken to landlords who had granted similar concessions, and their experience told him that a very small concession indeed went very far to content the demands which these people at present felt themselves justified in making. To these remarks, he (MR. BAYLEY) would wish to add a few in regard to the counter-arguments which had been urged against giving any privileges retrospectively. The one argument which was derived from the great authority by whom the present practice had been to some extent acknowledged had, he thought, been sufficiently disposed of by the Lieutenant-Governor. MR. BAYLEY believed that the present issue was not raised when Mr. Thomason gave his opinion; but, if it had been, and if the evidence which they now had, had been before him, there could be little doubt, from the general policy which Mr. Thomason was known to hold, that he would have pronounced a very different opinion. The real arguments against the proposed measure, as it seemed to MR. BAYLEY, were that the practice had been prevalent for a long period of years; that a prescription had grown up; that men had purchased estates on the faith of that prescription, and with a view to the future enhancement of rents from this class of proprietors. There could be no doubt that there was a force in those arguments, but MR. BAYLEY believed that the force was greater in theory than it would prove in practice. He believed, as a matter

of fact, that, of all the estates that had been brought to a forced sale in India, not the hundredth part had brought their real market-value. Moreover, he believed it was the custom, at least among the Native community, in making bargains of this kind, to look rather to the present value of estates than to any possibility of future returns. The immediate assets of the estate formed the consideration that regulated its purchaseable value. MR. BAYLEY did not believe, therefore, that either of these arguments ought to be admitted as largely influencing the equity of the matter. There were, no doubt, a few cases in which purchasers had purchased at the full value of estates with the view to the possibility of future enhancement, but he thought that these were usually those of European purchasers, and constituted a very small minority of the whole, and should not be allowed to count for much in determining the general policy to be observed. With regard to the length of prescription, no doubt that was a matter of some importance to notice, but he thought it hardly constituted any valid argument. In the Panjáb a prescription of very considerable length had arisen; and if it was not of so long standing as in the North-Western Provinces, the facts otherwise were rather stronger in favour of prescription, and against any Government interference in the Panjáb, for no land sale had ever taken place there without careful examination and approval by one of the highest functionaries of Government. Nevertheless, years ago privileges such as those which the present Bill proposed were given retrospectively to exproprietary tenants, and hitherto they had evoked no complaints, and had apparently worked no injustice. In a similar case also, nearer home, under the Irish Land Act, prescription of an infinitely longer duration was overthrown on grounds wholly of political and economical expediency. He thought, therefore, that, upon a full view of the matter, the whole of the counter-arguments deserved small consideration, and ought not to be allowed weight in comparison with the enormous importance of satisfying what he believed to be the just and equitable demands of the old proprietors. No doubt we had been told that these very exproprietors were a class not worthy even of comparison, that they were worthless or improvident men, who had ruined themselves by their own extravagance. It had been urged that they must suffer for that extravagance, and that no exceptions could be made to the ordinary course of law in their case. But whether or not this might be true of the future, it was certainly not true of the past. There was no question that a very considerable number of these men, if not the large majority of them, had been ruined, not by their own faults, but by the faults of others. MR. BAYLEY was, he believed, within the mark when he said that in the three-quarters of a century during which our Government had held the North-Western Provinces, there was scarcely a district in those Provinces which had not suffered wholly or partially from over-assessment. There was nothing surprising in this. We were strangers and foreigners, working in the dark and ignorant of the resources and customs of the people. But while, in modern days, the effect of over-assessment was very closely watched, it was not so in earlier days; and the effects of over-assessment were rarely perceived until extensive defaults occurred and till the settlements we effected had broken down. But extensive defaults never occurred until credit had been exhausted and till a large number, perhaps the bulk, of the landholders had been hopelessly involved in debt. The proprietary body in these cases were clearly ruined, not by their own faults, but by the mistakes of our own officers. No doubt, too, there were other mistakes in our administration, many of which contributed to the same result. There was another class of cases, also, of which MR. BAYLEY was somewhat more loath to speak, because they seemed less excusable. He alluded to those which arose from the action of our early civil courts. There was no question that it was a wise and politic measure to give the original jurisdiction in all suits, as was done during Lord William Bentinck's time, to subordinate courts presided over by Natives of the country. But we constituted those courts at once; gave them a very difficult law to administer, a law strange and foreign; encumbered them with a complicated and tedious procedure, which gave enormous opportunities of fraud and corruption; and we placed over these courts, necessarily at the first, men not only wholly untrain-

ed, but very often incompetent, and in many instances untrustworthy and venal. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that (as MR. BAYLEY believed to be the fact), in the early days of our civil courts, their action resulted in a very large amount of error, fraud, corruption and injustice, and he was afraid there could be little doubt that a very large number of those landholders whose cases we were considering had been ruined through their instrumentality. There was, therefore, a good deal to be said for this class of people, and he had no doubt that the sympathy which was shown towards them, not only during the Mutiny, but at all times, by the general community, was in great measure attributable to the feeling that they had been ruined, not by their own fault, but in a large degree by causes over which they had no control, and which were set down with some justice to the errors and failures of the British Government. MR. BAYLEY thought, apart from any question of policy, therefore, that the equity of the case was not wholly on one side, and that much might be said in favour of extending greater protection to the class of ex-proprietors than had been done by the present Bill; such, for example, as would have been done in a sufficient degree by the Bill in its original form. As had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, the burden of that remedy would have fallen, not on the zamíndár alone, but in a great measure on Government—that is, it would in practice have been equally shared by both. MR. BAYLEY believed the remedy would have given a real relief, not only to an important class, but to substantial grievances, and would have effected this with a minimum of disturbance. He might be wrong, and he hoped he was so; but he felt that some similiar measure would in all probability be forced hereafter upon the Government, and he was quite sure, whatever remedy was then adopted, that it would be less effective, and that it would be more difficult to apply than it would be now. He regretted, therefore, that the present opportunity should be lost, and that the original clauses had been struck out of the Bill at the final meeting of the Committee.

Major General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN said, that in the case of a Bill like the present, which dealt with questions of a very complicated and technical nature, it was almost inevitable that one like himself, who never had the opportunity of personally dealing with such questions, must take the details of the Bill a good deal upon trust. That being so, he could only say that he had no hesitation in accepting the Bill in its present shape; for he was aware how carefully all its provisions had been considered by the eminent authorities who had been consulted outside the Council, as well as by the Committee of the Council, the members of which possessed the largest possible experience of such matters, and whose sympathies were all on the side of broad justice. He was therefore prepared with confidence to vote in favour of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that he would not weary the Council by going again over the ground already traversed by his hon'ble friends who had preceded him, but if he omitted reference to many points discussed by previous speakers, he must beg that it would not be supposed that it was from any indifference to those points, or from a failure to appreciate their great importance, but simply because he had nothing to add to the very clear expositions already given to the Council.

There were, however, one or two important points which appeared to him to call for remark, because he did not wholly agree in what had fallen from hon'ble members who had spoken.

The first of these questions referred to exproprietors. As had been stated, a change had been made in the original proposals of the Select Committee, and the privilege which was to have been conceded to these exproprietors was not, according to the Bill as it now stood, to have a retrospective effect. He had accepted the original clause on the assurances of those whom he considered best able to judge, that there was a strong and grave political necessity for the provisions as then framed. He did not, however, regret that the clause had been modified. If, as had been urged by his hon'ble friend Mr. Bayley, the former representations were well founded, then more ought to have been done than had been originally suggested; in fact, if those representations were well founded, the modicum of relief that the Bill at first proposed to give the exproprietors fell

far short of what ought to have been given them. Nor could he conceive that proposals of the limited scope of those then before them, would have had the effect of averting any grave political danger, such as had been dilated upon by his hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Bayley). But now that it was admitted by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces that there was not sufficient weight in those political reasons on which His Honour had relied in putting forward the original proposal, to counterbalance the objections which he (MR. ELLIS) thought had not unreasonably been taken to it in its former shape, he had much satisfaction in voting for the adoption of the clauses as amended. The ground upon which he had supported the sections in their former form had been cut from under his feet, and he considered that it was much better that it should be as it was. We could not remedy what had occurred in the past, and we were fully doing our duty in taking precautions for the future.

There was another important question dealt with in the Select Committee, in which also a change had been made in the proposals first adopted; but in this case MR. ELLIS did not think that the change was for the better. He referred to the relations between tenants and landholders. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, had reminded the Council how legal enactments generally worked for the benefit of the rich rather than to the advantage of the poor. MR. ELLIS would also ask the Council to bear in mind that, when a change in the law was under discussion, very much was heard from the higher classes, but very little from the lower. The zamíndárs presented valuable papers and put forth their views, which had full consideration, but the cultivators were never heard. The Council heard everything that was to be said of the rights of zamíndárs, and of any supposed encroachments upon those rights; but we never heard anything on the other side, and he submitted that there was another side. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, a few days ago stated, with much truth, that Act X of 1859 went too far, and not far enough. It went too far, inasmuch as it opened a door for the creation of a new class of occupancy-tenants out of those who were mere tenants-at-will; but it did not go far enough, for it failed to give protection to those occupancy-tenants who long before the date of the passing of that Act had, according to the custom of the country, rights which under the present law no longer existed.

MR. ELLIS would ask the Council to bear with him for a few minutes while he read some extracts from recent reviews by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, of reports on districts in which settlements had been revised. He read from these particular reports, not because they were the only reports recorded, but because they were the most recent; and from these it would be seen that, in all the districts to which they referred, there was a class of persons who had rights far beyond those acquired under Act X, but which now were no longer recognised under the revenue system which prevailed in those Provinces.

Three of those reports referred to the Jhánsí Division. In reference to Jhánsí, His Honour wrote:—" Excepting the case of some Thákur communities of a quasi-proprietary character, the occupants held each man on his separate footing of possession, and without the common bond of village partnership known in other parts of the country."

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" Speaking broadly, there was no distinction between revenue and rent: what each man paid for his land, he paid to the Government through the headman, not to a superior holder."

And in reference to the district of Lalatpur His Honour wrote:—

" It may perhaps be doubted whether a settlement such as has been recently made in South Mirzápur, under which the cultivators are recognised as proprietors of their holdings, and the headman constituted a 'patel' with certain rights of management and perquisites, but with no proprietary power over the other cultivators, would not have better suited the circumstances of Lalatpur; but it is needless to speculate on this point now, as the proprietary title, as understood in the North-Western Provinces, has long since been universally recognised and confirmed."

In reporting on Jalaun, the Board of Revenue had exemplified the tenacity with which cultivating rights in that district were kept alive, by the following description.

"These men, as Mr. Jenkinson remarked, would be more correctly styled 'cultivating proprietors' than 'cultivators,' though, in the particular village in question, others advancing a superior claim succeeded in obtaining the proprietary title. Here is a right of occupancy in the soil, saleable and transferable; which absence does not extinguish; which survives the exactions of one of the most exacting Governments that India has ever known, and which presents a complete analogy to the tenures existing in the Dehli territories when they first came under our rule."

In the Dhún, again, the same thing was reported, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said that "the amalgamation of the different classes of old cultivators under the one head of 'maurúsís' is an error greatly to be regretted; for the pledge given to the oldest class of ryot-proprietors does not appear to have been fulfilled; and now that Act X of 1859 has become the Rent Law of the District, they are only protected from its enhancement clauses by the stipulation in the record-of-rights, a stipulation which (even if no flaw be found in it) may be overlooked by the Courts of Law."

MR. ELLIS had read these extracts in no way from a desire to advocate a change in the general system of the North-Western Provinces, but because they showed, by direct evidence, in respect to the Jhánsí Division in the south, and the Dhún in the north, and by reference to other similar tenures in Dehli on the west, and Mirzápur on the east, that there had been all round the North-West Provinces, if not in the centre of them, a very considerable number of tenants possessing a much higher right than that which was accorded to them under the existing system. He thought he might argue that, when new privileges were being conferred (and he did not hesitate to say that under this Bill many new privileges would be conferred) on proprietors and zamíndárs, it would have been a good opportunity to cede to the tenants a full measure of justice. In advocating this, he was advocating no new principle. It was that which a gentleman, whose name was a household word in those Provinces, who was the father, in fact, of the revenue system in the North-West, Mr. Bird, also advocated. Just as MR. ELLIS would now do, Mr. Bird would have then given to tenants a settlement of their rent for the full period of the settlement of the revenue accorded to proprietors. His Honour had stated that this might have been possible in those days, but that the time had passed, and that it was now too late to alter a system which had been in force for so many years, and under which rights had been enjoyed and acquired. MR. ELLIS could not agree in this view. If it was possible in those days to make this change, it was clear that the zamíndárs had no inherent right to bar it, and although a decision was then come to by the Government of India adverse to the proposals of Mr. Bird, he saw no reason why a decision found, after the lapse of time, to have been wrong, should not now be altered. We must remember that the revenue paid by the zamíndárs was a fixed proportion of the assets of their estates, and no change could be proposed so as to affect that proportion during the currency of a settlement; but the term of future settlements might be made twenty or ten years instead of thirty, and the Government, if it allowed the zamíndár the benefit of security against increase of payment for the longer period, might insist on the cultivator with occupancy-rights having a similar benefit. Surely His Honour's argument, if admitted, would apply, not only to this change, but to his own proposal fixing the rents for ten years, and indeed any change in the principles of revenue settlements; and we should be barred from making any improvement not in precise accordance with the principles of former settlements. But His Honour finally admitted that the zamíndárs could not claim, as a matter of right, that we should not fix the cultivators' rents for the period of settlement; he only urged that it would be inexpedient to do so. This being the case, MR. ELLIS would not hesitate, being convinced of the propriety of the change, to revert to Mr. Bird's proposal, especially when we were conferring on the zamíndárs very considerable boons.

There were also, it seemed to MR. ELLIS, strong administrative reasons why a period of ten years should not be taken in preference to the period of settlement. Much had been said on the special knowledge acquired by settlement officers at the time of introducing a settlement, and on the opportunities they had for judging correctly between the proprietor and his tenants as to the rent; and for this reason it had been provided that claims to enhancement of rent should be disposed of at the time of settlement by the settlement officers. But if after ten years the rents were liable to enhancement, any such benefits would be lost. It was true that, ten years hence, we might hope that all our valuable settlement officers would have become Collectors, and bring to bear upon their work the special knowledge which they had now acquired; but they would not have the leisure or the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of the circumstances of the time which would render their decisions of the same value as the decisions they were now giving during the revision of the settlement. Moreover, he conceived that, on broad principles of public policy, it would have been wise to have given the tenant the full benefit of the term of settlement. MR. ELLIS could hardly suppose that any one would argue that, as a rule, a zamíndár expended much capital on land held by occupancy-tenants, and if the zamíndár would not expend capital, the tenants must be looked to to make improvements, and very strong inducement would be offered to tenants to improve their land if they were protected against enhancement for the whole period of the settlement.

MR. ELLIS conceived, therefore, that it would have been wiser had the Council taken the full period of settlement rather than the shorter term of ten years; but as the ten years period was certainly an instalment of what he (MR. ELLIS) considered right, and as the measure was a step in the right direction, he had no hesitation in voting in support of the Bill as it at present stood.

He would not, however, have made changes exclusively for the benefit of the cultivating classes. There was one great boon which, if conferred coincidently with the protection of the tenant against enhancement, would, MR. ELLIS believed, have reconciled the landholder to any concession to the occupancy-tenant. He (MR. ELLIS) would have completely repealed that section of Act X of 1859 which sanctioned the accrual of an occupancy-right after twelve years' possession. He conceived that a test of a right of occupancy by a tenancy of so many years was wholly foreign to the feelings of all classes of people in all parts of India; and he believed it might be asserted without fear of contradiction that the existence of this law had been the cause of severe friction between the ryot on the one hand, and the proprietor on the other, and that it had caused, was causing, and would continue to cause, a very serious amount of ill-feeling. Believing, as he did, that good feeling between the ryot and the proprietor would be promoted by the abolition of this clause, and that this provision of Act X had been at the bottom of much mischief in the North-West, and perhaps also in the Lower Provinces, he would have been prepared to vote for its repeal.

Then it would be asked, on behalf of the non-occupancy cultivator, if all prospect of his emerging from a state of tenancy-at-will was thus cut off, what could he do to better his condition? MR. ELLIS would provide that occupancy-rights already acquired should be, not only heritable but also transferrible, on a nazrána being paid to the zamíndár in acknowledgment of his superior right. At the same time he would limit the power of transfer, so that none but resident cultivators of the same village should be put in possession of the transferred lands. This measure, he believed, would be of great importance to the occupancy class. It would enable an occupancy-tenant, whose means failed, to get rid of his holding with a little money to set up for himself in some other way. It would, on the other hand, give the tenant-at-will the chance of freeing himself from that position to which he was now probably tied for ever, and if he by some means had acquired a little money, he might establish himself as a tenant with rights of occupancy.

In both these cases the Bill made some progress towards the greater reforms which MR. ELLIS advocated. It went some short way in repealing

the obnoxious section of Act X of 1859, in providing that a lease given by a proprietor to a tenant should be an absolute bar to the accrual of occupancy-rights by the lessee during the currency of the lease, and so far it was an improvement. There was also a provision that occupancy-tenants who had a heritable right might transfer their rights *inter se*. This was a good provision. In both these respects, as also in that a tenant's rent would be confirmed for ten years after it had been enhanced, and would be secured against further enhancement during that period; in all these respects the Bill went in the right direction, and MR. ELLIS did not feel justified, in the face of the greater experience and better judgment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and of those experts of the North-West Provinces who framed this Bill, in proposing any change in the Bill as it stood. He (MR. ELLIS) would say, in conclusion, that he willingly voted for the Bill, because he believed it to be itself an important improvement on the present system, and because it took a considerable step in the direction of the further reforms which he, individually, would be glad to see carried out.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, as his personal experience of these Provinces had commenced only a week ago, he had very considerable diffidence in offering any observations on the very important measures now before the Council, the more so as he had not had the advantage of being on the Committee to which they were referred in Calcutta, and had no opportunity of joining in the recent discussions in regard to them. At the same time, as the Bills dealt in a great measure with questions in which, probably, at some period of his career, every Indian official was deeply interested, namely, the land-tenures of the country, he hoped he might be excused for taking up a few minutes of the time of the Council in making a very few brief remarks.

The consolidation of the law which would be effected by the Land Revenue Bill, and the definition of the powers and duties of revenue officers, were both of them matters for congratulation; and so far as the Rent Act was a measure of consolidation, it would doubtless be an acceptable addition to the statute-book. How far, however, the provisions which affected the landlords and tenants of these Provinces would be agreeable to the parties concerned, or suitable to the several districts of the Province, was to him somewhat more doubtful. He had always held that, unless there was some very grave necessity to legislate upon land-tenures, it was better to leave such matters to be dealt with by local usage and custom, as it would usually be found that such usage was so elastic in its character that it would adapt itself to the change of circumstances which the lands of different parts of a Province had undergone. Then, again, MR. DALYELL must say that he did not think that the experience we had had in legislation upon land-tenures hitherto was of so satisfactory a nature as to make it at all certain that it was desirable to take further steps in that direction. Probably no measure had been more severely criticised than the permanent settlement, carried out at the end of the last century, not so much because it limited the demand of the State in regard to what must always be its main source of revenue, but because it interfered with the private rights of the people in a manner which, no doubt, was never intended by its framers, but was the result of certain ambiguities in the Regulations under which it was established. Then, again, probably no enactment ever created such dissatisfaction, or evoked such bitter complaint, as Act X of 1859 when it first passed into law. In fact, as a rule, with hardly an exception, MR. DALYELL thought that all legislation in regard to land-tenures, of which there had been any lengthened experience, had resulted in some dissatisfaction in some quarter or other, and occasionally, he could not but fear, in some injustice.

The reason, probably, of this was that the circumstances through which the land in different districts of the same Province had passed were not by any means necessarily the same. The territorial divisions of India were altogether arbitrary, and consequently the people of any particular Province must often consist of divers races, with different traditions and distinct histories. However careful, therefore, the framers of an enactment upon land-tenures might be—however wide might be the scope of their enquiries—however patient their investigations—it was almost impossible for them to frame an enactment which

would not in some part of the Province fail to meet the precise circumstances of the people. Certainly, in the presidency to which MR. DALYELL had the honour to be attached, this had been found to be the case. There, the permanent settlement was introduced a few years after the permanent settlement of Bengal, and the Regulations under which it was established were, if possible, still more ambiguous in their terms. Some attempts had been made to rectify matters in 1822, but, virtually, for a long series of years, the rights of the landed interest in that presidency had been entirely in the hands of the officials upon whom it might devolve to interpret the somewhat conflicting laws on the subject.

So recently as 1865, after very patient enquiry and careful consideration, the Madras Act was passed into law, and it was hoped that it would meet all the requirements of the case. Instead, however, of this being the case, it had now been ascertained that, in some parts of the country, the tenants had been given rights which they had never previously claimed, and in others, that the landlords had obtained privileges which they had never before possessed.

Holding those opinions it was to MR. DALYELL a matter of some regret to find, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council in January last, that it was proposed to pass the Bills now under consideration during the Calcutta Session, as it seemed to him that anything like precipitation in dealing with so delicate a matter as land-tenures should certainly be avoided. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that he subsequently learned that it was intended to defer final action in regard to the Bills until the present Session, and thus to give all the persons affected by them a full opportunity of ascertaining the bearings of their several provisions. Since the time to which MR. DALYELL had referred, the Bills had been very carefully considered by the Members of the Select Committee, some of whom were gentlemen of large experience in the Provinces to which they would apply; and he was glad to think that some of the provisions which would have had the effect of altering the existing law had been either omitted or considerably modified, and after the very full exposition which the Council had received from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the real necessity for legislation on the present occasion, he could only express a hope that, when the Bills become law, they might prove an exception to the hitherto experience in regard to enactments affecting land-tenures.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS then moved that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the Final and Supplementary Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land Revenue in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration. He said this Bill was first brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen in 1872 as part of the general scheme of consolidation which had been for sometime in progress. When introduced, the Bill was confined to the consolidation of the revenue law of these Provinces; but after it was referred to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for consideration, it was thought advisable to take advantage of the opportunity to make some alterations in the existing law, which experience had shown to be necessary; to add twenty-one Regulations and Acts to the number included in the repealing schedule by embodying their provisions in the Bill, and to bring the sections relating to the determination of rent by settlement officers into accordance with the corresponding provisions of the Rent Bill then before the Council.

The Bill was divided into nine chapters, and embraced the following subjects:—The powers of revenue officers. The assessment of the land-tenures, and the preparation of the record-of-rights in land. The maintenance of the records prepared at settlement. The collection of the land-revenue. The administration of the court of wards. The procedure of the revenue courts, and the disposal of appeals from orders passed by revenue officers.

The second chapter related to the constitution and powers of all revenue officers, from the Board of Revenue to the village patwárí. The position held by the Collector of the district and by Assistant Collectors placed in charge of sub-divisions was defined, and the power which they must necessarily exercise, of distributing the business of a district among their subordinates, was distinctly conferred upon them. This power had always been exercised, but as it had been doubted whether it was one which could be properly exercised unless expressly given by law, it had been thought advisable to lay down clearly that the Collector of a district, or an Assistant Collector of the first class, when in charge of a sub-division, might make over any case or class of cases to, or might withdraw any such case or class of cases from, any revenue officer subordinate to him, whether arising under the provisions of this Act or of any other Act, and might deal with it himself, or might refer it to any other such revenue officer for disposal or inquiry. The sections relating to the appointment and dismissal of village patwáris, and the levy of a cess for their payment, embodied the provisions of the existing law and of the rules that had been from time to time issued on the subject by the Local Government. By sections 29 and 30, the levy of a cess, not exceeding three per cent. on the annual value of each mahál, for the payment of the village patwárí and of any additional establishments required for the proper supervision, maintenance, and correction of patwáris' records, was legalized. This cess was now levied under an order of the executive Government issued in 1856, when the settlement of the district of Saháranpur came under revision. By the rule then issued, the cess was limited to three per cent. on the jamábandi, and the same limit was retained; engagements for the payment of the cess had been taken from the landholders in all districts in which the assessments made under Regulation IX of 1833 had come under revision since 1856; consequently these sections merely legalized what had been already done for twenty years past under the order of the executive Government.

Chapter III related to the assessment of the land-revenue and the preparation of the record-of-rights in land at the time of settlement. In sections 36 to 60, the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822, relating to the assessment of the land-revenue, had been embodied in a more concise and clear form. The maximum allowance which might be granted to a proprietor, who might refuse to accept the assessment on his estate proposed by the settlement officer, had, however, been raised to fifteen per cent. on the proposed jamá from ten per cent., the limit fixed by Regulation VII of 1822; and the right of any such proprietor to remain in the occupation of his 'sír' land as an exproprietary tenant was recognized, with this proviso, that the difference between the rent paid by him as an exproprietary tenant and that which he would have to pay were he a tenant-at-will, should be deducted from the allowance granted to him on the jamá, so that in no case would the aggregate allowance enjoyed by an excluded proprietor exceed fifteen per cent. on the proposed assessment. Sections 60 to 91 related to the preparation of the record-of-rights in land at time of settlement, and it was in this part of the Bill that the more important changes proposed to be made in the existing law would be found. Section 64 provided that all entries in the record-of-rights, relating to persons having any heritable or transferable proprietary rights in any mahál, and to persons holding lands as tenants, whether rent-free or otherwise, should be made, subject to the provisions of section 69, on the basis of actual possession; all persons not in possession, but claiming a right to be so, being referred by the settlement officer to the proper court for the establishment of their claims—thus differing from the provisions of section 14, Regulation VII of 1822, under which a settlement officer was empowered to inquire into the title of any person who might complain to him that he had been wrongfully dispossessed within the year immediately preceding that in which the complaint was made, and empowered him to restore the complainant to possession if the assessment was proved. It might have been necessary to give settlement officers this power when Regulation VII of 1822 was passed, but it was no longer required, and had been found to cause much unnecessary litigation and expense. The settlement officers' decision might be appealed through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, and a suit might then be instituted in the munsif's court to reverse the

decision of the Board, and the whole case fought over again, while it might be carried in appeal through the court of the District Judge up to the High Court. No object was gained by allowing all this useless litigation, while it was evidently better that, if any question was to be eventually decided by the civil courts, it should be made over to them at once, instead of being first tried in the revenue courts. It was therefore provided that the settlement officer, when framing the record-of-rights, should confine his inquiries into the actual and present possession of the parties, leaving all question of right and title to be decided by the civil courts.

Section 66 referred to the cesses paid by tenants and others to landholders. All cesses paid on account of the occupation of land would be in future consolidated with the rent paid by the tenant, and a list of all other cesses, by whomsoever paid in accordance with village-custom, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, would be framed by the settlement officer; no cess not so recorded could be enforced by any civil or revenue courts. The provision which barred the enforcement in any court of any cess not recorded by the settlement officer, was taken from Regulation VII of 1822; but the power which had been given to the Local Government to lay down conditions under which any cess might be levied on account of a bázár or fair was new; it was evidently very necessary that Government should have this power, and should be able to lay down rules regarding conservancy and sanitary arranagements generally, whenever large bodies of people were collected in any place.

Sections 70 and 77, which related to the rent to be paid by an exproprietary tenant, and fixed the terms for which rent determined by order of a settlement officer should remain unaltered, had been introduced in order to bring this part of the Bill into accordance with the provisions contained in the corresponding part of the Rent Act. MR. INGLIS had explained fully, on Friday last, the reasons which had led the Select Committee to recommend the adoption of the proposed clauses regarding exproprietary tenants, and the grounds on which they proposed to bar a fresh suit for enhancement for ten years after the rent of a tenant had been fixed by order of a competent court. These questions had been again discussed to-day very fully by the hon'ble members who had just now spoken on the Rent Bill: it was therefore unnecessary for him to occupy the time of the Council by enlarging on these points now.

Section 72 enabled a settement officer, on the application either of a landholder or of a tenant, to determine the rent to be paid by the latter, and thus restored the power settlement officers exercised under Regulation VII of 1822, before Act X of 1859 became law. Act X of 1859 laid down the same procedure in cases relating to the determination of rent at all times, whether the district in which the claim was brought was under revision of settlement or not. An alteration in the procedure to be followed when a district was under settlement, was afterwards made by Act XIV of 1863, which dispensed at such times with the notice required to be issued under section 13, Act X of 1859, and allowed the landholder to sue directly for enhancement; the grounds on which he claimed enhancement being stated in his plaint. Still, however, the rent of a tenant at time of settlement of a district could, under the present law, only be determined after a regular suit had been filed: this had been found to be both inconvenient and inequitable, it being obviously desirable that, when the Government demand on the landholder was re-adjusted, every facility should be given to him to re-adjust the rents paid by his tenants. The revised assessment on an estate was, however, not based on the actual rental then received from it by the landholder, which might be, and frequently was, below the fair value of the land, but on an estimate framed by the settlement officer of what the rental would be, were the rates of rent prevailing in the neighbourhood for similar land applied. Consequently, it frequently happened that the revised jamá finally determined by the settlement officer was more than fifty per cent. of the actual rental then received by the landholder; but as a settlement officer had no power, under the present law, to enforce the rates on which he had assessed at the time he declared his proposed assessment, the whole task and cost of bringing the

rental up to that on which the revised assessment had been based, was thrown upon the landholder. This took time, and frequently entailed a very considerable outlay upon him, as the demand might be contested through the district civil courts to the High Court. The landholder had thus to bear all the cost of instituting these suits, while if, as generally happened, the ultimate decision was against the tenants, they were burdened, not only with the payment of the enhanced rent, but with all the expenses incurred in the original and appellate courts. It seemed to him impossible to advocate the maintenance of this state of things; the mere statement of the results brought about by the present procedure seemed sufficient to condemn it, and to justify the proposal of the Select Committee to return to the old procedure, under which a settlement officer would, when he declared the revised assessment he proposed for an estate, if the landholder applied for it, make over to him a revised rent-roll. This change would benefit both landholders and tenants, saving them from the litigation and expense they were now put to, and preventing the ill-will and ill-feeling now engendered between them in the settlement of their rents. Almost every landholder he had spoken to readily acknowledged the boon conferred upon him by this change of procedure.

Chapter IV related to the maintenance by the Collector of the records prepared at settlement, to the partition and union of estates, and to the maintenance of boundary-marks. The section relating to the maintenance of the records re-enacted the existing law on the subject, except that, in section 100, a provision had been adopted from the draft Revenue Code framed by Mr. Thomason many years ago. These records were intended to show possession merely, and were not meant to be records of title; consequently, in making alterations in them, the Collector had merely to ascertain whether the transfer alleged to have been made had actually taken place, and if he found that it had, he must make the necessary alteration in his records without any inquiry into the merits of the case; but it not unfrequently happened, in cases of succession for instance, that it was impossible to ascertain who was the party in possession. In such cases the Collector would, by summary inquiry, ascertain the person best entitled to the property, and put him in possession, making the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any orders that might be subsequently passed by the civil court.

The next sections related to the partition and union of estates, and re-enacted, in a clearer and more concise form, the provisions of the present law. By section 120 it was enacted that, while each estate should be made as compact as possible, no partition should be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness, except with the sanction of the Board. In section 122 it was provided that the 'sír' of any co-sharer should not be included in the estate assigned to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivated it, or unless the partition could not be otherwise carried out; and further that, if such land was so included, and if after the partition the former owner continued to cultivate it, he should hold it as a tenant with a right of occupancy, his rent to be fixed by the Collector; thus remedying an omission of the present law, in which no mention was made of the 'sír' holdings of the co-sharers, in consequence of which it had been ruled that, in cases such as those contemplated by this section, if the co-sharer continued to cultivate his 'sír' land, he held it as a mere tenant-at-will. This had been strongly objected to by the people, and had been found one of the chief difficulties in carrying a partition case to completion. Section 129 extended the period of appeal to one year from the date on which the partition took effect. The remaining sections of this chapter provided for the maintenance of boundary-marks and made no alteration in the present law.

Chapter V related to the collection of the land-revenue and embodied the provision of the present law on this subject, the only change made being in section 186, which provided that the proprietor of any mahál sold for an arrear of revenue should remain in possession of his 'sír' land as an ex-proprietary tenant. Under the present law, if an estate was sold for an arrear of revenue due on it, the proprietor retained possession of his 'sír'; while if it was sold on account of an arrear due on another estate, he lost all his rights and became a mere tenant-

at-will. There seemed to be no reason why this distinction had been made, and accordingly the present opportunity had been taken to remove it.

Chapter VI related to the court of wards, and re-enacted the present law on the subject, except that power was given to the court to take under its charge the property of any landed proprietor, whether his estates were assessed to revenue or not, there being no apparent reason for the distinction made by the present law, between estates assessed to revenue and those held revenue free. Persons disqualified, on their own application, had been added to the list of persons whose estates might be taken under the charge of the court; this was intended to meet the cases of proprietors involved in debt and unable to extricate themselves, and who might apply to Government for assistance. And a new section, No. 204, defining the duties and responsibilities of managers of estates appointed by the court of wards, had been added.

Chapter VII laid down the procedure to be followed by the revenue courts in the trial of cases, and in the reference of cases to arbitration, and defined the powers of collectors, assistant collectors, settlement officers and their assistants, and did not appear to require any particular notice.

Chapter VIII dealt with appeals. The only change made by this chapter in the present law, requiring notice, was that by which appeals from the order of settlement officers, determining the rent or tenure of a tenant, would in future lie to the Commissioner of the Division, instead of, as at present, to the District Judge. On this point MR. INGLIS would read an extract from the Statement of Objects and Reasons sent up with this Bill last year by the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"It is proposed to bar the civil courts from cognizance of all rent suits adjudicated at time of settlement. The grounds for this proposal are, briefly, that the data on which settlement officers fix rents are mainly identical with those on which they fix the Government revenue rates based on those rents; that the superior revenue authorities are the recognized judges of the adequacy or otherwise of the proposed Government revenue rates; and that the authority which decides on the one has the best means of deciding on both. The standard of rent for purposes of comparison has been declared to be, either the current rate, or the rates assumed for assessment by the settlement officer, and it is believed that the revenue courts are in a far better position than courts of civil jurisdiction to pronounce on the applicability of these rates where the settlement officer's decision is disputed, the issue being one, not of law, but of fact, and resting upon considerations within the daily observation of Commissioners and of the Revenue Board, but little familiar to civil courts." MR. INGLIS had nothing to add to this; except to say that another year's experience had confirmed the correctness of the opinion therein expressed.

MR. INGLIS thought, that he had now noticed all the more important points in which changes had been made in the existing law. It would be seen that these changes were not many in number, and that the Bill had, in fact, retained its original character of a consolidation measure; but regarding it in this light alone he thought it might fairly claim to be one of the most important and useful measures that had been under the consideration of this Council for some time. The law relating to the land-revenue of these Provinces was now contained in fifty-four Regulations and Acts passed at various times, from 1803 to 1863, many of the earlier Regulations extending, either in whole or in part, Regulations previously passed for Bengal in 1793. Now it must be at once evident that to trace the law forward through all these Regulations, many of them passed originally for Bengal seventy years ago, then extended in whole or part to these Provinces, subsequently partly repealed or modified, and sometimes re-enacted, was a task of great difficulty—so difficult was it that few people felt inclined to attempt it, most persons being content to take their revenue law from the *Directions to Collectors and Settlement Officers*, framed by Mr. Thomason nearly thirty years ago. When, however, questions of revenue law came before the courts, it was impossible to adopt this easy way out of the difficulty, and the provisions of the Regulations themselves must be studied. The consolidation,

therefore, of all these old Regulations into one short Act, and the re-arrangement of their provisions under their appropriate headings, must confer a great boon, not only on the officers of Government who had to administer the law, but also on all those whose interests were affected by it, and to whom it was a matter of extreme importance that the law relating to the land-revenue should be clearly expressed and easily accessible, instead of being buried in upwards of fifty old Regulations and Acts as it now was.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that whatever observations he had to make on this motion were included in his remarks on the Rent Bill. He would therefore support the motion of his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, as he had already spoken at length on the Rent Bill, and his remarks had a common reference to both Bills, he had nothing further now to say, except, indeed, to express his entire concurrence with what had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr Inglis, in respect of the great benefit to the administration in these Provinces from the consolidation of the law effected in the Revenue Bill. The inconvenience and waste of time and labour were very considerable when an officer had to refer from Regulation to Regulation and from Act to Act, in order to pick out the law upon any particular point, and HIS HONOUR therefore felt bound to express the high satisfaction with which he contemplated the prospect of having what was now scattered through fifty or sixty separate laws consolidated into one compact and well arranged Act. The work of consolidation might not at the first sight strike one as great, but it really was a most laborious and anxious task to make the various parts of the digest dovetail together, for the slightest change, not only in matter but in arrangement, involved corresponding changes throughout the whole Bill, the neglect of any one of which might produce serious inconvenience, and even defect of justice hereafter. The Bill appeared to him to be perfect in this respect, so far as labour and assiduity could obviate the chance of error. And he felt bound on this occasion to express his sincere obligations to those who had, during the past two summers, assisted in the deliberations at Naini Tál, and chiefly to his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, to whom, he might say, that the whole North-West owed a debt of gratitude for his labours in bringing these two Bills to their present state. HIS HONOUR likewise acknowledged the obligations of the North-Western Provinces Government to his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse, whose endeavours in perfecting the Bill had been unremitting, and HIS HONOUR also thanked the Select Committee for their readiness on all occasions to give a considerate attention to the opinion and suggestions of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS then moved that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before these two important Bills are passed, I wish to say that the Government desired to defer their final consideration until the Legislative Council could assemble in the North-Western Provinces, and have the great advantage of the presence and assistance of Sir William Muir, at whose instance the Bills were first introduced.

"I quite agree with the observation of my hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis made on the last occasion on which the Council met, that no measure has, at any rate of late, received greater consideration by the Government of India, by the Legislative Council through the Select Committee,—an institution admirably adapted for dealing with long and intricate measures of this kind,—and by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who, as well as the Committee, has considered the suggestions and objections which have been raised to several parts of these Bills upon their publication.

"It is a great satisfaction to me that the Committee have come to an almost unanimous conclusion, and the wisdom of their conclusion must, I think, be clear to all the Members of the Council from the discussion that has taken place to-day.

"The only two points upon which it appears there was any difference of opinion are points of much difficulty, and upon which much may be said on either side. My opinion is, after a very careful study of the subject, that the decision of the Committee has been sound in limiting the alteration of the present law as they have done in the Bill now before us. I believe that, upon both questions—first, the limitation of the term for which the rent is to be fixed at settlement, and in suits subsequently raised to ten years, and secondly, the abandonment of the retrospective effect of the provisions which relate to ex-proprietary tenants—the conclusions to which the Committee have come are wise.

"I would say, with reference to the argument which has been used that the position of the ex-proprietary tenants is one which, for political reasons, is undesirable, that those who hold that opinion do not desire to carry it to its complete and legitimate conclusion, that is to say, to overturn the present condition of a great part of the landed property in these Provinces. We are all agreed that we must deal with the question as it is now practicably before us, and to my mind the alterations that have been made leave very substantial benefits for the future to ex-proprietary tenants. The clause, as it originally stood in the Bill, certainly would have interfered to some extent with existing rights. In my opinion such interference would only be justifiable upon the strongest political grounds, and in view of the expression of opinion on the part of my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, that he could not say that such political reasons existed in the present case, it appears to me that the operation of the clause must be limited to the future.

"In saying this I admit that the retrospective provision would have caused but a very slight interference with the rights of property. At the same time, the principle is a grave one, and I could not agree with any interference with rights of property, unless the strongest political reasons were established as the ground of such interference.

"I have only to say, in conclusion, that I heartily agree with the recognition which the Lieutenant-Governor has given to the pains which my hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, has taken in the preparation and conduct of these Bills, and also to the great care bestowed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse in going through the Bills in Committee, and in explaining so clearly the changes that have been made during their progress. I quite agree with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that the North-Western Provinces are greatly indebted to those gentlemen. I may add the same on behalf of the Government of India, for we are deeply interested in the prosperity of these Provinces, which form so important a part of British India.

"The policy, as is well known, of the Government of India is that, while we do not desire to give up the fair right of the State to the land-revenue, we think it essential to the prosperity of the country that, in settlements of land-revenue, moderation should be exercised, and that those settlements should leave the proprietors of the land as well as the cultivators, as far as possible, in a condition of prosperity and independence. We rely upon settlement officers to carry out these principles. This Bill in no respect interferes with them. On the contrary, in some most important respects it will, I believe, be of great benefit to all concerned in future settlements of the land-revenue, as well as in the determination of some questions that may arise under existing settlements."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NAWÁB NÁZIM'S DEBTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process, be taken into consideration.

He said that, when he presented the report of the Select Committee upon this Bill at the last meeting of the Council, he took the opportunity of fully explaining the alterations that had been made in the Bill by the Committee, and also such alterations as had been suggested, but which the Committee had abstained from making.

Nothing had since occurred of which he had to inform the Council, and on a reconsideration of the matter, he had nothing to add to what he had said at the last meeting. He must therefore beg the Council to take the speech he then made as being in support of his motion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

AGRA;
The 24th November 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of August 1873.

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	West.								East.							
	Via Teheran.		Via Turkey		Persian Gulf		Via Suez.		Via Amur.		Via Madras.		Native Burma		No	Indian Value
	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value		
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ..	536	4,504 15	30	176 12	59	329 15	867	5,604 6	...	...	323	1,912 9	91	172 8	1,906	12,701 1
Received	491	3,634 1	27	134 6	106	812 11	746	4,987 0	...	...	397	2,184 13	59	103 8	1,826	11,856 7
TOTAL	1,027	8,139 0	57	311 2	165	1,142 10	1,613	10,591 6	...	.	720	4,097 6	150	276 0	3,732	24,557 8
TRANSIT.																
East to West	43	268 13			1	4 3	1,481	9,267 5	...	...	...	...		...	1,525	9,540 5
West to East	229	1,173 14	44	226 13	3	12 10	1,091	6,852 8		.	...	.	..	.	1,367	8,265 13
TOTAL ...	272	1,442 11	44	226 13	4	16 13	2,572	16,119 13	...	.	...				2,892	17,806 2
													GRAND TOTAL		6,624	42,363 10

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of August 1873.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran ..	491	536	1,027	35·84	35·93	35·88
	„ Turkey	27	30	57	1·97	2·01	1·99
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	106	59	165	7·74	3·95	5 77
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	746	867	1,613	54·45	58·11	56·36
	TOTAL ..	1,370	1,492	2,862	100 00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1872 AND 1873

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Carnatic.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Khamgaon Branch (State).		Oomraotee Branch (State).		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Delhi District Rajpootana (State).		Total.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
FIRST QUARTER.																																
Total earnings ... £	722,046	676,380	47,054	49,185	a58,754	a66,303	2,516	2,866	...	2,457	7,670	21,146	b116,319	c123,929	138,030	167,515	18,136	28,482	733	819	571,564	611,987	771	949	952	1,042	171,464	137,923	...	...	1,856,009	1,890,983
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	223	224	157	157	28	28	...	27	82	307	671	673	832	835	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	8	8	6	6	349	390	...	...	5,097	5,398
Average receipt per week ... £	55,542	52,029	3,620	3,784	4,520	5,100	194	220	...	189	590	1,627	8,947	9,533	10,618	12,886	1,395	2,191	56	63	43,966	47,076	59	73	73	80	13,190	10,609	...	...	142,770	145,1[illegible]
Average receipt per week per mile open £	43·4	40·6	16·2	16·9	28·8	31·8	6·9	7·9	...	7·0	7·2	5·3	13·3	14·2	12·8	15·4	8·3	13·0	2·9	3·3	34·5	37·2	7·4	9·1	12·2	13·3	37·8	27·2	...	...	28·0	27·0
SECOND QUARTER.																																
Total earnings ... £	e616,972	e642,161	75,459	52,222	a56,189	a67,415	2,044	2,929	1,904	2,155	10,134	30,483	b114,641	c130,885	141,916	169,880	18,138	28,422	1,230	1,360	478,034	441,721	373	d583	488	764	170,227	165,759	...	...	1,687,749	1,736,739
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	157	28	28	27	27	120	349	672	673	832	836	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	8	8	6	6	366	401	...	...	5,181	5,412
Average receipt per week ... £	47,459	49,397	5,805	4,017	4,322	5,186	157	225	146	166	780	2,345	8,819	10,068	10,917	13,068	1,395	2,186	94	105	36,772	33,979	29	49	37	59	13,094	12,751	...	...	129,826	133,601
Average receipt per week per mile open £	37·0	38·6	25·9	17·9	27·5	33·0	5·6	8·0	5·4	6·1	6·5	6·7	13·1	15·0	13·1	15·6	6·3	13·0	4·9	5·5	28·8	26·8	3·6	6·1	6·2	9·8	35·8	31·8	...	...	25·0	21·3
THIRD QUARTER.																																
Total earnings ... £	424,161	467,413	22,665	24,997	a61,812	a75,766	1,398	1,946	1,706	1,767	8,546	23,014	b89,192	1,21,280	1,30,745	1,34,520	19,515	20,227	836	917	214,972	219,692	g56	h...	336	f 177	55,216	72,721	...	2,821	1,031,156	1,167,288
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	157	28	28	27	27	148	403	673	673	832	843	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266	8	...	6	6	390	412	...	58	5,226	5,564
Average receipt per week ... £	32,628	35,955	1,744	1,923	4,755	5,828	108	150	131	136	657	1,770	6,861	9,329	10,057	10,348	1,501	1,556	64	73	16,536	16,899	17	...	26	23	4,247	5,594	...	217	79,332	89,801
Average receipt per week per mile open £	25·5	28·1	7·8	8·6	30·3	37·1	3·9	5·4	4·9	5·0	4·4	4·4	10·2	13·8	12·1	12·3	8·9	9·3	3·4	3·8	13·1	13·3	2·1	...	4·3	5·8	10·9	13·6	...	3·7	15·2	16·1

(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(b) Exclusive of flotilla earnings.
(c) Inclusive of ditto ditto.
(d) Receipts for 2 months and 22 days (line closed for remainder of the period).
(e) The figures for 1872 are exclusive of £4,420 on account of steam ferry proportion, while those of 1873 are apparently inclusive of steamer earnings.
(f) Receipts for 1 month and 23 days (line closed for remainder of the period).
(g) Receipts for 22 days.
(h) Line closed.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.												
Burdwan	10·21	9·74	11·83	18·55	14·84	20·41	12·52	12·41	17·63	14·14	13·91	21·57
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	14·84	13·22	12·52	22·27
Midnapore	9·28	9·28	9·86	...	...	...	12·99*b*	12·99	16·70	18·09*b*	18·55	24·12
Hooghly	9·98	10·21	11·59	...	...	...	8·58	8·35	12·06	11·59	10·67	16·70
Howrah	11·13	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	9·89	9·28	14·84	12·06	12·06	18·55
Central Districts.												
Calcutta	10·21	...	...	16·70	...	...	8·24	...	...	11·88	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11·13	...	...	18·55	8·13	8·13	7·43	11·02*c* / 14·08*d*	12·35	17·40
Nuddea	10·62	10·62	13·45	18·55	18·55	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	11·30	12·35	16·47
Jessore	10·21	10·21	12·35	...	...	...	11·59*e*	11·59	16·47	16·93*e*	14·84	24·71
Moorshedabad	11·13	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	11·13	12·99	11·13	12·06	18·55
Dinagepore	10·21	10·21	11·13	13·45	14·84	20·87	11·59	11·59	18·55	13·45	13·45	25·52
Maldah	11·59	11·13	14·84	22·27	23·20	32·47	10·67	10·67	19·48	11·59	11·59	20·41
Rajshahye	9·74	10·44	13·91	22·27	22·27	27·83	11·13	11·13	13·91	12·52	12·52	22·27
Rungpore	9·40	8·76	10·50	...	...	...	10·44	10·33	13·91	13·05	12·99	27·83
Bograh	11·59	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	9·05	9·05	17·63	13·91*g*	14·61	31·54
Pubna	13·22	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	9·05	10·44	11·13	14·61	14·84	27·83
Darjeeling	4·64	4·64	5·57	2·78	3·71	9·28	4·64	4·64	11·13	9·28	7·43	12·99
Julpigoree	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	...	14·84	14·84	...
Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	9·74	9·74	12·35	19·94	16·70	18·55	11·13	12·06	19·48	12·99	12·99	29·69
Furreedpore	12·99	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	14·84	15·77	19·48
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·91	10·56	16·23	14·37	13·80	25·52
Mymensing	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	18·55	15·77*b* / 16·70	15·77	26·90
Sylhet*	7·43	7·43	10·21	6·50	6·50	...	11·36	12·06	23·66	17·86	16·23	35·71
Cachar*	8·01	8·47	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	16·47	16·47	26·96
Chittagong*	7·43	7·43	12·99	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	15·77	18·55	18·55	20·41
Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13*i*	14·84	16·70	15·77*i*	16·70	22·27
Tipperah	8·35	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	13·45	14·84	18·55	13·91 to 14·84	16·47 to 17·45	30·16
Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·81	13·45	12·81	14·84	14·84
Hill Tipperah*	...	...	9·63	...	...	...	12·23	13·28	24·12	18·55	16·18	37·11
Behar.												
Patna	15·07	12·99	22·27	17·16	15·77	28·99	11·13	10·67	...	13·45	12·99	19·48
Gya	9·74	9·74	13·91	11·59	13·91	29·69	8·35	7·89	11·13	9·74	9·74	18·09
Shahabad	12·99	11·13	13·91	16·70	14·37	27·83	11·36	10·67	10·21	12·99	12·06	17·63
Tirhoot	9·28	9·28	12·99	16·70	14·84	18·55	9·74	9·74	14·84	11·13	11·13	16·70
Sarun	11·59	11·13	13·45	16·70	16·00	29·69	8·35	8·35	13·91	11·13	11·13	18·55
Chumparun	10·21	10·21	14·84	18·55	18·55	31·54	8·35	8·35	11·13	12·06	12·06	25·05
Monghyr	12·41	11·48	17·22	19·48	20·41	31·89	8·58	7·66	13·40	12·41	11·48	17·22
Bhaugulpore	11·71	11·71	15·19	18·72	18·72	22·27	9·34 / 11·71*b*	9·34	14·03	10·56 / 12·29	11·71	16·41
Purneah	10·21	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	8·35	8·35	23·20	9·28	8·64	25·05
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10·21	10·21	12·99	16·70*k*	16·70	26·90	11·59	10·21	14·84	12·99	12·99	19·48
Orissa.												
Cuttack*	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	18·27	21·92	21·92	31·66
Pooree**	10·96	10·96	15·83	...	...	...	17·05	19·48	21·92	22·50	25·58	30·45
Balasore	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	14·84	14·84	15·77	29·69
Chota-Nagpore.												
Hazareebaugh	9·28	9·28	15·30	14·84	...	18·55	7·43	11·13	11·13	12·52	12·06	17·16
Lohardugga	10·21	10·21	10·21	13·91	...	17·63	12·06	9·28	20·41	15·77	15·30	22·27
Singbhoom	12·99	12·99	16·70	18·55	18·55	...	14·84	13·91	29·69	22·27	18·55	33·40
Maunbhoom	9·74	9·74	12·99	18·55 to 22·27	18·55 to 22·27	18·55 to 27·83	12·99	14·84	22·27	14·84	15·77	24·12
Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
Gowalpara*	9·28	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	10·21	11·13	12·06	11·13	18·55
Kamroop*	6·50	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	9·74	9·28	14·84	11·13	12·06	18·55
Durrung*	8·35	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
Nowgong*	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	18·55
Seebsaugor*	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	12·99	11·13	12·99	18·55
Lukhimpore*	7·43	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·10	5·57	6·50	10·21	9·28	12·52
Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	7·43	11·13	11·13	9·28	12·52

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Bengal for the week ending the 6th December 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuelee) *Penicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	
...	...	...	13·91*a*	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	13·45	12·99	19·48	83·50	83·50	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	*a.* In Jehanabad Sub-division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	20·41	222·66	222·66	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	*b.* New rice.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·29	12·41	16·70	167·00	167·00	167·00	7·66	7·66	7·89	*c.* Price of common rice on 3rd December in Sub-division ranged from 11·59 to 16·70 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·06	19·01	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	13·45	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	...	...	102·05	...	...	8·24	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·35	16·47	92·77	92·77	...	8·13	8·13	8·52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·14	24·71	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	*d.* Coarse rice used by the poorest class.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·14	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	8·24	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	8·35*f*	16·70	25·97	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	25·05	111·33	111·33	...	8·58	8·35	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·51	9·98	18·55	148·44	91·34	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	*e.* Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10·21 to 12·99 Sers per Rupee, and that of common rice from 12·06 to 18·55 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	12·06	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	...	371·10	296·88	...	7·58	7·58	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	15·13	118·74	99·27	111·33	6·96	6·85	6·85	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	11·13	11·13	61·23	61·23	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	17·40	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	6·27	6·50	7·43	185·55	185·55	185·55	3·71	3·71	3·71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·86	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	9·86	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	7·89	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	*f.* In Jungipore Sub-division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50*h* to 14·84	10·21 to 14·84	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	*g.* Highest price of rice at outlying station was 11·13 Sers, and the lowest price 13·80 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	15·77	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	12·52	17·86	99·27	99·27	...	7·89	7·89	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	9·86	14·14	59·38	59·38	59·38	7·43	7·78	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	10·67	14·84	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·99	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	9·92	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	7·89	8·35	*h.* At Sub-divisions and the interior.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	*i.* In the interior of this District, the price of best rice ranges from 12·06 to 16·70 Sers, and of common 14·84 to 18·55 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	10·44	12·0*j*	12·0	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09	15·77	32·00	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	37·11	12·52	12·06	24·12	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
16·00*k*	14·84	27·83	15·77*k*	15·77	23·20	12·99*k*	12·99	...	14·84	14·84	26·90	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	15·77	...	13·91	13·91	20·87	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	
18·55	14·84	30·61	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	...	14·84	14·84	25·05	166·99	166·99	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	37·11	14·84	14·84	24·12	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·96	14·32	30·96	136·38	136·38	...	6·96	6·79	7·66	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·03	14·61	25·76	163·98	163·98	152·27	7·60	7·60	7·60	*j.* Bundles.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	20·41	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	6·50	*k.* In the interior.
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	23·20	27·83	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	* Return for week ending 29th Nov. 1873.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·40	12·99	...	24·35	25·58	20·70	185·55	185·55	...	8.47	8·47	7·95	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	19·48	97·41	97·41	...	7·89	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	...	12·06	12·06	22·27	222·66	296·88	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·69	...	...	11·13	12·06	14·84	166·99	148·44	...	6·27	6·27	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	296·88	296·88	...	5·10	4·17	5·57	
...	...	...	27·83	27·83	37·11	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	16·70	259·77	296·88	296·88	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·89	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7·43	7·43	7·43	185·55	185·55	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	5·86	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·50	8·35	185·55	148·44	148·44	6·03	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	5·10	4·87	4·64	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 13th DECEMBER 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Reports from Madras are favorable; some small relief works are being started in Kurnool. From Bombay and Scind accounts are generally good: rain is however wanted in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta districts. From Bengal no change is reported: no sufficient rain for the rubbee sowings has yet fallen, and the situation continues as before. In the North-Western Provinces, Ghazeepoor and Mirzapoor are the only districts where much pressure is reported to exist; elsewhere in the Benares Division and Oudh everything depends on rain. West of Allahabad rain is also wanted, but otherwise prospects are good. Reports from the Punjab are good, also from the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajpootana; rain is however generally required. From Mysore and Berar accounts are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras	Dec. 11th		
Kistna	(Dec. 10th)	3·34 at Musulipatam.	Rainfall slight elsewhere; four feet water over anicut; canal supply good; tanks received no supplies; later dry crops still sowing; standing crops fair; some dry crops being cut; market well supplied locally; prices generally steady; pasture sufficient; small-pox in a mild form and ague prevalent; cattle disease very general.
Kurnool	"	*Nil*	Karra, cumboo and yellow cholum crops harvested; outturn moderate; paddy harvested in Ramulkotta and Nandial; other crops good, except paddy in Cumbum; karra in Markapur; oil, seeds, water and pasture abundant; market fairly supplied; prices generally steady; crops in good condition; fever in some parts; cattle disease in three villages; 1,123 coolies employed on relief works.
Negapatam	"	1·58 at Negapatam	Rainfall moderate elsewhere; freshes decreasing; supply to tanks limited; cultivation continued; crops in good order; kar, paddy and some dry grains harvested; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture sufficient; health good; slight cattle disease.
Trichinopoly	"	*Nil*, except in two Northern taluqs.	Monsoon failed; water-supply towards end of channel very deficient; condition and outturn of crops generally good; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture ample; health good; slight small-pox; cattle healthy.
Calicut	"	1·58	Want of rain slightly injurious to second crop, which is almost ripe; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture withering; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle healthy.
Bombay	Dec. 11th		General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	(Dec. 10th)	...	Khureef crops in Sewan, where uninjured by flood, very good; cotton prospects favorable.
Hyderabad	"	...	Agricultural prospects favorable; weather seasonable and healthy; prices of grain very low.
Shikarpur	"	...	No change.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(Dec. 10th)	...	Rice harvested; rubbee, cotton, and public health good.
Kaira	"	...	Cotton and rubbee crops progressing favorably; weather and public health good.
Surat	"	...	Cotton and rubbee crops good; fever prevalent.
Broach	"	...	Cottón plants withering in some places; other crops good; weather delightful.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Dec. 10th)	...	Cotton nearly harvested.
Nasik	"		Public health good, except in Malligaum, where fever prevails to a slight extent; late crops good.
Thanna	"	...	Days hot, nights cool, ague in Thanna; fever in Shapur, Warra, Bassein, and Panwell taluqs; rubbee crops good in Taluq Mahim.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Dec. 10th)	...	Accounts from all taluqs not altogether satisfactory; rain much wanted in Bhimthady and Serur taluqs where rubbee crops have much suffered; public health good; cattle disease slightly exists in Havelli taluq.
Ahmednugger	"	...	Public health good; rain wanted in some taluqs.
Sholapur	"	...	Crops middling; cotton market quiet; export 600 docras.
Sattara	"	...	Crops continue good; cattle disease in Pattan.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Dec. 10th)	...	Early crops being harvested; late ones good, except in Wutni taluq, where blights have caused partial injury.
Dharwar	"	...	Cotton being destroyed by worms; harvest of early crops nearly over; late crops in Nawalgund and Dumbal perishing for want of moisture; sowing generally almost over.
Kaladghi	"	...	Early crops being reaped; late ones middling; public health good.
Canara	"	...	Operations for second crop progressing; reaping nearly completed above Ghât; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Rajkote	"	...	Cold weather crops and cotton good.
Wudwan	"	...	Weather cold—no change.
Baroda	"	...	Crops fair; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal	**(Dec. 10th)**		
Burdwan	...	*Nil*	Cloudy during the first week, but no rain; were rain to fall now, it would do more harm than good to the late rice crop; in the second week it was cool and dry. Nowan rice has been cut and has lowered the price of common rice in some places; the cutting of the late rice crop has commenced; the outturn of that cut is reported small; sowings of the cold weather crops are very limited; export of limited quantities to Behar continues.
24-Pergunnahs	...	0·08	Cloudy with a slight shower on one day only, which has lowered the temperature somewhat; but it is still warm for the time of the year. A good shower of rain would have benefited the cold weather sowings, but it would have injured the late rice; that on the high lands which has survived the drought is being harvested with a proper outturn, and that on the beel lands is not ripe yet; prospects of the cold weather crops are very gloomy; sowings have only been made in patches and only where water was procurable; in Satkhira sub-division, mustard plants are being injured by insects.
Dacca	...	0·20	Cloudy for 4 days with slight showers of rain on the 29th and 30th November last, but it is still warm for the season; heavy dews. Winter crops are very fair; a good deal of Baro paddy has been planted.
Patna	...	*Nil*	Very cold in the mornings and evenings; no rain has fallen. No change in the prospects of the crops; insects are still reported to be doing considerable damage to young plants of the cold weather crops; there is still time to sow the rest of the cold weather crops, about half of which has been sown, if rain falls soon.
Bhaugulpore	...	*Nil*	Very clouded in the first part, but no rain fallen; fine and cold afterwards. Rice cutting becoming general; probable outturn not yet ascertainable; cold weather crops still promise well; price of rice slightly falling, and new rice has made its appearance in the markets of the Banka sub-division.
Cuttack	...	0·55	Cool; slight drizzling rain general, but not sufficient to affect the crops. Prospects of crops remain good; late Sarud rice ripening and early Sarud rice is almost harvested.
Kamroop	...	*Nil*	No rains have fallen; mornings ran misty; days clear with cool north-east wind; nights clear with heavy dews. Late rice is being reaped, but owing to the want of rain a full outturn is not expected; sugarcane and mustard crops are progressing favorably.
			Public health:—Burdwan, fever still prevalent; 24-Pergunnahs, fever still continues in portions of the South Suburban Town and Baraset; in Bariepore it is not increasing, while in Bussirhat and Satkhira it is reported to be abating; Dacca, cholera prevailed in Moonsheegunge during the first week, and fever of virulent type which prevailed in Manickgunge is slightly decreasing; Patna, health of the district good; Bhaugulpore, Cuttack and Kamroop, public health very good; Howrah, the fever which prevailed is fast disappearing out of the town; Rajshahye, cases of cholera still reported from Charghat; Pubna, fever throughout the district, and a considerable portion of the population has been invalided; Chittagong, cholera cases reported from Murkasorai, Seetacoond, Sudder and Juldee stations.
			General Remarks:—Rain would now injure the rice, which is being reaped in most places with a poor result, but is much wanted for the cold weather crops and sowings; a wide area of land is still unsown in consequence of the drought. Insects are injuring the young plants in some places, but have disappeared from others; rats and wild pigs also are causing damage to the rice crop in Purneah. Harvesting of the late rice has commenced, and in some places the outturn will be better than was estimated; and millets, potatoes and other cold weather crops are being extensively grown in some of the affected districts to supplement the supply of food, but they require rain. Prices have fallen at almost all places where the rice just reaped has come into the market.
N. W. P.	**(Dec. 11th)**		
Ghazeepoor	...	...	Rubbee looks poor and depends greatly on the winter rains; not a full area sown; large importation from the west which has lowered prices; relief works in parts will soon be needed.
Benares	(Dec. 9th)	...	Nothing new; 13 to 14 annas of the usual rubbee area sown; rubbee still promises well, but every thing depends on rain.
Mirzapoor	(7th)	...	Prices stationary; large importations during past week; trifling export eastward; relief works commenced.
Bustee	(8th)	...	No change; export of grain much diminished.
Azimgurh	(7th)	...	Rubbee continues promising; irrigation employs all available labor; tanks mostly drying up, but wells extensively constructed and worked; at worst a ten or twelve annas rubbee expected.
Jounpore	(8th)	...	Slight rise in prices owing to decrease in imports from Oudh; rubbee continues promising; no distress yet.
Banda	(9th)	...	Cotton crops disappearing; jowari being cut but below average; no injury to rubbee as yet.
Humeerpore	(8th)	...	Khureef crops all cut and except jowari stored; less than half an average crop; rian wanted for rubbee.
Agra	(10th)	...	No rain but occasional clouds; khureef crops mostly harvested; rubbee prospects favorable.
Muttra	(8th)	...	Cotton crop total failure; prospects of rubbee continue good.
Saharunpoor	(10th)	...	Khureef average; rubbee area large; and crops good; rain wanted.
Bareilly	(10th)	...	Rubbee looks well; but rain wanted; exports and imports trifling.
Punjab	**(Dec. 11th)**	...	No rain during past fortnight; fever still prevalent at Rawulpindee and Peshawur; agricultural prospects generally good, but rain would much improve them.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh (Dec. 11th)		
Lucknow, Fyzabad "	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; water-supply becoming deficient; exports increasing; general prospects same as before.
C. Provinces (Dec. 11th)		
Balaghat (6th)	...	Cool; rice almost cut; yield below average; rain required for rubbee crops; prices higher than last year; small-pox prevalent.
Sumbulpoor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects unchanged; low-land rice being cut; Bengal and Chota Nagpur traders continue purchasing rice; price of rice 32 common, and 42 seers coarse.
Chanda ...	...	Clear; rubbee crops doing well; prices cheap; fever prevalent.
Bhandara ...	...	Clear; rubbee crops require rain; prices easy; health good.
Belaspoor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects unchanged; prices steady; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Cool; khureef crops below average; rubbee sowings almost completed; rain much needed; prices rising; health good.
Raipoor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects unchanged; prices risen 20 per cent. in Simga tahsil; health good.
Upper Godavari ...	...	Clear; prospects unchanged; fever prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Clear and cool; jowari cuttings approaching completion; rubbee crops looking well; rain wanted; health good.
Chindwara ...	...	Clear; rubbee crops require rain; health good.
Nagpoor (10th)	...	Cloudy; rubbee crops in fair order; slight showers of rain this morning; prices stationary; health good.
Wurdah ...	...	Clear; jowari cutting and cotton picking in progress; rubbee crops favorable.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects fair.
Baitool ...	...	Rain needed.
Nursinghpoor ...	...	Rain needed for rubbee crops; prices falling.
Seoni ...	...	Slight rain to-day, but not general; more rain required for rubbee crops.
Jubbulpur ...	...	Rubbee sowing completed; rain required; prices stationary; health good.
Dumoh ...	...	
Nimar	...	Clear; prices of jowari and rice risen; prospects favorable; fever and small-pox prevalent; cholera disappeared.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
East Berar (Dec. 11th)	...	Jowari cutting and cotton picking continued; rubbee in good condition.
West Berar (10th)	...	Rubbee crops doing well; khureef harvest and cotton picking in progress.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 11th)		
Bangalore (10th)	0·5 in cantonment.	Little or no rain in other parts of the district; early cessation of rain has partly affected the outturn of dry crops; wet crops are in most places in good condition; public health good; prices stationary.
Toomkoor (9th)	*Nil*	Dry crops are reported to have suffered much in parts of the district; wet crops reported to be in a flourishing condition in all taluqs; public health generally good; prices rising.
Mysore (3rd)	"	Some of the crops are being harvested; prices fluctuating.
Hassan (8th)	1·08	Cardamoms picked in one taluq, and paddy cut in two taluqs; raggi harvested in two taluqs; other standing crops reported on favorably in five taluqs; dry crops in four taluqs require more rain; public health good.
Shimoga (6th)	"	Agricultural prospects and public health good; cattle disease prevailing.
Kadoor (8th)	0·25	In maidan (plain) taluqs the outturn of crops will be indifferent, if more rain does not fall; in the Mulnaad (hill) taluqs the crops are doing well; public health fair; cattle disease in three taluqs.
Coorg (10th)	0·14	Prospects of rain crops continue good; coffee crops in Bamboo districts are good, but in South Coorg very small; fever and small-pox still prevalent,
Chituldroog (6th)	0·20	Raggi and five kinds more of dry crops have been harvested in some parts, and in others they are ready for harvesting; in some places, however, young crops are stated to be suffering from insufficiency of rain; public health good; cattle disease in two taluqs.
		Remarks:—Agricultural prospects generally good.
Rajpootana—		
Jaipur (Dec. 10th)	...	Weather favorable; crops progressing satisfactorily.
Ajmere "	...	Weather pleasant; small-pox prevalent; prospects of harvest good.
Meywar (Nov. 22nd)	...	Tanks generally low; rubbee prospect not so unfavorable as previously represented; an average crop may be expected; ague still prevalent.
Bickaneer ...	...	Weather continues fine; no particular disease prevalent.
Harowtee Agency States " (Nov. 29th)	...	Tanks and wells full; health good, but fever prevalent in Tonk; prospects of crops unchanged.
Ulwar (Nov. 27th)	...	State of tanks and wells satisfactory; health good; rubbee prospects good.
Sirohee ...	...	Tanks dry: supply in wells running short; health very good; crops fair, whilst well supply is fair; rather seasonable.
Central India— (Dec. 11th)		
Indore (Dec. 10th)	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior "	...	Weather, health, and crops good.
Neemuch "	...	Crops looking well; public health good.
Rutlam "	...	No rain; health good; prospects favorable.
Baghelkhund (Sutna) "	...	Condition as before; rain anxiously looked for.
British Burmah (Dec. 11th)	...	Public health good; harvest commenced; standing crops flourishing.
Nepal (Dec. 3rd)	*Nil*	Health good; ground being prepared for wheat crops; rain much wanted; temperature most unusually low for the last two months.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private Individuals and Corporations.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

[illegible]ent of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

[illegible]ARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[illegible]OTIFICATION.

[illegible] *the 9th December* 1873.

[illegible] the Viceroy and Governor Gen- [illegible] Levée at Government House on [illegible]h December 1873, at 4 P. M.

[illegible]ending the Levée are requested [illegible]ards, with their names legibly [illegible] one Card will be delivered on [illegible]ent House, the second to the [illegible] waiting at the time of presenta-

[illegible]posing to attend the Levée are [illegible]eir Cards to the Aide-de-Camp [illegible] before Wednesday, the 17th [illegible]

[illegible] who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, are requested to send their Cards, with their addresses and the names of the Gentlemen by whom they are to be presented, to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting by the 17th December 1873, after which date no Cards will be received.

The Carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North or North-West Gate.

By Command,
WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 16th December 1873.

No. 3762.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 735.—Baboo Chunder Nauth Chowdery, Castor-oil Manufacturer of Barahnagore, Sub-division Alipore, in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, for a furnace for economising fuel for heating Castor-oil Presses.

No. 740.—Mr. Charles Edward Bowhay, Mechanical Engineer, Calcutta, for a universal Swivel Tip Wagon.

The 17th December 1873.

No. 3774.—The services of Mr. Trevor J. Chichele Plowden were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th instant, and not with effect from the 8th instant, as notified in *Gazette of India*, dated 13th idem.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 3806.—Mr. S. S. Jones, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th October last.

No. 3808.—The services of Mr. A. P. Howell, M. A., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

No. 3810.—Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr Chichele Plowden took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 2015.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C. S., to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. M. Souttar, or until further orders.

Mr. Cotton received charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 418.—The Revd. E. M. Beasley, B. A., appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 10th instant.

SANITARY.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 122.—Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend, Superintendent of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major J. M. Cuningham, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 158.—Baboo Kali Coomar Mitter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, attached to the Dispensary at Darbhanga in the Lower Provinces, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 16th December 1873.

No. 1448.—In continuation of Notification No. 1380, dated the 5th December 1873, the appointment of Mr. E. A. Elliott to the Indian Forest Department, as Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, is cancelled.

SURVEYS.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 838.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the under mentioned officer, who vacated his appointment on the 11th instant on admission to Colonel's allowances, is re-appointed to be Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, and Deputy Surveyor General from the same date, for a further period of two years:—

Lieutenant Colonel, (Brevet Colonel) James Eardley Gastrell, B. S. C.

GENERAL.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 1019.—Mr. Arthur Howell, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed temporarily Deputy Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Mr. Howell assumed charge of the appointment on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 16th December 1873.

No. 2809*P*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Auguste Vintzeus as Vice Consul for Sweden at Moulmein.

No. 2812*P*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. C. H. Alsen as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Kurrachee.

No. 2818*P*.—APPOINTMENT.—Major T. Denne[illegible] is appointed to be an Additiona[illegible] of the First Class, and is posted t[illegible]

No. 2840*P*.

The 18th December 1[illegible]

PUNJAB FRONTIER REGULATI[illegible]

Whereas by a Resolution passe[illegible] Secretary of State in Council on the 6[illegible]y of October 1870, the provisions of th[illegible]rd of Vic[illegible] Chapter 3, Section 1, were decla[illegible] applicable to the Districts of Hazára, Pesháwa[illegible] Kohát, Bannu, Derah Ismail Khán, and Deral[illegible] Gházi Khán: And whereas the Lieutenant Gov[illegible]or of the Panjáb has proposed to the Governor G[illegible]eral in Council a draft of the following Regu[illegible]ation, together with the reasons for proposing the same; And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, a[illegible] the same has received the Governor General's [illegible]nt: In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said draft is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local *Gazette*, and will thereupon have the force of law.

Regulation.

1. No person duly warned in the manner hereinafter described shall pass out of British territory across the Frontier of the Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Derah Ismail Khán, and Derah Gházi Khán.

2. A warning for the purpose of this Regulation, if addressed to an individual, shall be in writing under the hand of the Commissioner of the Division, or of the Magistrate of the District, within which such individual dwells or may be found, and shall be served upon him in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; if addressed to a class of persons

or to the public generally, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained, and this warning shall be notified in the *Panjáb Government Gazette*, and be otherwise published in such manner as may be directed by the Local Government.

3. Whoever disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey, the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The provisions of sections sixty-four, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine and seventy of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this section.

4. If any person disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying or attempting to disobey, the said prohibition, the Local Government may order him to remove to such place under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb as the Local Government in each case directs.

5. If any person contravenes any such order, the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the District within which he is dwelling or may be found may cause him to be apprehended and detained in custody until he is released upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

6. If the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the District, within which any person (whether an European British subject or not) is dwelling or may be found, reasonably suspects that he intends to disobey the prohibition con- [illegible] in th[illegible] section of this Regulation, such [illegible] Magistrate may require such [illegible] good behaviour, for a period not [illegible] months, as to the Commissioner or [illegible] deem sufficient.

[illegible] of the Code of Criminal Proce- [illegible] hundred and seven to five [illegible] (both inclusive) shall apply [illegible] all cases under this section.

[illegible] *th December* 1873.

[illegible] with reference to Notifications, [illegible] the 16th April 1872, and No. [illegible] April 1872, M. Louis Francois [illegible] general for France at Calcutta, [illegible] his Office on the 13th ultimo.

[illegible] following notification, which [illegible] *on Gazette* of the 3rd October [illegible] general information :—

[illegible] *Balmoral*, the 30th day of *Sep*[illegible]

[illegible] RESENT.

The [illegible] cellent Majesty in Council.

W[illegible] of Parliament made and passe[illegible] Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of June last between Her Majesty and the King of Sweden and Norway for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the more complete prevention of crime within the respective countries, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose; that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Edward Morris Erskine, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

And His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Henrick Wilhelm Bredberg, Grand Cross of the Order of the Polar Star, His Majesty's Councillor of State and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

1. Murder (child murder and poisoning included) or attempt to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation knowingly counterfeit or altered money.
4. Forgery or counterfeiting or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited or altered, comprehending the crimes designated in the Swedish and Norwegian penal codes as counterfeiting or falsification of paper money, bank notes or other securities, forgery or falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.
6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences, except as regards Norway, cases in which the crime is not accompanied by aggravating circumstances according to the law of that country.
7. Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law.
8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

9. Rape.
10. Abduction.
11. Child stealing.
12. Burglary or house-breaking.
13. Arson.
14. Robbery with violence.
15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, except as regards Norway, cases in which this crime is not punishable by the laws of that country.
16. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.
17. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.
18. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; except, as regards Norway, conspiracy to revolt.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

No Swedish or Norwegian subject shall be delivered up to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up to the Swedish or Norwegian Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the country where he has taken refuge, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination for any other crime in the country where he has taken refuge, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial, and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the criminal has taken refuge.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded, is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, cannot, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any crime committed in the other country other than that on account of which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisitions for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

The requisition ought, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a description of the person accused or convicted, in order to identify him.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed in *contumaciam*.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to, shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE X.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE XI.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XII.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray and bear expenses incurred by it in the arrest, maintenance, and conveyance of the individual to be surrendered till placed on board ship, as well as in keeping and conveying the articles which are to be delivered up in conformity with the stipulations of the preceding Article.

The individual to be surrendered shall be conveyed to the port specified by the applying Government, at whose expense he shall be taken on board the ship to convey him away.

If it be necessary to convey the individual claimed through the territories of another State, the expenses incurred thereby shall be defrayed by the applying State.

ARTICLE XIV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a Colony or Foreign Possession of either Party, shall be made to the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the other in such Colony or Possession; or, if the fugitive has escaped from a Colony or Foreign Possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or Chief Authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to their Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions for the surrender of Swedish and Norwegian criminals who may there take refuge, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

[illegible] Treaty shall come into force ten [illegible] blication, in conformity with the [illegible] by the laws of the High Con- [illegible] It may be terminated by either [illegible] tracting Parties, but shall remain [illegible] months after notice has been given [illegible].

ARTICLE XVI.

[illegible] Treaty shall be ratified, and the [illegible] be exchanged at Stockholm, as [illegible] possible.

[illegible] reof the respective Plenipoten- [illegible] ed the same, and have affixed [illegible]

[illegible] holm, the twenty-sixth day of [illegible] our Lord one thousand eight [illegible] y-three.

[illegible] ratifications of the said Treaty [illegible] Stockholm on the twenty- [illegible]

[illegible] Her Majesty, by and with the [illegible] Council, and in virtue of the [illegible] to Her by the said recited [illegible] it is hereby ordered, that from and after the seventeenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the King of Sweden and Norway.

Edmund Harrison.

GENERAL.

The 17th December 1873.

No. 2564*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1923 G, dated the 4th September last, the services of Captain S. A. Swinley, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st August last.

No. 2565*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain G. W. Willock, 3rd B. C., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, as a temporary measure.

No. 2568*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Attaché in the Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. C. E. Buckland.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 2591*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. B. Abbott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 18th December 1873.

No. 3774.—Mr. R. A. Fink is appointed to be an Assistant to the Comptroller General, but Mr. Fink will continue to officiate as an Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. W. Donald is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, from the date on which he may be relieved of the office of Deputy Accountant General by Mr. J. E. Cooke.

Mr. D. Teagiah is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah, but Mr. Teagiah will officiate until further orders as an Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. E. W. S. Login, on leave, is appointed to be Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to be an Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, but Mr. Hamilton will continue to officiate as Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay until relieved by Mr. Login.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. T. H. Biggs is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Comptroller General.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 3828.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1873-74 to end of December 1873, including bills drawn before 1st April 1873, but paid since that date or still outstanding.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	13,500,000	14,35,00,000	1-10·58	85,00,000
Actual to date ...	10,960,665	11,80,48,000	1-10·28	84,41,350

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 11,80,48,000 @ 1-10·58 Rs. 69,01,159
Actual " " " " 1-10·28 " 84,41,350
Loss in excess of estimate " " 15,40,191

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 16th December 1873.

No. 3735.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "and junior furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855" be

inserted after "(a 5)" in Rule 1 under Section 8 of the Civil Leave Code (second edition), and that the word "are" be substituted for the word "is" in the said Rule.

The 17th December 1873.

No. 3751.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following addition be made to Rule 9 under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code :—

"But a Military Officer who has availed himself in any calendar year of the privilege leave which is admissible to him for that year, under the rules of the Military Department, will not begin to count service for privilege leave in the Civil Department until the first day of the following year."

The 18th December 1873.

No. 3801.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 4 under Section 12 of Supplement A to the Civil Leave Code :—

"4. An officer or seaman attached to a pilot or light vessel at the Sandheads may, in addition to the privilege leave admissible under this Section, be allowed one month's leave on shore after four months' continuous duty at the Sandheads."

His Excellency in Council also directs that the following paragraph be added to Rule 9 under Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code :—

"An officer or seaman serving on a pilot or light vessel at the Sandheads is considered to have returned to duty on the day on which he reports himself to the Master Attendant in Calcutta."

The 19th December 1873.

No. 3805.—Privilege leave for six weeks, beginning on the 2nd January 1874, is granted to Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 18th December 1873.

No. 3755.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read the following :—

Letter from the Officiating Accountant General, Bengal, No. $\frac{P}{311}$, dated 18th October 1873, to the Financial Secretary.

I have the honor to submit the returns of pensioners prescribed in Section 84 of the Civil Pension Code.

2. The returns are in four sets, namely—

1. India pensioners paid in Calcutta.
2. Bengal " " "
3. Bengal " " Mofussil.
4. Marine " " Calcutta, many of whom are females.

3. Headings 2 and 3 are blank in the first year's returns, because they are intended to contain the corrections for age as compared with the previous years, and in this case there are no previous years.

4. In examining them with reference to the rate of mortality to be expected, I would put down the following as the probable rates on *a priori* grounds, being those given by Mr. Brown as the result of statistics affecting Indian Native Army pensioners :—

Age.	Rate of mortality, per cent.
51—60	4·5
60—65	6·5
65—70	8·
70—75	10·
75—80	12·
80—85	12·5
85	14·

5. The following shews the total of the "India" pensioners of all age :—

Age.	Total on Roll on March 31, 1871.	Died in 1871-72.	Died in 1872-73.	Total deaths.	Expected deaths in 2 years.
51 ...	111	6	2	8	9·
60 ...	40	...	5	5	5·
66 ...	26	1	2	3	4·
70 ...	12	...	...	...	2·5
76 ...	9	3	1	4	2·
80 ...	5	2	2	4	1·
86 ...	1	1	...	1	...
	204			25	24·5

6. On these no remark appears to be called for, and an inspection of the tables shows that the deaths seem to be very fairly distributed among the three classes of pensioners, under Rs. 10, under 50, and over 50.

7. In the next class of pensioners—Bengal pensioners paid in the Mofussil—the separate grades are sufficiently numerous to be examined separately.

The figures of the 1st Grade, those under Rs. 10, are as follows :—

Age.	No. on Roll, 31st Mar. 1871.	Died in 1871-72.	Died in 1872-73.	Total deaths.	Expected in 2 years.
Under 50	79	4	7	11	5
" 51	155	16	11	27	14
" 61	94	5	11	16	13
" 66	70	7	3	10	11
" 71	60	...	6	6	12
" 76	23	3	3	6	6
" 81	13	2	1	3	3
" 86	6	3	...	3	2
	500			82	66

8. The following are the figures of the 2nd Grade pensions not exceeding Rs. 50 :—

Under 50	43	3	...	3	3·
" 51	145	10	2	1[illegible]	13·
" 61	67	7	3	[illegible]	9·
" 66	55	3	2		
" 71	27	3	2		
" 76	16	...	1		
" 81	3	1	...		
" 86	1	...	1		
	357				

9. Of pensions exceeding Rs. 50, the foll[illegible] figures of two years :—

Under 50	8	2	...	
" 51	41	3	2	
" 61	22	3	3	
" 66	19	4	2	
" 71	9	2	2	
" 76	4	2	1	
" 81	...	...	...	
" 86	2	1	1	
	105			

10. In all these cases the deaths seem [illegible] up to expectation, and even exceed it in [illegible] possible that this is due to the fact that the nu[illegible] people who have gone off through six months' [illegible] are not dead, but I have made such allowance a[illegible] ble for this, by taking as the number of death[illegible] whole number under heading 2, but that number a[illegible] ed by the entries under heading 6.

11. I shall direct the Collector's attention to the 16 persons entered under age 76 to 81 in the list of pensioners exceeding Rs. 10. Their mortality falls exceedingly short of expectation, and it may be well to enquire whether the alleged survivors are beyond doubt the original pensioners, and whether the real pensioners are really all alive.

12. Taking next the Bengal pensioners paid in Calcutta, we get the following statistics :—

Not exceeding Rs. 10.

Under 50	22	1	...	1	1·
" 51	22	...	2	2	2·
" 61	19	1	2	3	2·5
" 66	4	...	...	...	·5
" 71	7	1	1	2	1·5
" 76	5	1	...	1	1·
" 81	2	...	...	...	·5
" 86	2	...	...	...	·5
	83			9	9·5

Not exceeding Rs. 50.

Under 50	25	...	...	...	1·5
" 51	86	4	5	9	8·
" 61	29	2	3	5	3·5
" 66	20	...	...	...	5·
" 71	18	1	1	1	4·
" 76	6	1	...	1	1·5
" 81	2	...	...	...	·5
" 86	...	...	...	...	...
	186			16	24·

Exceeding Rs. 50.

Under 50	8	0	0	0	·5
" 51	56	2	4	6	5·
" 61	14	0	1	1	2·
" 66	9	1	1	2	1·5
" 71	7	1	1	2	1·5
" 76	5	0	0	0	1·
" 81	0	0	0	0	1·
" 86	0	0	0	0	1·
	99			11	13·5

13. There seems to be in all these tables a smaller rate of mortality among the very high ages than should be expected. The pensioners are all people paid in this Office, and I shall cause renewed attention to be given to the question of their identification with the original pensioners.

14. The Marine pensioners are the only ones remaining, and the following are the figures for the three classes combined:—

Under 50	20	0	0	0	1·
" 51	28	1	1	2	2·5
" 61	10	0	0	0	1·
" 66	4	0	0	0	·5
" 71	6	2	0	2	1·
" 76	0	0	0	0	·0
" 81	0	0	0	0	·0
" 86	1	0	0	0	·0
	69			4	6·

rks appear to be called for, and the cases ermit any deductions from the divergence , especially as five persons, who are excluded their ages are not known, furnish three hich being added to the above Statistics l more near to the expectation.

ing is a summary of the whole of these

	Rate of Pension.	Number.	Actual mortality.	Expected mortality.
...	All ...	204	25	24·5
il	Under 10	500	82	66·
	Under 50	357	38	44·5
	Over 50	105	28	14·
a	Under 10	83	9	9·5
	Under 50	186	16	24·
	Over 50	99	11	13·5
	All ...	69	4	6·
...		1,603	213	202·

wrong rashly to assume that the wn in the above figures is the actual n place, because, on the one hand, lled by mere absences for a prolonged er, it may be diminished by substitu- ners. However, the fewness of the gues the fewness of the lapses in- ures, and I think the figures contain ence that there has not been much, if any, substitution. I think, therefore, it is a pretty fair conclusion that, so far as can be judged by information and calculations, so rough in their nature, the mortality rates, with which we above started, are not far from the average applicable to the case.

18. It is worthy of remark, that the younger pensioners show a tendency to excessive mortality (compared without initial figures), which is easily accounted for by the fact that they are, by the nature of the case, mostly invalids; and that, as we might have expected, the pensioners of the class between 10 and 50 seem to be more healthy than those on higher or on lower pensions.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council desires that a copy of the above letter be forwarded to the several Officers of Account concerned as indicating the kind of examination to which statements submitted under Section 84, Civil Pension Code (second edition), should be subjected. The table of mortality used by Mr. Westland should be used by the other Officers of Account until further order.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—STAMPS.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 3816.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to Government for stamped paper, which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th December 1873.

No. 1255 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, of Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for three months under Rule XXVII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The 15th December 1873.

No. 1256 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Rahmut Ally No. 542, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873 and attached to the Boolundshuhur Dispensary, is dismissed the service.

No. 1257 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the dates specified:—

Permanent.

Assistant (Officiating Deputy) Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Michael McHatton to be Deputy Commissary from the 27th October 1873, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Doyle, deceased.

Deputy Assistant (Officiating Assistant) Commissary and Honorary Ensign Henry Telfer to be Assistant Commissary from the 27th October 1873, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant M. McHatton, promoted.

Conductor John Baker (Store-keeper, Cawnpore Harness and Saddlery Factory), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary (seconded) from the 27th October 1873.

Conductor James Miller, V. C. (Store-keeper, Gun Carriage Agency, Futtehgurh), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary (seconded) from the 27th October 1873.

Conductor (Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary) Simon Vandrass to be Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 27th October 1873, *vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign H. Telfer, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) John Lake to be Conductor from the 14th October 1873, *vice* Conductor J. Brown, transferred to the seconded list.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) John Grimshaw to be Conductor from the 27th October 1873, *vice* Conductor S. Vandrass, promoted.

Magazine Serjeant B. Morley to be Sub-Conductor on probation from the 14th October 1873, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Lake, promoted.

Magazine Serjeant John Enright to be Sub-Conductor on probation from the 27th October 1873, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Grimshaw, promoted.

Temporary.

Sub-Conductor James Graves* to be Officiating Conductor from the 14th October 1873, *vice* Officiating Conductor J. Lake, promoted, and Conductor E. Gorman, on leave, or until further orders.

Magazine Serjeant Robert Giltrap to be Officiating Sub-Conductor from the 22nd November 1873, *vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor H. Ormsby, remanded to Magazine Serjeant.

* *Reverting to Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 29th October 1873, the date on which Conductor Gorman rejoined from leave.*

No. 1258 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel William Charles Robert Mylne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, for 2 years,—under the Regulations of 1868.

The 16*th December* 1873.

No. 1259 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate, held by an Officer of the Staff Corps with the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, will be added to the situations specified in the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January* 1859, as qualifying for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

* G. G. O. No. 740 of 1859.

No. 1260 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Captain Burnard Edward Reade, of the late 67th Regiment of Native Infantry, is placed on the retired list, and will be allowed a special annuity of £160 per annum.

No. 1261 *of* 1873.—Captain Lachlan Foster Jamieson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Doing-duty Officer, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for ten months and twenty-nine days, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1262 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain F. W. Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the Establishment, *vice* Captain H. Stewart, who vacates his appointment on exchanging into a regiment in England.

No. 1263 *of* 1873.—First Class Apothecary John Maher, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and is granted, with reference to G. G. O. No. 598 of 1870, the retiring pension of Rs. 66-10-8 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 1264 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Peter William Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 17*th December* 1873.

No. 1265 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry having been declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment:—

RANK.	NAMES.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Havildar	Seetul	Havildar	N. W. P.
Ditto	Ramdial	Naick	Ditto.
Sepoy	Gaharoo	Sepoy	Ditto.
Havildar	Guness	Havildar	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramjeeawun	Naick	Ditto.
Naick	Seetul	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ruggoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Subhaie	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Kundhaie	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Punchun	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sewruttun	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Nohnr	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dookchor	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Suntoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Seetul	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dabee	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Poocha	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Purbhoo Sing	Naick	Presidency.
Ditto	Mirhwan	Ditto	N. W. P.
Ditto	Dhulao	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Sookhaie	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Baluck	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sewchurn	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bissram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kaleedeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sookha	Ditto	Ditto.
Havildar	Ramdhun	Havildar	Punjab.
Ditto	Sohun	Ditto	N. W. P.
Sepoy	Sookhoo	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Muthoora	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheik Hussein Buksh	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheik Ramzan	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 1266 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Rose, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th December 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Huxham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th December 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel A. McKenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—date of arrival at Fort William, 15th December 1873.

Major F. L. Playfair, of the Madras Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1873.

Surgeon Major T. T. Sherlock, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th December 1873.

Captain R. C. W. Mitford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th November 1873.

Captain H. B. Jacob, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1873.

Captain C. J. Durand, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant, Pay Department, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 30th November 1873.

Captain W. E. Rutherfurd, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th December 1873.

Captain J. Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment of Native Infantry, Special Assistant to the Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Keonjhur, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th December 1873.

Senior Apothecary W. J. Hannagan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Presidency Medical Store Depôt,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th December 1873.

No. 1267 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 7th and 11th November 1873, pages 4855, 4856, 4905 and 4906, are published for general information :—

London Gazette of the 7th November 1873, *page* 4855.

INDIA OFFICE, *7th November* 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Government in India :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Roche Broome, Madras Infantry. Dated 12th September 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas John Hudleston Key[illegible], Madras Infantry. Dated 11th June 1873.

* * * *

To be Captains.

[illegible]iam John Williamson, Bengal [illegible] Dated 7th June 1873.

[illegible]les Edward Hunter, Bengal [illegible] Dated 8th June 1873.

* * *

[illegible]rles Denroche Swete, Bengal [illegible] Dated 25th June 1873.

* * *

[illegible] Bentinck Swinton, Madras [illegible] Major, in succession to Major [illegible]dell, C. B., Bombay Infantry, [illegible]ed 13th April 1873.

[illegible]L STAFF CORPS.

[illegible]ieutenant-Colonels.

[illegible] Sanderson Simonds. Dated [illegible]

[illegible] Taylor. Dated 11th June [illegible]

[illegible]lward Webster. Dated 11th [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles [illegible].B., Dated 11th June 1873.

Major John Moore Graham. Dated 11th June 1873.

Major Ralph Ouseley. Dated 11th June 1873.

Major John Brenton Cox. Dated 11th June 1873.

Major Octavius Ludlow Smith. Dated 12th June 1873.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Mackenzie. Dated 12th June 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain Richard James Walker. Dated 11th June 1873.

Captain Henry Lumsden Hawkins. Dated 11th June 1873.

Captain Philip Crampton Rynd. Dated 11th June 1873.

Captain Eric Stanhope Fox. Dated 11th June 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Augustus Henry Turner. Dated 24th May 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Lachlan Foster Jamieson. Dated 27th May 1873.

Lieutenant Arthur George Hammond. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant John Edward Sandeman. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant Edward Molloy. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant John Butler. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant James Cook. Dated 8th June 1873.

Lieutenant Celadon Charles Brownlow. Dated 8th June 1873.

Lieutenant Frederick William Nicolay. Dated 8th June 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Henry Tilson Marshall. Dated 25th June 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert Thompson. Dated 25th June 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Logan Stehelin. Dated 6th July 1873.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

Major Malcolm George Clerk to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 28th April 1873.

Late 48th Native Infantry.

Captain Ellis Burroughes Ward to be Major. Dated 28th April 1873.

London Gazette of the 7th November 1873, *page* 4856.

The name of the under-mentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

* * * *

London Gazette, 29*th August* 1873.

Major G. C. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps.

The dates of the under-mentioned Officers' commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

* * * *

London Gazette, 10*th June* 1873.

Captain James Nisbet Steel, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd October 1869.

London Gazette of the 11*th Nov.* 1873, *page* 4905.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
11*th November* 1873.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—

Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, *Bart.*, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June 1873.

Henry Dimsdale Manning, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June 1873.

James Mansfield Nuttall, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June 1873.
Charles William Dun, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th June 1873.
Arthur Davies Dickens, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
James Anthony Steel, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Richard Harte Keatinge, C. S. I., V. C., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
John Doran, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
George Fullerton Carnegie, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Frederick Phillips, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Richard Short Couchman, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
John Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
James Young Gowan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Thomas Warren Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.

London Gazette of the 11th Nov. 1873, page 4906.
Arthur Sage, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Harry Smith Obbard, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
William Napper Pace, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
John George Palmer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Charles Thomas Palin, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
William Henry Stubbs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Hugh Rose, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
George Bruce Malleson, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
William Powell Stuart Smyth, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
John Jeffreys Fulton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1873.
Francis Applegath, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1873.
William Herbert Cuming, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1873.
Robert Mackenzie Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1873.
Percy Lee Holmes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1873.
John Gray Touch, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1873.
Charles Hopkins Byers, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1873.
Charles Thompson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 18th June 1873.
Charles Crawford Mason, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th June 1873.
Vincent John Shortland, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th June 1873.
Jeffery Edward Lake Willows, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd June 1873.
John Henry Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd July 1873.
Richard Rodney Ricketts, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd July 1873.
Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th July 1873.
John Edward Cracroft, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July 1873.
Edmund Tyrwhitt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July 1873.
Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July 1873.
Lestock Boileau Jones, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th July 1873.
Hamilton Robert Hathway, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 16th July 1873.

* * * *

The local and honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon conferred on Apothecary Daniel Wedgeberry, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, in the Gazette of the 29th April 1873, has been cancelled, he not having retired.

The under-mentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick Macgowan, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major General. Dated 12th November 187[illegible]

No. 1268 *of* 1873.—The under-mentio[illegible]d Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have be[illegible] placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Pr[illegible]esidency, reported their arrival on the date specifie[illegible]d:—

Lieutenants W. T. Shone and C. F. [illegible] Cooke,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st [illegible] November 1873.

The services of these Officers are [illegible]d temporarily at the disposal of the [illegible] Department.

No. 1269 *of* 1873.—Native [illegible] Bissasur Dyal, No. 572, and Roshu[illegible] passed their English qualificati[illegible] according to the test laid down [illegible] 945, dated the 7th October 18[illegible] November 1873.

The 18th December [illegible]

No. 1270 *of* 1873.—The follo[illegible] list No. 21, dated the 21st No[illegible] Military Officers of the Beng[illegible] permitted to return to duty a[illegible] sions of leave, &c., received fro[illegible] is published for general inform[illegible]

Permitted to re[illegible]

Colonel E. M. Ryan.	Capta[illegible]
Major J. G. Barlow.	Captain [illegible]
Major E. S. Fox.	Captain [illegible]
Major J. P. Martin.	Captain G[illegible]
Major W. G. Davies.	Lieut. W. [illegible]
Captain A. Bloomfield.	Surgeon G[illegible]
Captain D. Macdonald.	Sub-Condu[illegible]

Granted extensions of Leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Delane, 2 months' sick certificate.
Major C. W. Hawes, 6 months' sick certificate.

Retirements.

Surgeon Major S. Clark, 29th July 1873.
Lieut.-Colonel R. Stewart, 4th December 1873.

No. 1271 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1872 and No. 199 of 1873, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for information and guidance in the three Presidencies, the subjoined extract (para. 72) from the draft Clothing Regulations, showing in Indian Currency, the total and monthly value of compensation payable for articles of clothing to the British Army, based on the rates specified in the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1865; the full amount of such compensation for biennial issues, if not made in kind, being admissible in the middle of the biennial period, or after the close of the first year, and proportionally for broken periods of that year. :—

Extract, para. 72, *from the draft Clothing Regulations.*

All compensation, when sanctioned, will be paid to Non-Commissioned Officers and men at the following rates, which give the value, per month, of each article, or the amount may be expended in articles for the benefit of the men, at the discretion of Commanding Officers :—

Corps.	Articles.	Staff Sergeants.		Sergeants.		Rank and File.	
		Total Value.	Monthly Value.	Total Value.	Monthly Value.	Total Value.	Monthly Value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Tunic ...	40 0 0	3 5 4	13 0 0	1 1 4	11 0 0	0 14 8
	Overalls, not booted ...	17 0 0	1 6 8	10 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0	0 13 4
	Bootings, pair* ...	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8
	Trousers „ * ...	13 8 0	0 9 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0
	„ Ankle, „ ...	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8
	Gloves ...	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4
Hussars.	Tunic ...	56 0 0	4 10 8	14 0 0	1 2 8	10 8 0	0 14 0
	Overalls, not booted ...	17 0 0	1 6 8	10 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0	0 13 4
	Bootings, pair* ...	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8
	Trousers, „ * ...	13 8 0	0 9 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0
	„ Ankle, „ ...	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8
	Gloves ...	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4
[illegible]ers.	Tunic ...	32 0 0	2 10 8	14 8 0	1 3 4	12 8 0	1 0 8
	Overalls, not booted ...	17 0 0	1 6 8	10 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0	0 13 4
	Bootings, pair* ...	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8
	Trousers „ * ...	13 8 0	0 9 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0
	„ Ankle, „ ...	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8
	Gloves ...	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4
[illegible]	Dress Jackets ...	55 0 0	4 9 4	45 8 0	3 12 8	9 8 0	0 12 8
	Undress „ ...	23 0 0	1 14 8	15 0 0	1 4 0	7 0 0	0 9 4
	Overalls, not booted* ...	17 0 0	1 6 8	10 8 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	0 10 8
	Bootings, pair* ...	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8
	Trousers „ * ...	14 0 0	0 9 4	8 8 0	0 5 8	6 8 0	0 4 4
	Boots Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 10 0	7 8 0	0 10 0	7 8 0	0 10 0
	„ Ankle, „ ...	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8
	Gloves ...	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4
[illegible]	Tunic ...	34 4 0	2 13 8	22 8 0	1 14 0	9 12 0	0 13 0
	Jacket, Undress ...	23 0 0	1 14 8	11 0 0	0 14 8	6 12 0	0 9 0
	Overalls, not booted ...	17 0 0	1 6 8	10 8 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	0 10 8
	Annual Cloth Trousers ...	14 0 0	1 2 8	8 12 0	0 11 8	6 12 0	0 9 0
	Biennial „ „ † ..	14 0 0	0 9 4	8 12 0	0 5 10	6 12 0	0 4 6
	Boots, Wellington, pair ...	7 8 0	0 10 0	7 8 0	0 10 0	7 8 0	0 10 0
	„ Ankle, „ ...	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8
	Gloves ...	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4
	Bootings ...	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8	2 8 0	0 1 8
	Tunic ...	23 0 0	1 14 8	9 2 0	0 12 2	8 4 0	0 11 0
	Trousers, Cloth, pair ...	9 2 0	0 12 2	5 8 0	0 7 4	4 6 0	0 5 10
	Serge Frock‡ ...	4 0 0	0 5 4	4 0 0	0 5 4	4 0 0	0 5 4
	Trousers, Tartan ...	7 12 0	0 2 4	3 8 0	0 2 4	3 8 0	0 2 4
	Boots, pair ...	4 4 0	0 5 8	4 4 0	0 5 8	4 4 0	0 5 8

* The monthly compensation for these articles is calculated at $\frac{1}{24}$th of the whole value.

† Officers Commanding Corps of Cavalry and Infantry and Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery, will see that estimates for compensation are furnished in sufficient time to ensure its being paid to the men at the end of each month. Invalids and time-expired men will be paid their compensation to the date of quitting their Regiment, and to no later period.

‡ Should the issue to Staff Sergeants be altered to a superior kind of serge to that issued to other ranks the value of the coat will be Rs. 15-12.

When Staff Sergeants receive the same description of serge trousers as that issued to Rank and File, they will be entitled to the difference between Rs. 7-12 and 3-8, *viz.*, Rs. 4-4.

Corps.	Articles.	Staff Serjeants. Total Value.	Staff Serjeants. Monthly Value.	Serjeants. Total Value.	Serjeants. Monthly Value.	Rank and File. Total Value.	Rank and File. Monthly Value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Highland Regiments wearing Kilt and Trews.	Coat ...	30 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	0 14 10	9 0 0	0 12 0
	White Jacket ...	12 8 0	1 0 8	6 4 0	0 8 4	3 2 0	0 4 2
	Kilt ...	18 0 0	1 8 0	8 8 0	0 11 4	6 8 0	0 8 8
	Trews, pair ...	12 0 0	1 0 0	8 4 0	0 11 0	6 10 0	0 8 10
	Shoes, " ...	3 12 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	0 5 0
	Boots, " ...	4 4 0	0 5 8	4 4 0	0 5 8	4 4 0	0 5 8
	Plaid* ...	6 6 0	0 2 10	2 4 0	0 1 0	1 14 0	0 0 10
	Gaiters, pair ...	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 1 0
Royal Engineers, &c., British Sappers and Miners.	Tunic ...	42 8 0	3 8 8	25 8 0	2 2 0	9 12 0	0 13 2
	Trousers, fatigue ...	9 0 0	0 12 0	6 10 0	0 8 10	5 2 0	0 6 10
	Boots, pair ...	4 4 0	0 5 8	4 4 0	0 5 8	4 4 0	0 5 8
	Serge Coat ...	7 2 0	0 9 6	7 2 0	0 9 6	5 4 0	0 7 0
	" Trousers ...	3 8 0	0 4 8	3 8 0	0 4 8	3 8 0	0 4 8

* The monthly value of this article is calculated at Re. 1-3-6.

No. 1272 *of* 1873.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. H. Jenkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 9th November 1873.

No. 1273 *of* 1873.—The following permanent promotions and appointment are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wroughton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (on leave), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Captain C. O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; and Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—from the 10th November 1873, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, permitted to resign his appointment in the Department.

Captain A. W. Capel, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Doing-duty Officer, Stud Department, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation.

The 19*th December* 1873.

No. 1274 *of* 1873.—First Class Apothecary Thomas Davis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19*th December* 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers and an Hospital Apprentice on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 5th to 19th December 1873.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps.	Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Woodcock.	Dec. 12, 1873	Aklanore near Sealkote.		
Sub-Medical Dept.	Assistant Apothecary H. J. Wright	Nov. 30, "	Ferozepore.		
Ditto ...	Hospital Apprentice P. C. De Rozario.	" 28, "	Meean Meer.		

ERRATUM.—In Notification dated the 4th November 1873, under the column "date of decease" opposite the name of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Quin of the Bengal Staff Corps, for [illegible] October 1873," read "2nd November [illegible] Notification to be corrected accordingly.

H. K. BURNE, [illegible]
Secretary to the Govt [illegible] India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPAR[illegible]ENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTAB[illegible]HMENT.

Fort William, the 12*th Decem*[illegible] 1873.

No. 764.—ERRATUM.—Mr. L. H[illegible] Armstrong holds the rank of Assistant Engin[illegible] 1st Grade, and not 2nd Grade, as stated in [illegible]lic Works Department Notification No. 719 of the 14th November 1873.

No. 765.—Conductor J. Brown, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 766.—The following passed Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College have been appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 3rd Grade, and posted as follows:—

To Northern Bengal Railway.

Mahes Chundra Banerjee.	Hurdeo Dass.
Beharee Lall.	Buns Gopal.

The 13*th December* 1873.

No. 767.—The following Resolution in the Financial Department is republished for informa-

tion and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

No. 3291.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, the 28th November 1873.

Read—

Endorsement of the Public Works Department, No. 1310E-G, dated 8th September 1873, on a letter from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the messing and batta allowances of peons travelling on public duty and provided with a free passage on board a steamer, Government or private.

RESOLUTION.—The President in Council is pleased to rule that Government peons provided with a free passage on a Government vessel shall be messed by the Syrang of the vessel at a rate of charge to be fixed by the Government of India in the Marine Department, that the charge shall be paid by the Government to the Syrang, and that no portion of it shall be recovered from the peons. When peons are provided with a passage in a private steamer, they shall be allowed batta at the rate of $\frac{3}{10}$ths of salary, when the expense of their passage does not include the cost of messing.

The 15th December 1873.

No. 768.—Mr. A. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st March 1873.

No. 769.—Mr. H. Halpin is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, with effect om the 20th November 1873.

—Major W. R. Chrystie, R. E., Execu- r, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate ending Engineer for Irrigation in ing the absence of Major W. R. furlough, or until further orders. tie assumed charge of the office from on on the forenoon of the 9th Octo-

—Lieutenant W. Sedgwick, R. E., gineer, 4th Grade, Bengal Irrigation transferred to the Northern Bengal ay.

—Mr. J. Jamieson, Probationary Ac- Grade, attached to the Office of the ccounts, Oudh and Rohilcund Rail- ned in that grade, with effect from 1873.

—Lieutenant W. J. Le Breton, B. S. C., oller of Public Works Accounts, pointed to officiate as Controller of Accounts, Hyderabad, during the nce on lough of Captain Trevor, or until ner orders. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 739, dated 28th November 1873.

No. 775.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 749 of the 4th current, Lieutenant T. B. B. Savi, R. E., assumed charge of his appointment as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 14th November 1873.

No. 776.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 7 (a), Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code; also subsidiary leave for ten days from date of availing himself of it.

Mr. W. B. Farr, Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, and Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Macdonald, or until further orders.

No. 777.—Sergeant L. Stephenson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from Central India to the Holkar (State) Railway.

The 16th December 1873.

No. 778.—Mr. E. de Grousilliers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, on return from furlough, is transferred to Bengal Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 779.—The under-mentioned Sub-Overseers of the 1st Grade in Oudh are promoted to Overseers, 2nd Grade, and transferred to Bengal Provincial Establishment:—

Chokay Lall, Mirza Akber Beg, and Goluck Nath Sen.

No. 780.—Major de Bourbel, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Captain Shepherd, R. E., on the forenoon of the 10th November 1873.

No. 781.—Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R. E., Officiating Inspector General of Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 21st December, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major W. S. Trevor, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Military Works during the absence of Colonel Hutchinson, or till further orders.

No. 782.—Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, having reported his return from furlough on the 12th December 1873, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 13th idem to rejoin his appointment.

No. 783.—Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E., resumed charge of his appointment as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, from Colonel H. Drummond, R. E., on the forenoon of the 15th current.

No. 784.—Luximun Vishnu Mehendulay, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade on probation, and posted to Central India, with effect from 15th November 1873.

No. 785.—Mr. J. S. Howell, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey to Rajpootana.

The 17th December 1873.

No. 786.—The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointing Mr. W. A. Protz to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, and posting him to the Irrigation Branch, are confirmed.

No. 788.—Govind Krishna Sholapookar is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade on probation, and posted to Central India, with effect from 16th November 1873.

The 18*th December* 1873.

No. 789.—Mr. F. Fitzjames, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Military Works Branch, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1872.

The 19*th December* 1873.

No. 790.—The transfer of Captain R. J. Bond, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey to Bengal in Public Works Department Notification No. 718 of the 14th November 1873, is cancelled.

No. 791.—The services of the following temporary Upper Subordinates of the Indus Valley (State) Railway are dispensed with :—

Mr. W. Gilson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mr. R. Smith, Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. H. J. Allen, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 792.—The charge of the accounts of the Neemuch (State) Railway is transferred from the Deputy Controller, State Railway Accounts, Central India, to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central India.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Officiating Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central India, received charge of the accounts of the Neemuch (State) Railway from Mr. J. W. Fordham, Deputy Controller, State Railway Accounts, Central India, on the forenoon of the 24th November 1873. Mr. Fordham's appointment is hereafter to be called Deputy Controller of Accounts, Holkar (State) Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17*th December* 1873.

No. 787.—Mr. R. W. Buller, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed six months' special leave on urgent private affairs under Section 15, and one week's subsidiary leave under Sections 18*a* and 20*b* of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31*st October* 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 16*th December* 1873.

No. 75.—Mr. Henry Corkery is appointed an Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade, with effect from 6th December 1873, the date on which he joined his appointment.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16*th December* 1873.

No. 30.—Mr. J. Sherlock Hubbard, Assistant Controller of Telegraph Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for one month under Chapter VI, Section 19, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th December 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10*th December* 1873.

No. 116.—Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, Barrackpore Division, is granted five months' sick leave on medical certificate from 5th August 1873.

2. This cancels the privilege leave granted to Ramessur Nath in Notification No. 77 of 16th August 1873.

The 11*th December* 1873.

No. 117.—Barrack Sergeant T. McEwan is transferred from 4th to 5th Circle, Military Works.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

The 17*th December* 1873.

No. 2979.—Major C. N. Judge, R. E., Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, received over charge of the Division from Sub-Engineer Mr. Kenoy on the forenoon of 10th December 1873.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 11*th December* 1873.

No. 23.—Mata Pershad, Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, returned from the two months' privilege leave granted in Public Works Notification No. 100, dated the 8th November 1873, on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

The 12*th December* 1873.

No. 24.—Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 79, dated 20th August 1873, on the 6th instant.

No. 25.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain G. T. Maitland, received charge of the Allahabad Division, Ordinary, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

R. TYNDALL, *C.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 15th December 1873.

No. 21.—Mr. W. H. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Ambalah Division, Military Works, to the Bengal Famine Relief Works, proceeded to join his new appointment at Patna on the 24th November 1873.

No. 22.—Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Sub-Engineer, transferred from the Ambalah Division, Military Works, to the Bengal Famine Relief Works, proceeded to join his new appointment at Arrah on the 1st December 1873.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 11th December 1873.

No. 22.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Military Works, reported his departure from Allahabad on the afternoon of 6th December 1873, in order to join the Bengal Famine Relief Works.

No. 23.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been transferred from the Cawnpore Division, Special Military Works, to the Fyzabad Division, Special Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 2nd December 1873.

The 12th December 1873.

No. 24.—Sergeant J. H. O'Farrell, Overseer, 1st Grade, Cawnpore Division, Special Military Works, reported his departure from Cawnpore on the afternoon of 4th December 1873, in order to join the Bengal Famine Relief Works.

No. 25.—Sergeant J. Gray, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from the Puchmurree Division, Special Military Works, to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Military Works, which he joined on the 17th November 1873.

The 15th December 1873.

No. 26.—With reference to Superintending Engineer, 6th Circle, Military Works, Notification No. 19 of 15th November 1873, Baboo Cally Prosono Mozumdar, Overseer, 1st Grade, Nowgong Division, Special Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the 10th December 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 4th December 1873.

No. 3427.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 937, dated 3rd September 1873, Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over charge of the 2nd Chukrata Division to Lieutenant W. F. Richardson, R. E., Executive Engineer, on the 15th November 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 8th December 1873.

No. 2285.—Lieutenant Cameron, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Dalhousie Division, was relieved of his duties in that Division on the 3rd instant, and reported his departure therefrom on the same date.

No. 2293.—Sergeant C. Butler, Overseer, 1st Grade, Dalhousie Division, was relieved of his duties in that Division on the 3rd instant, and reported his departure therefrom on the same date.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estate having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Nusseem Raphael Isaac, a Hebrew inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 11th October 1873.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 13th Dec.* 1873. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

Report of a Deserter from the 5-23rd Royal Artillery,—dated at Agra, the 10th December 1873.

No. 700.	Hair,—Light-brown.
Rank and Name,—Gunner John Sharp.	Eyes,—Grey.
Age,—32 years.	Clothing,—Blue Serge Tunic, Blue Cloth Trowsers, with Scarlet Strips, (Artillery).
Height,—5 feet 9 inches.	
Complexion,—Fresh.	

W. MANDERSON, *Major,*
Commanding Royal Artillery, Agra.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, a competent Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Rawulpindi.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawulpindi District.

WANTED

For the Office of Superintending Engineer, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, a Head Clerk; a thorough knowledge of the Public Works routine indispensible; he must also be a good abstract or precis writer.

Also a Head Draftsman : no speciality needed, but general expertness and knowledge of works.

Applications to be accompanied with copies of testimonials (originals will not be returned), and if at present in service must state where and in what capacity; also that the application is made with the consent of present Head of Office.

Sanction exists for Head Clerk ... Rs. 160
Draftsman ... ,, 160

but the advertiser does not promise the full amount until he is fully satisfied that applicant is worth it. No replies can be promised to unsuccessful applicants. Address

J. COLLET, *Supdg. Engr.,*
Western Raj. R. Surveys, Ajmere, Rajpootana.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1873.

Pundit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, having resumed charge of the Ajmere Treasury from 1st November 1873, is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

E. W. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

No. 1075.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first five months of the year 1873-74, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872-73.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April to August 1872.	April to August 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,180,000	7,822,594	7,717,539	...	105,055
II.—Tributes ...	722,000	303,816	311,798	7,982	...
III.—Forest ...	584,000	147,792	162,630	14,838	...
IV.—Excise ...	2,218,000	987,344	965,817	...	21,527
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	10,000	242,091	17,097	...	224,994
VI.—Customs ...	2,649,000	1,051,754	976,387	...	75,367
VII.—Salt ...	6,144,000	2,427,552	2,400,762	...	26,790
VIII.—Opium ...	7,500,000	3,598,616	3,357,589	...	241,027
IX.—Stamps ...	2,629,000	1,186,121	1,223,810	37,689	...
X.—Mint ...	40,000	43,835	8,195	...	35,640
XI.—Post Office ...	719,000	198,422	268,747	70,325	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	219,400	60,850	45,784	...	15,066
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	380,000	165,244	161,631	...	3,613
XIV.—Marine ...	179,000	63,882	73,764	9,882	...
XV.—Interest ...	457,000	182,254	170,073	...	12,181
XVI.—Pensions ...	571,400	72,625	65,766	...	6,859
XVII.—Miscellaneous ...	214,000	112,251	95,534	...	16,717
	46,415,800	18,667,043	18,022,923	...	644,120
Army	857,000	322,184	340,631	18,447	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,000	24,301	20,517	...	3,784
Irrigation Receipts ..	478,000	200,262	182,546	...	17,716
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,145,500	2,223,770	2,510,746	286,976	...
Gain by Exchange...	667,000	211,911	223,564	11,653	..
State Railways† ...	39,000	6,226	9,362	3,136	...
TOTAL ...	55,658,300	21,655,697	21,310,289	...	345,408
England, including Army and Public Works ...	147,200	90,922	105,734	14,812	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,805,500	21,746,619	21,416,023	...	330,596

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April to August 1872.	April to August 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,792,400	1,059,958	1,065,826	5,868	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	536,000	82,439	109,449	27,010	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	301,000	123,356	109,886	...	13,470
4.—Land Revenue	2,473,600	981,472	989,412	7,940	...
5.—Forest	417,700	150,024	161,742	11,718	...
6.—Excise	91,000	54,306	51,836	...	2,470
7.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	6,181	2,026	...	4,155
8.—Customs	185,000	73,113	74,837	1,724	...
9.—Salt	480,000	188,559	188,450	...	109
10.—Opium	2,115,000	1,198,484	1,330,945	132,461	...
11.—Stamps	74,800	38,414	31,493	...	6,921
12.—Mint	59,500	33,761	23,000	...	10,761
13.—Post Office	742,800	245,351	272,004	26,653	...
14.—Telegraph*	374,000	86,939	87,098	159	...
15.—Administration	1,232,900	496,174	491,352	...	4,822
16.—Minor Department	283,700	106,543	107,124	581	...
17.—Law and Justice	2,306,600	910,016	919,646	9,630	...
18.—Marine	357,600	138,538	132,025	...	6,513
19.—Ecclesiastical	156,100	60,962	63,603	2,641	...
20.—Political Agencies	398,500	130,859	116,972	...	13,887
21.—Allowances	1,701,700	566,685	574,698	8,013	...
23.—Superannuation	688,000	273,795	219,041	...	54,654
24.—Loss by Exchange	850,000	247,768	327,505	79,737	...
25.—Miscellaneous	42,000	42,413	19,742	...	22,671
26.—Allotments	5,149,200	2,128,513	2,150,706	22,193	...
	23,810,100	9,424,623	9,620,418	195,795	...
Army	11,844,900	4,853,045	4,699,145	...	153,900
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,301,000	780,751	891,350	110,599	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,245,500	1,088,403	1,110,777	22,374	...
Loss by Exchange on Working Expenses	374,000	98,694	100,182	1,488	...
Ditto on Capital Outlay	...	17,326	20,070	2,744	...
Land and Supervision†	177,000	34,359	87,505	53,146	...
Guaranteed Interest paid in India	38,000	17,589	1,653	...	15,936
State Railways	52,000	10,056	18,721	8,665	...
Public Works, Extraordinary, in India (including Railways) ...	3,045,800	823,070	976,550	153,480	...
TOTAL ...	45,888,300	17,147,916	17,526,371	378,455	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	13,575,200	5,566,366	5,844,762	278,396	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,463,500	22,714,282	23,371,133	656,851	...

* { Indian including Ceylon to June.
{ Indo-European to July.
† Includes Revenue account to July, and capital account to August.

CALCUTTA, *The December* 1873.

S. C. DEY,
Offg. Asst. Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 13th December 1873.

No. 159.—Under instructions from the Government of India, Public Works Department, the following Officers and Subordinates attached to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway are transferred to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway :—

RAVEE SECTION.

Mr. Assistant Engineer T. L. Tanner left Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the forenoon of the 1st December 1873.

Overseers Private J. Smith and Mr. G. S. Henry left Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 22nd November 1873.

CHENAB SECTION.

Mr. Supervisor R. Howarth left Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 30th November 1873.

Mr. Overseer J. V. Smith left Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 2nd December 1873.

RAWULPINDEE DISTRICT.

Mr. Assistant Engineer W. W. Shanks left Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 22nd November 1873.

No. 160.—Mr. F. Spring, Assistant Engineer, Bukralla Division, is temporarily transferred to the Indus Tunnel Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th November 1873.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT,
Profl. & Persl. Asst. to Chief Engr.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 8th December 1873.

No. 331.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line from the North-Western Provinces, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 1st instant, and is posted to the Upper Sindh District.

The 9th December 1873.

No. 332.—Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his return from sick leave on the forenoon of the 8th instant, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 333.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Depôt Store-keeper, Ooch Depôt, having reported his return from the privilege and departmental leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 245 of 15th September 1873 on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave is hereby cancelled.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 334.—The services of Mr. P. Lennon, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District, are dispensed with.

No. 335.—Mr. A. R. Marr, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Gunners J. Hay and H. J. St. Aubyn, Overseers, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Mooltan District to the Upper Sindh District.

No. 336.—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. W. French, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, to the Bhawulpore Division.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 16th December 1873.

An extension of seventeen days' privilege leave is granted to Baboo Sreenath Roy, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, in addition to the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification dated 4th November 1873.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 5th December 1873.

No. 32.—Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, 3rd Division, Holkar (State) Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 8th December 1873.

No. 33.—Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, 3rd Division, Holkar (State) Railway, reported his departure on three months' privilege leave on the afternoon of the 4th December 1873.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Superintending Engineer.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th December 1873.

No. 1347*E.*—Under instructions from Government of India in the Public Works Department, Mr. R. J. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Jeypore Division, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Bengal Northern State Railway.

Mr. Scott reported his departure for Tetaleya *viâ* Sahibgunge on the morning of the 10th instant.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Persl. Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Agra District.

The 16th December 1873.

No. 7368*E.*—Mr. W. C. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to this District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway by Government of India Notification No. 761, dated 11th December 1873, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 15th December 1873, and is posted to the Jeypore Division.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Supdg. Engr., Agra District.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed for the Christmas Holidays on Thursday, the 25th, Friday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th instant, and also Thursday, the 1st January 1874, being New Year's day.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th December 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,44,821	3	5
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,65,53,796 8 7 / General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,11,34,046 7 7	3,76,87,843	0	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,79,48,094	13	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,34,512	7	9
Sundries	7,50,147	3	9
TOTAL ...	9,04,65,418	12	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,28,36,684	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	51,83,805	4	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	59,54,006	3	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,13,98,711	5	5
Dead Stock	11,60,071	8	0
Stamps	15,536	8	6
Balances with other Banks ...	8,10,514	1	3
Sundries	55,292	9	3
Bullion	1,40,870	0	4
	4,75,55,492	1	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,15,42,397 4 5 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 3,13,67,529 6 11	4,29,09,926	11	4
TOTAL ...	9,04,65,418	12	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 18th December 1873.*

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acct t. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 772.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department up to the 30th November 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Rajpootana.	Sep. 1873	Nov. 12, 1873
2	Contlr., Mysore for Coorg.	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
3	Contlr, Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
4	Contlr., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
5	Contlr., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
6	Contlr., Mysore	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
7	Do., Hyderabad for Berars.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
8	Contlr., Oudh	Aug. 1873	Oct. 20, „
9	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
10	Contlr., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto .	Do. 27, „
11	Contlr., Punjab	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
12	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
13	Contlr., Bombay	Ditto ...	Nov. 1, „
14	Do., Central Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
15	Contlr., Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „
16	Do., Madras	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Contlr. of Telegraph Accounts	...	...
	Indo-European	Aug. 1873	Nov. 3, 1873
	Indian ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Central Provinces.	Oct. 1873	Nov. 24, 1873
2	Contlr., British Burmah.	Sep. „	Do. 11, „
3	Controller, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
4	Contlr., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
5	Contlr., Punjab	Aug. 1873	Oct. 27, „
6	Do., Bengal	Ditto ...	Nov. 3, „
7	Do., Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 5, „
8	Do., Mysore	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
9	Do., Madras	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Nagpore and Chuttees-gurh.	Sep. 1873	Nov. 24, 1873.
2	Dy. Contlr., Neemuch.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
3	Contlr., Sindia...	Ditto ...	Do. 3, „
4	Deputy Contlr., Holkar.	Ditto ...	Do. 3, „
5	Contlr., Wurdah Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 6, „
6	Contlr., Western Rajpootana Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 11, „
7	Contlr., Northern Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
8	Contlr., Agra District, Rajpootana S. R.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
9	Deputy Contlr., Punjab Northern S. R.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
10	Contlr., Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
11	Deputy Contlr., Indus Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
12	Contlr., N.-W. Provinces.	Aug. 1873	Sep. 8, „
13	Contlr., Bengal	Ditto .	Do. 29, „
14	Do., Punjab	Ditto ..	Oct. 27, „
15	Do, Oudh	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
16	Do, Bombay	Ditto ...	Nov. 1, „
17	Do., Hooblee and Carwar.	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
18	Contlr., Nizam's S. R.	Ditto ...	Do. 3, „
19	Do., Oomraotee do.	Ditto ...	Do. 3, „
20	Do., Khamgaum do.	Ditto .	Do. 3, „
21	Do., Central Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
22	Store-Keeper, „	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „
23	Examiner, Nulhatee.	July 1873	Do. 15, „
24	Contlr, Madras	Aug. 1873	Do. 18, „
25	Examiner, Calcutta and S. E. R.	July 1873	Do. 15, „

FORT WILLIAM, *The 15th December 1873.*

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R. E.,* for *Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6242	A 82—04070	20	Jumnadass Madsing.
	L 13—66273	20	
	„ —83457	20	
	L 14—87229	20	
	L 5—61639	10	
	A 17—43226	10	
	L 6—17108	10	
	„ —63458	10	
	L 5—84957	10	
	L 32—18973	10	
	„ —27179	10	
6245	L 19—10411	50	Pittamber, Prolad Chunder Shaw.
6250	L 8—22711	100	Messrs. Juggobundhoo, Nidhoo Churn Podar.
6251	L 5—52894	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom.
6252	A 89—36951	500	Ramnarain Bhokutt.
6253	L 38—10150	100	Babu Shavak Chundra Mukhopadhya.
	„ —10151	100	
6257	L 19—37521	50	J. N. Coan, Esq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6239	A 96—27270	10	Babu Shreedhur Mukhopadhya.
6240	A 6—64347 wrongly joined „ —64492	10	Babu Ramkisto Gupta.
6241	L 11—84551	5	Babu Umbica Churn Roy.
	„ —84552	5	
	„ —84553	5	
	„ —84554	5	
6246	L 3—74832 wrongly joined „ —74842	10	F. C. Rogers, Esq.
6247	L 4—29697	10	Lieutenant J. Wallace.
6248	L 9—19825	5	
	L 32—86355	10	O. W. Palmer, Esq.
6249	A 97—23749 wrongly joined „ —23746	10	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation.
	L 9—40840	5	
6254	L 1—37691 wrongly joined „ —37692	10	Babu Shib Chunder Seal.
6255	L 10—12874	5	The Collector of Nuddea.
	„ —12792	5	
	„ —12873	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th December 1873.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.		Rs.	
A 33	C 78—55302 wrongly joined „ —55301	20	Ismael Hajee Sariff, Chuna Bhuttee, Bombay.
A 35	C 78—51465 ditto „ —51621	20	Mr. W. Minns, Bombay, Apollo Bunder.
17	M 1—07148	5	Mr. W. Todman, Serjeant, F. Battery, 18th Brigade, R. A., Kirkee.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th December 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES, PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 2—01961 wrongly joined G 11—02027	500	Balmookund Thakoresidass, partner of the Firm of Kunnyram Kooversing.

KURRACHEE;
The 5th December 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Deputy Commissioner, P. C., K. C.

Nagpore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 7—44832	10	Ramanath Dé, 1st Assistant Master, Zillah School, Hoshangabád.

NAGPORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th December 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
190	B 30—69873	20	V. Mahomed Kather Ismahl, of Authoor Poodoopettah, Salem District.
195	B 30—79954	20	Mr. J. Dillon, Assistant, Messrs. Oliver & Co., Negapatam.
196	B 29—36795	1,000	T. Vegraragavooloo, of Modavakum, Ooperpalium, Pursewalkum.
198	B 34—88306	10	A. Coopoosawmy Moodelliar, Accountant, Revenue Board Office, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
134	B 34—17202	10	Mr. J. West, Madras.
	B 30—82215	20	
	„ —82216	20	
180	B 31—97140	10	Alaghirisawmy Naick, Madura.
181	B 30—60762	20	C. Vadaranja Pillay, Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Mysore.
	„ —60763	20	
183	B 36—39542	5	Vedanally Venkata Krishniah, Goomasta, District Munsiff's Court, Prodatore.
	B 34—06984	10	
194	B 30—63041	20	Mr. A. F. Kenny, Inspector of Police, Salem.
197	B 38—22808	100	C. Ramasawmy Moodelly, No. 44, Gooroovappen Street, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —22812	100	

FORT ST GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th December 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 6—48980	10	S. N. Ramanujam Naidoo, of Ootacamund.
„ —49023	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 4—39666	50	Kastoori Rangachary, of Kodialem.
J 3—45674	100	Joya Shetty Baboo, of Cochin.
J 4—38311	50	Casava Chetty, of Munju Coopum.
„ —40717	50	Mrs. G. Rose, of Calicut.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th December 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
185	D 5—47055	20	Jumnadass Madsing, Bombay.
	„ —47335	20	
	D 6—64095	10	
	„ —66399	10	
	„ —72607	10	
	„ —73228	10	
	„ —73229	10	
	„ —73230	10	
	„ —73231	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
449	D 7—26533	100	G. Blowers, Esq.
450	D 5—40148	20	The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Agra.
451	D 10—17183 wrongly joined „ —17193	5	Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co., Calcutta.
452	D 6—59263	10	Shaikh Kadir Bux.
455	„ —80051	10	Kader Nath Mitter, Sirathoo Station.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th December 1873.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
184	E 7—13152	5	Post Master General, Punjab.
185	E 5—46549	20	Jumnadass, Omad Sing, care of Jugmohun Dass, Morlidhur, Bombay.
	„ —55025	20	
	„ —33090	20	
	E 6—10127	10	
	„ —27697	10	
	„ —21540	10	
	„ —27698	10	
	„ —50283	10	
	„ —27700	10	
	„ —27699	10	
186	„ —25121	10	Bhugwan Dass, through Treasury Officer, Roorkee.
	E 5—05012	20	
	„ —20155	20	
	E 4—32631	50	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
158 E 5—05204	20	Baboo Parbutty Charan Bhattacharjee, Police Inspr. Gwalundo.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 13th December 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Dec. 8th, 1873 ...	9,48,416	6,134	9,48,538	61,869	17,41,487
" 9th, " .	...	...	9,48,538	61,869	17,41,487
" 10th, " ...	...	...	9,56,022	61,967	17,41,487
" 11th, " ...	7,484	...	9,56,022	61,967	17,41,487
" 12th, " ..	1,826	1,543	9,56,376	63,439	17,41,487
" 13th, " ...	...	2,00,471	7,59,920	2,59,894	17,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 15th Dec.* 1873. } H. HYDE, *Lt.-Col.*, *Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1873.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and Coast Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Assyria*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer *Legislator*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th December 1873.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th idem.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope, can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 12th December 1873.

Aviet, Mrs. L. S.
Barber, Miss.
Beyts, Mr.
Bourke, Mrs.
Brooke, W. L.
Browne, H.
Burton, H. I.
Cook, J. W.
Crowe, H. M.
Dacosta, D. W.
Davenport, J.
Daniell, Mrs. L.
DeSilva, Mrs. A.
D'Cruze, A.
Dookus, W.
D'Souza, Mrs. C.
Duddy.
Forester, W. L.
Gregory, Mrs. M.
Griffiths, W. E.
Guise, C. A.
Gwyther, Mrs. F.
Harris, J. L.
Hayes, Messrs. A. J.
Hackett, C. A.
Hall, Mrs. C. E.
Harper, Mrs. E.
Hind, Master.
Hodgkinson, G. I. S.
Jackson, Mrs. H.
James, Miss L.
Jim Crow.
Johnson, Miss.
Jordan, A. P.
Kessage Damgee.
Kennedy, Mrs. M.
King, Mrs. W. H.
Knight, G.
Knowleys, H. B.
Lambert, Mrs.
Landemen, I. C.
Lawson, C. E.
Lee, Mrs. R.
Linde, F.
Lindsay, H.
Lusini, Sergt. A.
Mahomed Yusuf.
Macgregor, Mrs. H. J.
Mercer, J. D.
McDowel, E. G.
McLesfield, Sergt.-Major.
Ord, M.
Palmer, Mrs. J. G.
Petter & Co.
Phillips, R. O.
Powlesland, R. C.
Pucill, T.
Rajendernath Bose.
Ruban, E. S.
Reid, Miss.
Rooke, Col. H. A.
Rosalie, F.
Samuel, Mr.
Secrett, W. H. F.
Simson, Miss E.
Smith, R.
Stirling, J. B.
Steele, Pte. A.
Voss, C.
Wynch, Major H. P.

Registered Letters.

Anogal Oollah and Abdool Kurrim.
Askir Ally.
Gopaul Sing and Phoolun Sing.
Gunnas Persaud.
Guya Dutt Missir.
J. Deveres, Esq.
Mr. Peerow.
S. Campbell, Esq.
Shaik Subban.
V. S. Y. Velluppa Chutty.
Woolum Chunder Dass.
Woodar Narain.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Now ready,

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; *royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage* 1 *as.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *as.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *as.*; or

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *as.*

☞ Cash must accompany order. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January 1874, at 3 P. M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

UNCOVD. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE, *The 16th December* 1873. } W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. 052830, 4 per cent., 1st May 1865, Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), endorsed in name of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, and enfaced for payment at Bhooj Treasury.

Any person bringing information regarding this Note to the undersigned will be rewarded.

NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE JOSHEE, *No. 24, Todd Street, Bombay.*

BOMBAY, *The 26th Nov.* 1873. }

Lost.

A Bengalee Bynamah, or Bill of Sale, of a 10 annas share in putnee talook Kool-Hunda, in zillah Burdwan, being Lot No. 26, and an Office copy of Batwara, were lost on the 26th Aughran 1280, in the carriage of the East Indian Railway, at the Hooghly Station. Any person finding the documents and bringing the same to the undersigned will receive a reward of Rs. 25.

SREENAUTH GHOSAUL, *of Mookkullen, Pergunnah Mundulghaut, Station Baguan, Zillah Howrah; also of No. 14, Barranussy Ghose's St., Jorasanko, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th December 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week :—

No. 22 OF 1873.

A Bill to declare the true meaning of Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863, and XXII of 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act XIV of 1863, section eight, the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of the land-revenue with the powers of a Collector as described in Act X of 1859, for the decision of suits arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction assigned to such officer, of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of the same Act, or in the said Act XIV of 1863, while such officer is so employed :

And whereas, in the year 1863, the Local Government resolved that all Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors at any time employed in making or revising settlements, should, during such employment, be invested with the powers described in section eight of Act XIV of 1863, and such officers have in fact from that time exercised such powers from the date of their employment in the duties aforesaid, and large numbers of suits of the nature mentioned in the same section have been heard and decided by such officers notwithstanding that their employment commenced subsequently to the year 1863, and notwithstanding that the Local Government may not have expressed their intention to invest them with the said powers otherwise than by appointing them to such employment :

And whereas it has recently been ruled that Deputy Collectors whose employment in settlement-work commenced subsequently to the twenty-first day of April 1863, have not been invested with the said powers :

And whereas, by Act X of 1859, section one hundred and fifty, it is enacted that all the powers vested in the Collector by the preceding sections of that Act may be exercised by any Deputy Collector in cases referred to him by a Collector ; and in all cases without such reference, by any Deputy Collector placed in charge of any sub-division of a District :

And whereas, by section ten of Act XIV of 1863, it is enacted that if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before any officer empowered under section eight of that Act to hear the same, such suit shall be heard and determined by such officer, notwithstanding that no notice of enhancement shall have been served under section thirteen of the said Act X of 1859 on the party from whom such enhanced rent is claimed : and that in such case the statement of claim should set forth the grounds on which such enhancement of rent is claimed :

And whereas, by Act XXII of 1872, it was enacted that all Deputy Collectors and all other persons theretofore or thereafter invested with all or some of the powers of Deputy Collectors for the purposes of Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, should be deemed to have been or to be (as the case might be) Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the same Acts, or Assistants to Collectors invested with the powers of Deputy Collectors in such charge : and it was also enacted that all suits preferred and applications made to, and orders made and acts done by, such Deputy Collectors and other persons in the exercise of such powers should be deemed to have been and to be as duly preferred, made and done as if the said Deputy Collectors and other persons had been Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the same Acts :

And whereas, by force of the said Acts, all Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces have ever since the passing of Act X of 1859, been of like authority with Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions, and, as such, have had jurisdiction to hear all suits of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of that Act and in Act XIV of 1863, and all Collectors have had and have exercised very largely the power of referring to Deputy Collectors cases brought before themselves :

And whereas, since the passing of Act XXII of 1872, it has been held that a Deputy Collector not invested with powers under section eight of Act XIV of 1863, has not any jurisdiction to hear a suit of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of Act X of 1859 :

And whereas it has also recently been held that the said Act XXII of 1872 has no operation in

cases in which a decision has been delivered contrary to the true meaning of the said Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, as declared in Act XXII of 1872, but prior to the passing of Act XXII of 1872:

And whereas, ever since the passing of Act XIV of 1863, officers invested with the powers of Collectors under section eight of that Act have been in the habit of exercising that power which is vested in Collectors by section one hundred and fifty of Act X of 1859, and of referring to Deputy Collectors employed as aforesaid suits of the nature mentioned in section eight of Act XIV of 1863 for the purpose of having such suits heard and decided by such Deputy Collectors, and great numbers of suits have been so heard and decided:

And whereas it has recently been held that officers engaged in making or revising settlements, and invested with the powers of Collectors under section eight of Act XIV of 1863, have not the power of referring suits to Deputy Collectors; and also that, if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before such an officer, he is bound by section ten of Act XIV of 1863 to hear and determine it in person:

And whereas, by the effect of such holdings, great numbers of decisions in suits of the nature mentioned in section eight of Act XIV of 1863 have become open to question, and for the quieting of titles, and the avoidance of litigation, it is necessary that the validity of such decisions should be affirmed, and that the meaning of the said Acts should be declared:

And whereas it is apprehended that other objections may be made to the authority of officers who have decided suits of the nature mentioned in Act XIV of 1863, and it is expedient that such decisions should not be impeached for any defect in such authority;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Powers of Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833.

1. All Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833, employed in making or serving settlements, have been, and are, and are intended to be, invested with the powers described in section eight of Act XIV of 1863 during the term of such employment.

Power of Collectors to refer cases to Deputy Collectors.

2. By section one hundred and fifty of Act X of 1859, it was intended, and has always been the law, that Collectors should refer to Deputy Collectors such of the cases brought before themselves as they think fit.

Act XIV of 1863, section 8, explained.

3. By section eight of Act XIV of 1863, it was intended that when the officers therein mentioned have been invested with the powers therein mentioned, they should have, and it has always been the law that they have had, the whole, and not a portion only, of such powers, and in particular the power of reference conferred on Collectors by Act X of 1859, section one hundred and fifty.

Act XIV of 1863, section 10, explained.

4. The meaning of section ten of Act XIV of 1863 was, and has always been, that in the suits therein mentioned the want of such notice as therein mentioned shall not be a bar to the progress of the suit, and not that the suits therein mentioned must be heard and decided by the same officer from the beginning to the end.

Suits heard by officers pursuant to the said Acts, to be deemed properly heard.

5. All suits heard and decided by any officers in pursuance of the said Acts and of the intentions of the said Local Government as herein explained, have been heard and decided by proper authority, and the decisions given in such suits are valid decisions, subject only to such appeals as are by law provided.

Decisions of officers acting under said Acts in certain suits validated.

6. No decision made by any Collector, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer purporting to act under the provisions of Act X of 1859 or Act XIV of 1863 in any suit of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of Act X of 1859 or in Act XIV of 1863 shall be impugned or deprived of effect by reason of the objection that such officer did not possess the jurisdiction legally necessary for deciding the suit, but all such decisions shall be dealt with by every Appellate Court as if they had been made by a tribunal possessing the authority to entertain and decide the suit.

Suits to be decided in accordance with this Act and Act XXII of 1872.

7. Every suit instituted, or question arising, under Act X of 1859, or Act XIV of 1863, and which comes before any Court of Justice, shall be decided in accordance with this Act, and in accordance with Act XXII of 1872, at whatever time such suit may have been commenced, or such question may have arisen, and at whatever time any decision may have been delivered affecting such suit or question.

Presumption in favour of judicial and official acts.

8. In construing the said Acts and in deciding on the validity of judicial proceedings thereunder, all Judges and Courts of Justice shall have regard to the practice which has actually prevailed, and shall also, in the absence of evidence or clear law to the contrary, presume that what purports to have been done by public authority has been rightly done.

Local extent.

Commencement.

9. This Act extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and shall come into force at once.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces has recently ruled—

(*a*) that Deputy Collectors, whose employment in settlement-work commenced after 21st April 1863, have not been invested with the powers described in Act XIV of 1863, section eight:

(*b*) that a Deputy Collector not invested with powers under the same section, has no jurisdiction to hear suits of the nature mentioned in Act X of 1859, section 23:

(*c*) that Settlement Officers invested with the powers of Collectors under that section, have not the power which Collectors possess of referring suits to Deputy Collectors, and that, if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before such an officer, he is bound by Act XIV of 1863, section ten, to hear and determine it in person: *Punchum Singh* v. *Musamut Hoomut-oon-nissa*:

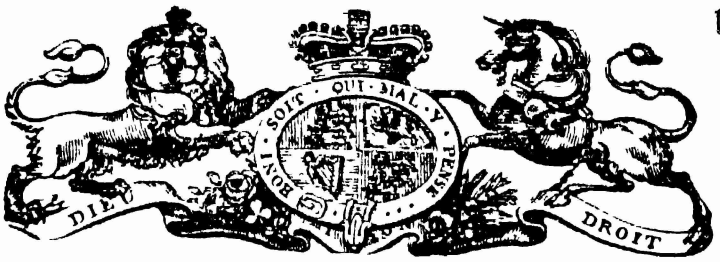
(*d*) that Act XXII of 1872 has no operation in cases in which a decision has been delivered contrary to the true meaning of Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, but prior to the passing of Act XXII of 1872, by which that meaning was declared (*Buldeo* v. *Lutchmun*, 5 N. W. P. High Court Reports, 106).

The effect of these rulings is to render questionable great numbers of decisions in suits of the nature mentioned in Act XIV of 1863, section eight; it is expedient to quiet titles and preclude litigation; and for these reasons it is necessary to affirm the validity of these decisions, and to declare the meaning of the above enactments. This, briefly, is the object of the present Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the [illegible] Government.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th December* 1873. } A. H[illegible]E.

WHITLEY STOK[illegible]
Secy. to the Govt. o[illegible]

No. 51 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

[SURVEYS.]

REPORT ON THE HILL RANGES BETWEEN THE INDUS VALLEY AND THE YARKAND FRONTIER.

Dated Camp Shadulla, the 20th October 1873.

From—T. D. FORSYTH, Esq., *Envoy and Plenipotentiary,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honor to forward "a brief account of the geological structure of the hill ranges between the Indus Valley in Ladak and Shadulla (Shah-i-dula) on the frontier of Yarkund,"* and beg the favor of your transmitting it to the Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

* Prepared by Dr. F. Stoliczka.

Brief account of the geological structure of the Hill-ranges between the Indus Valley in Ladak and Shah-i-dula on the frontier of Yarkand territory, by Dr. F. STOLICZKA, *Naturalist attached to the Yarkand Embassy.*

THE following brief notes on the general geological structure of the hill-ranges alluded to, are based upon observations made by myself* on a tour from Leh, *viâ* Changchenmo, the high plains of Lingzi-thang, Karatagh, Aktagh to Shah-i-dula, and upon corresponding observations made by Dr. H. W. Bellew, accompanying His Excellency Mr. Forsyth's camp along the Korakoram route to this place.

Before proceeding with my account, I will only notice that our journey from Leh (or Ladak) was undertaken during the second half of September and in October, and that we found the greater portion of the country north of the Changchenmo valley covered with snow, the greatest obstacle a geologist can meet on his survey. While on our journey the thermometer very rarely rose during the day above the freezing point, and hammer operations were *not easily* carried out. At night the thermometer sank as a rule to zero, or even to 8° below zero in our tents, and to 26° below zero in the open air. Adding to this the natural difficulties of the ground we had to pass through, it was occasionally not an easy matter to keep the health up to the required standard of working power.

Near Leh, and for a few miles east and west of it, the Indus flows on the boundary between crystalline rocks on the north and eocene rocks on the south. The latter consist chiefly of grey and reddish sandstones and shales, and more or less coarse conglomerates, containing an occasional *nummulite* and casts of *pelecypods.* These tertiary rocks extend from eastward south of the Pangkong lakes, following the Indus either along one or both banks of the river, as far west as Kargil, where they terminate with a kind of brackish and fresh-water deposit, containing *melaniæ.*

Nearly the entire ridge north of the Indus, separating this river from the Shayok, and continuing in a south-easterly direction to the mouth of the Hanle river (and crossing here the Indus, extending to my knowledge as far as Demchock), consists of syenitic gneiss,

* As a member of a detached party, specially deputed by His Excellency the Envoy, Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B., to explore the Changchenmo and Lingzi-thang routes.

an extremely variable rock as regards its mineralogical composition. The typical rock is a moderately fine-grained syenite, crossed by veins which are somewhat richer in hornblende, while other portions contain a large quantity of schorl. Both about Leh and further eastward, extensive beds of dark, almost black, fine-grained syenite occur in the other rock. The felspar often almost entirely disappears from this fine-grained variety, and quartz remains very sparingly disseminated, so that gradually the rock passes into a hornblendic schist; and when schorl replaces hornblende, the same rock changes into layers which are almost entirely composed of needles of schorl. Again, the syenite loses in places all its hornblende, the crystals of felspar increase in size, biotite (or sometimes chlorite) becomes more or less abundant; and with the addition of quartz we have before us a typical gneiss (or protogine gneiss) without being able to draw a boundary between it and typical syenite. However, the gneissic portions, many of which appear to be regularly bedded, are decidedly subordinate to the syenitic ones. As already mentioned, the rock often has a porphyritic structure, and the felspar becomes pink instead of white, as for instance on the top of the Kardung pass and on the southern slope of the Chang-la, where large fragments are often met with without the slightest trace of hornblende. To the north of the last mentioned pass the syenitic gneiss gradually passes into thick beds of syenite-schist, and this again into chloritic schist, by the hornblende becoming replaced by chlorite, while the other mineral constituents are gradually almost entirely suppressed. The syenitic and chloritic beds alternate with quartzose schists of great thickness. This schistose series of rocks continues from north of the Chang-la to the western end of the Pangkong lake, and northwards to the Lunker-la, generally called the Marsemik pass. On the western route Dr. Bellew met similar rocks north of the Kardung pass at the village Kardung, and traced them northwards across the Shayok, up the Nubra valley to near the foot of the Sussir pass.

Intimately connected with the metamorphic schistose series just noticed, is a greenish chloritic, partly thin bedded, partly more massive rock, which very closely resembles a similar rock found about Srinaggar. Only in this case certain layers, or portions of it, become often distinctly or even coarsely crystalline, sometimes containing bronzite sparingly disseminated, and thus passing into diallage. This chloritic rock forms the greater part of the left side of the Changchenmo valley, and also occurs south of the Sussir pass. I think we have to look upon this whole series of schistose and chloritic rocks as the representatives of the *silurian formation.*

After crossing the Changchenmo valley to Gogra, we meet with a different set of rocks. They are dark, often quite black, shales alternating with sandstones. Many beds of the latter have a comparatively recent aspect, and are rather micaceous, without the least metamorphic structure, while the shales accompanying them very often exhibit a silky, submetamorphic appearance on the plains of fracture. I observed occasionally traces of *fucoids* and other plants in these shales, but no animal fossils. On the Changchenmo route these shaly rocks form the ridge of the Changlang pass, as well as the whole of the western portion of the Lingzi-thang; and they are met again after crossing these high plains and entering the Karakash valley, as far as Shinglung (or Dunglung). On the Korakoram route Dr. Bellew brought specimens of similar rocks from the Korakoram range itself. There can be but little doubt,—judging from similar rocks which I saw in Spiti, and from their geological relation to certain limestones, of which I shall presently speak—that we have in the shaly series the *carboniferous formation* represented.

In many localities along the right bank of the Changchenmo river, then at the hot springs north of Gogra, and on the southern side of the Chang-lang pass, we find the carboniferous beds overlain by *triassic limestone,* which often has the characteristic semi-oolitic structure of the Krol-limestone south of Simla. At Gogra and several other places dolomitic beds occur, and in these sections of *Dicerocardium Himalayaense* are not uncommon. In other places beds are met with full of *crinoid* stems. North of the Lingzi-thang plain—to the west of which the hills are mostly composed of the same triassic limestone—a red, brecciated, calcareous conglomerate is seen at the foot of the Compass-lá, but this conglomerate gradually passes into the ordinary grey limestone, which forms the ridge, and undoubtedly belongs to the same group of triassic rocks. The last place where I saw the triassic limestone was just before reaching the camping ground Shinglung; here it is an almost white or light grey compact rock, containing very perfect sections of *Megalodon triqueter,* the most characteristic triassic fossil. On Mr. Forsyth's route Dr. Bellew met with similar triassic limestones on the northern declivities of the Sussir pass, and also on the Korakoram pass overlying the carboniferous shales and sandstones previously noticed. On the Korakoram the triassic limestone contains spherical corals very similar to those which had been a few years ago described by Professor Ritter von Reuss from the Hallstadt beds in the Alps, and which are here known to travellers as Korakoram stones. A description of these very remarkable corals will be given subsequently.

Returning to our Lingzi-thang route, we leave, as already mentioned, the last traces of triassic limestone at Shinglung, in the upper Karakash valley. Here the limestone rests upon some shales, and then follows immediately the same chloritic rock, which we noticed on the Lunker-la, alternating with quartzose schists, both of which must be regarded as of upper palæozoic age.

At Kizil-jilga regular sub-metamorphic slates appear, alternating with a red conglomerate and red sandstones, and further on dark slate is the only rock to be seen the whole way down the Karakash, until this river assumes a north-easterly course, some 14 miles west of the Kâratagh pass. From here my route lay in a north-westerly direction towards Aktagh, and the same slaty rock was met with along the whole of this route up to the last mentioned place.

Dr. Bellew also traced these slates from the northern side of the Korakoram to Aktagh. They further continue northwards across the Suget-lá, a few miles north of the pass, as well as in single patches down the Suget river to its junction with the Karakash. The irregular range of hills to the south of the portion of the Karakash river, which flows almost east-west from Shahidula, on its southern side entirely consists of these slates, while on the northern side it is composed of a fine-grained syenite, which also forms the whole of the Kuenlún range along the right bank of the Karakash river, and also is the sole rock composing the hills about the camping ground Shahidula. The slates of which I spoke are, on account of the close cleavage, mostly fine, crumbling, not metamorphic, and must, I think, be referred to the Silurian group. They correspond to the metamorphic schists on the southern side of the Korakoram ranges.

Thus we have the whole system of mountain ranges between the Indus and the borders of Turkistan, bounded on the north and south by syenitic rocks, including between them the silurian, carboniferous, and triassic formations. This fact is rather remarkable, for, south of the Indus, we have nearly all the principal sedimentary formations represented from the silurian up to the eocene, and most of the beds abound in fossils.

The only exception to which I can allude on the Changchenmo route is near Kium, in the Changchenmo valley. Here there are on the left bank of the river some remarkably recent looking sandstones and conglomerates, dipping at an angle of about 45° to north-by-east, and at the foot of these beds rise the hot springs* of Kium. I think it probable that this conglomerate has eastward a connection with the eocene deposits, which occur at the western end of the Pangkong lake, and in the Indus valley south of it.

In the previous notes I have scarcely alluded to the dip of the rocks at the different localities. The reason is that there is indeed very great difficulty in directly observing both the dip and the strike. At the western end of the Pangkong lake the dip of the metamorphic schists is mostly a south-westerly one, but further on nearly all the rocks dip at a moderate angle to north-east, north-by-east, or to north. On the Lingzi-thang, just after crossing the Changlang, the shales are mostly highly inclined, but further on the limestones lie unconformably on them and dip to north-east. Wherever the hills consist merely of shales and slates, their sides are generally so thickly covered with debris and detritus, that it becomes almost an exception to observe a rock *in situ*.

The debris is brought down in large quantities by the melting snow into the valleys, and high banks of it are everywhere observable along the water-courses. At a somewhat remote—say diluvial—period this state of things has operated on a far greater scale. Not only were the lakes, like the Pangkong, much more extensive, but valleys like the Changchenmo, or the Tanktze valley, sometimes became temporarily blocked up by glaciers, or great landslips, and the shingle and clay deposits were often accumulated in them to a thickness of two or more hundred feet. Near Aktagh similar deposits of stratified clay exist of about 160 feet thickness, and extend over an area of more than one hundred square miles. There can be but little doubt that when these large sheets of water were in existence the climate of these now cold and arid regions was both milder and moister, and naturally more favorable to animal and vegetable life than it is now. A proof of this is given for instance by the occurrence of subfossil *Succineæ*, *Helices*, and *Pupæ* in the clay deposits of the Pangkong lake, while scarcely any land mollusk could exist at the present time in the same place.

No. 18C-G, dated Camp Agra, the 26th November 1873.

Endorsed by the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

FORWARDED to the Department of Agiculture, Revenue, and Commerce for transmission to the Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

* The temperature of these hot springs varies from 60° to 125°. They form no deposit of gypsum, like the springs north of Gogra, but there is a good deal of soda deposit round them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER.

YEAR	BENGAL		INLAND CUSTOMS		MADRAS		BOMBAY		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity	Duty
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869,70 ..	162,852	1,443,464	89,662	694,026	121,977	558,452	52,823	218,330	427,314	2,914,272
1870-71 .	170,809	1,513,991	101,434	766,405	127,111	673,598	59,531	294,275	458,885	3,248,269
1871-72	167,315	1,483,022	95,156	724,556	128,923	688,326	50,773	250,982	442,167	3,146,886
1872-73	177,817	1,576,110	96,802	734,964	124,610	664,106	56,391	278,755	455,620	3,253,935
1873-74	177,177	1,573,093	94,999	712,363	119,707	643,257	60,634	299,727	452,817	3,228,440
AVERAGE	171,254	1,517,936	95,610	726,463	124,465	645,547	56,030	268,414	447,359	3,158,360

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.		Railways	For week ending 25th October 1873	For week ending 26th October 1872	Total from 1st January to 25th October 1873.	Total from 1st January to 26th October 1872	Total increase in 1873	Total decrease in 1873
		Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
22nd Nov.	1873	East Indian, Main .	5,03,437	4,20,137	2,12,92,661	2,08,32,030	4,60,631	
22nd ditto		Ditto, Jubbulpore	29,364	31,412	14,96,591	16,82,671		1,86,080
15th ditto	...	Eastern Bengal . .	58,417	66,808	21,98,293	22,22,806	2,75,487	
15th ditto	...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	22,746	8,659	8,33,621	2,92,086	5,41,535	
15th ditto	...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,35,132	1,41,654	45,55,300	42,61,007	2,94,293	
15th ditto	...	Madras ...	93,501	1,23,856	55,21,286	49,17,360	6,03,926	
15th ditto	...	Great Southern of India ...	10,629	17,591	9,03,802	6,69,823	2,33,979	
22nd ditto	...	Carnatic .	505	560	33,816	30,363	3,453	.
15th ditto	..	Great Indian Peninsula*	2,87,164	2,95,852	1,50,10,687	1,47,87,961	2,22,726	
15th ditto	...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	69,870	52,714	44,29,953	44,94,442		64,489
		TOTAL ...	12,10,765	11,59,243	5,65,76,010	5,41,90,549	23,85,461	.
		State.						
15th Nov.	1873	Rajpootana, Agra District .	973*a*	...	973*a*		973	.
29th ditto	...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1,361	1,198	83,063	64,629	18,434	
22nd ditto	...	Nulhatee .	1,037	1,200	68,015	41,004*b*	27,011	
22nd ditto	..	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,406	...	43,737*c*	..	43,737	
		TOTAL ...	7,777	2,398	1,95,788	1,05,633	90,155	
		GRAND TOTAL ..	12,18,542	11,61,641	5,67,71,798	5,42,96,182	24,75,616	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches
(*a*). For six days ending 25th October 1873
(*b*). From 1st April to 26th October 1872.
(*c*). From 1st July to 25th October 1873.

No. XLIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.		Railways	For week ending 1st November 1873.	For week ending 2nd November 1872.	Total from 1st January to 1st November 1873.	Total from 1st January to 2nd November 1872	Total increase in 1873	Total decrease in 1873
		Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Nov.	1873	East Indian, Main...	5,42,596	4,48,695	2,18,35,257	2,12,80,725	5,54,532	
22nd ditto	...	Ditto, Jubbulpore .	31,667	33,473	15,28,258	17,16,144	.	1,87,886
15th ditto	...	Eastern Bengal	61,739	73,052	25,60,032	22,95,859	2,64,173	
15th ditto	. .	Oudh & Rohilkhund	27,187	7,471	8,60,808	2,99,556	5,61,252	
15th ditto	...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,54,409	1,21,688	47,09,709	43,82,695	3,27,014	
15th ditto	..	Madras ..	1,10,126	1,24,052	56,31,412	50,41,413	5,89,999	
15th ditto	...	Great Southern of India ...	15,221	14,364	9,19,023	6,84,187	2,34,836	
22nd ditto	...	Carnatic	619	603	34,435	30,966	3,469	
15th ditto	...	Great Indian Peninsula*	3,44,347	2,51,118	1,53,55,034	1,50,39,079	3,15,955	
15th ditto	...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,06,161	61,613	45,36,115	45,56,054	.	19,939
		TOTAL ..	13,94,072	11,36,129	5,79,70,083	5,53,26,678	26,43,405	
		State.						
15th Nov.	1873	Rajpootana, Agra District	1,895	...	2,868*a*		2,868	
29th ditto	...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,647	1,375	85,710	66,004	19,706	
22nd ditto	..	Nulhatee	1,544	1,161	69,559	42,165*b*	27,394	
22nd ditto	.	Rajpootana, Delhi District	4,650		48,387*c*	...	48,387	
		TOTAL ..	10,736	2,536	2,06,524	1,08,169	98,355	
		GRAND TOTAL	14,04,808	11,38,665	5,81,76,607	5,54,34,847	27,41,760	

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*). From 20th October to 1st November 1873.
(*b*) From 1st April to 2nd November 1872.
(*c*). From 1st July to 1st November 1873

No. XLIV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 8th Nov. 1873	For week ending 9th Nov 1872.	Total from 1st January to 8th Nov 1873	Total from 1st January to 9th Nov. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Nov. 1873	East Indian, Main	5,55,685	5,03,379	2,23,90,942	2,17,84,105	6,06,837	
22nd ditto	„ Jubbulpore	38,328	39,392	15,66,586	17,55,536		1,88,950
15th ditto	Eastern Bengal	53,012	79,372	26,13,044	23,75,230	2,37,814	
15th ditto ..	Oudh and Rohilkhund .	38,276	10,906	8,99,084	3,10,463	5,88,621	
15th ditto ..	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,15,607	1,62,333	48,25,316	45,45,028	2,80,288	
15th ditto	Madras	1,21,522	1,41,432	57,52,934	51,82,845	5,70,089	
15th ditto .	Great Southern of India .	15,593	13,990	9,34,616	6,98,177	2,36,439	
22nd ditto ...	Carnatic ..	657	566	35,092	31,532	3,560	
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula* .	3,55,358	3,44,197	1,57,10,392	1,53,83,276	3,27,116	
15th* ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,00,578	1,15,820	46,36,693	46,71,874	...	35,181
	TOTAL ...	13,94,616	14,11,387	5,93,64,699	5,67,38,066	26,26,633	.
	State.						
15th Nov 1873	Rajpootana, Agra District	. 1,517		4,386*a*	...	4,386	
29th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,923	1,586	87,633	67,590	20,043	.
22nd ditto .	Nulhatee ..	1,356	1,556	70,915	43,721*b*	27,194	.
22nd ditto	Rajpootana Delhi District	4,755	..	53,142*c*		53,142	
	TOTAL ..	9,551	3,142	2,16,076	1,11,311	1,04,765	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	14,04,167	14,14,529	5,95,80,775	5,68,49,377	27,31,398	

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches
(*a*) From 20th October to 8th November 1873.
(*b*) From 1st April to 9th November 1872
(*c*) From 1st July to 8th November 1873.

No. XLV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 15th Nov 1873	For week ending 16th Nov 1872	Total from 1st January to 13th Nov. 1873	Total from 1st January to 16th Nov 1872	Total increase in 1873	Total decrease in 1873
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Nov. 1873	East Indian, Main	6,42,274	5,75,382	2,30,33,216	2,23,59,487	6,73,729	
22nd ditto	„ Jubbulpoor	41,370	31,145	16,07,956	17,86,680		1,78,724
15th ditto	Eastern Bengal	50,640	67,272	26,63,684	24,42,503	2,21,181	
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	27,728	16,527	9,26,812	3,26,990	5,99,822	
15th ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,44,500	1,00,752	49,69,816	46,45,780	3,24,036	
15th ditto	Madras	1,22,461	1,20,544	58,75,395	53,03,389	5,72,006	
15th ditto	Great Southern of India	15,149	14,342	9,49,765	7,12,520	2,37,245	
22nd ditto	Carnatic	661	627	35,753	32,159	3,594	
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula*	4,30,859	3,71,551	1,61,41,251	1,57,54,827	3,86,424	
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,02,995	1,06,926	47,39,688	47,78,800		39,112
	TOTAL	15,78,637	14,05,068	6,09,43,336	5,81,43,135	28,00,201	
	State.						
15th Nov 1873	Rajpootana, Agra District	2,008		6,394*a*		6,394	..
29th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,811	1,533	89,443	69,124	20,319	
22nd ditto	Nulhatee	1,329	1,336	72,244	45,057*b*	27,187	
22nd ditto	Rajpootana Delhi District	4,675		57,817*c*		57,817	
	TOTAL	9,823	2,869	2,25,898	1,14,181	1,11,717	...
	GRAND TOTAL	15,88,460	14,07,937	6,11,69,234	5,82,57,316	29,11,918	

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) From 20th October to 15th November 1873
(*b*) From 1st April to 16th November 1872
(*c*) From 1st July to 15th November 1873

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1872-73.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73 *in Canal Districts of the Punjáb.*

ZILLAHS.	Population.	Area in acres	Cultivated areas in acres.	Areas irrigated. Khureef, 1872-73. Total acres.	Khureef, 1872-73. In comparison with 1871-72. In-crease.	Khureef, 1872-73. In comparison with 1871-72. De-crease.	Rubbee, 1872-73. Total acres.	Rubbee, 1872-73. In comparison with 1871-72. In-crease	Rubbee, 1872-73. In comparison with 1871-72. De-crease.	Whole year, 1872-73. Total acres	Whole year, 1872-73. In comparison with 1871-72. In-crease.	Whole year, 1872-73. In comparison with 1871-72. De-crease	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1871-72.	Rainfall. 1871-72.	Rainfall. 1872-73.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1872-73.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ambálah	1,035,498	1,681,930	945,526	2,897	...	693	4,954	497	...	7,851	...	196	— 2·43	39·2	48·2	+ 22·9	The heavy rain-fall was the principal cause of decrease of irrigation, but a secondary one is the fact, that the settlement is being revised in Karnal and Dehli. The villagers are throwing a good deal of land out of cultivation, in the hopes of lightening the assessment.
Karnál	608,942	1,505,920	645,120	45,199	3,308	...	36,021	...	28,736	81,230	...	25,428	—23·84	33 1	33·0	— 0·3	
Delhi	621,675	814,672	525,255	45,973	747	...	36,320	...	27,967	82,293	...	27,220	—24·85	33·1	35·1	+ 6·0	
Rohtak	531.237	1,159,680	905,600	46,989	632	...	34,887	...	12,279	81,876	...	11,647	—12·46	15 5	26 4	+ 70·3	
Hissár	484,681	2,265,428	1,346,836	36,012	5,988	...	22,999	...	21,769	59,011	...	15,781	—21·10	10·7	28·5	+ 166 3	
Jhind	...	...	..	24,911	4,723	...	14,207	...	16,840	39,118	...	12,117	—23·65	...	...	...	
Bikáner	...	...	...	390	19	...	51	...	194	441	...	175	—28 41	...	...	...	
Total W. Jamná Canal ...	3,:82,013	7,427,630	4,368,337	202,371	15,417	693	149,449	497	107,785	351,820	...	92,564	—20·81	..	...	...	
Gurdáspúr	906,126	1,116,770	834,474	16,475	6,570	...	11,140	...	9,079	27,615	...	2,509	— 8·32	31·6	21·3	— 32·6	The increase in area irrigated during khureef crop is due to dryness of the weather during the months of May and June, which caused the Zemindars to seek the aid of canal water to preserve their crops from drying up; the decrease in the rubbee crop is due to the heavy fall of rain during July, August, and September, which enabled the Zemindars to sow their *boruni* crops without taking canal water.
Amritsar	832,750	999,988	708,370	35,393	12,567	...	58,648	...	31,549	94,041	...	18,982	—16 79	19·5	26 3	+ 42·2	
Lahore	789,666	2,334,225	985,888	44,851	1,170	...	62,290	...	37,951	107,141	...	36,781	—25 55	10·3	17·2	+ 67·0	
Total B. D Canal ...	2,528,542	4,450,983	2,528,732	96,719	20,307	...	132,078	..	78,579	228,797	...	58,272	—20 29	..	...	...	
Total Perennial Canals ...	5,810,555	11,878,613	7,897,069	299,090	35,724	693	281,527	497	186,364	580,617	...	150,836	—26·62	...		...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works and Inundation Canals.																	
Delhi	...	Given above	..	1,251	683	..	4,307	1,811	...	5,558	2,494	...	+ 81·39	...	..	...	The Dehli and Gurgaon works are entirely dependent on rain; the increase is therefore due to the heavy fall.
Rohtak	...	Ditto	..	9	..	165	14	..	1,082	23	...	1,247	—98 18	...	.	...	
Gurgaon	690,295	1,267,926	968,747	848	...	267	4,658	2,313	...	5,506	2,046	..	+ 59·08	28·8	30·4	+ 5·5	
Lahore	...	Given above	...	6,223	...	1,144	7,170	...	1,564	13,393	...	2,708	—16·82	...	...	...	
Montgomery	359,437	1,244,423	533,240	68,691	11,845	..	53,276	39,180	...	121,967	51,025	...	+ 71 92	8·0	9·2	+ 15·0	The increase in area irrigated during khureef crop is apparently due to a better supply of water having been maintained during that crop, but that in the rubbee crop is entirely due to heavy rain which supplemented the supply in the canal.
Multán	471,563	3,764,188	624,434	149,143	21,671	...	93,361	32,368	...	242,504	54,039	...	+ 28·67	1·8	5·9	+ 227 7	
Derah Ghází Khán	308,840	1,454,332	234,968	132,817	27,945	...	47,319	7,858	...	180,136	35,803	...	+ 24 80	3·3	7·7	+ 133 3	The increase in the Derah Ghazi Khan District is reported by the Superintending Engineer to be due to the more thorough clearance of the beds of the canals.
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works and Inundation Canals ...	1,830,135	7,760,874	2,366,389	358,982	62,144	1,576	210,105	83,530	2,646	569,087	145,407	3,955	+ 33·03	...	...	.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,640,690	19,639,487	10,263,458	658,072	97,868	2,269	491,632	84,027	189,010	1,149,704	145,407	154,791	— 0·81	...	...	...	

Combining the irrigation from all sources, the net decrease is 9,364 acres A large decrease on the Western Jamna and Bari Doab Canal is nearly compensated for by a corresponding increase on the Inundation Canals

H. J. S. TANNER, *C. E.*,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Panjáb, Irrgn Branch, P. W D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the Month of November 1873.

Names of Port in India whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities of Cotton exported to																	
		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
		Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	0 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	940 0	...	...	943 28
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Krisna do.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	12,878 64	...	1,339 32	...	...	1,071 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15	...	...	...	...	15,289 47
	Beypore, Malabar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot do.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	19,628 56	340 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,968 56
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay	47,682 32	7,224 0	...	...	2,971 56	8,225 0	...	67 0	73 56	84 0	...	...	...	...	108 56	...	...	66,435 88
	Karachi	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	774 56	...	...	774 56
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vingorla	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Viziadroog	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Rangoon	1,922 56	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445 28	...	...	...	2,367 84
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		.	...		...
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...		...	...	...		.		...	..
	Total ...	82,112 12	7,564 0	1,339 32	...	2,971 56	9,296 48	...	67 0	73 56	84 0	...	3 0	0 15	445 28	1,823 0	...	...	105,779 23

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	16·7	22·7	...	24·4	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	13·2	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	13·6	14·7	12·6	15·9	19·1	13·8
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	11·8	...	...	...	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·8	18·8	18·8
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	16·0	14·4	13·3	16·8	16·8	13·8
	Nellore	8·4	8·4	6·7	...	...	...	14·9	14·4	15·3	16·9	17·4	19·7
	Cuddapah	9·7	9·7	6·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	12·4
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	9·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	11·5	13·1	13·1	12·1
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	6·8	...	...	...	8·6	11·0	10·6	11·4	12·1	12·1
	Madras	8·4	8·6	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	13·7	13·7	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·8	14·8	14·8	13·7
	North Arcot	7·9	7·9	12·2	...	...	...	16·6	16·6	16·6	17·6	17·6	17·6
	South Arcot	6·6	6·6	8·0	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	14·3	16·4	15·2	14·8
	Tanjore	6·7	7·0	9·4	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	12·9	...	...	15·5
	Trichinopoly	7·4	7·4	7·4	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·6	13·6	13·6
	Madura	8·4	8·4	9·1	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	11·4	15·4	15·4	13·2
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	8·4	12·7	12·7	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	11·0	...	...	...	11·8	12·2	12·9	12·2	12·4	13·4
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	10·7	...	...	...	9·0	8·2	9·0	9·7	9·0	10·5
	Salem	6·9	5·6	10·4	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	14·6	15·5	15·5	18·3
	South Canara	9·7	8·9	...	...	...	...	11·4	10·9	...	13·8	12·9	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·2	...	...	...	...	12·9	13·3	...	13·7	14·1	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	21·8	21·8	...	7·7	7·2	...	13·0	13·0	...
	Ahmedabad	12·6	11·9	12·1	24·3	24·3	30·3	6·1	6·1	5·5	10·3	10·3	10·2
	Kaira	10·3	11·0	10·4	...	...	24·8	7·1	7·4	8·9	12·1	11·7	11·9
	Surat	12·0	12·0	8·7	6·9	6·9	5·7	7·9	8·1	5·3	9·9	11·2	6·9
	Broach	13·9	13·9	10·7	13·0	13·0	12·5	8·8	8·8	8·4	12·1	12·1	9·7
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	8·5	12·1	12·1	11·0	6·5	7·0	7·0	11·2	11·2	11·2
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	8·3	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	14·1	14·1	9·4
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	11·0	15·5	10·7	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	7·0	10·0	10·5	10·0
	Nasik	12·7	12·7	10·4	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	10·6	10·6	8·0
	Ahmadnagar	21·6	19·6	11·0	32·1	31·1	18·7	9·2	9·1	6·3	9·8	9·8	7·3
	Poona	13·3	13·3	8·7	...	...	...	9·2	8·4	6·3	10·2	9·5	7·4
	Sholapur	18·7	18·7	11·8	23·5	23·5	11·4	10·4	10·4	8·8	12·1	12·1	9·8
	Kaladgi	14·5	13·6	8·1	...	...	...	8·1	7·2	5·8	8·6	7·4	6·1
	Satara	14·1	14·1	8·2	...	...	...	9·8	9·8	7·1	12·9	12·9	9·0
	Belgaum	12·5	11·6	10·7	...	...	11·1	11·1	11·1	8·4	11·6	11·6	8·8
	Dharwar	10·7	10·7	9·9	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·0	10·6	10·6	8·5
	Ratnagiri	9·5	9·5	7·2	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	6·7	16·0	16·0	10·7
	Kanara	10·3	10·3	8·4	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	16·8	14·9	11·2
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9·0	8·0	9·4	...	...	...	10·0	9·0	5·8	12·0	11·0	7·1
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	14·4	14·4	11·2	...	...	...	9·7	9·7	8·4	12·1	12·1	11·2
	Baroda	11·0	8·8	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	12·7	12·7	...
	Deesa	15·3	15·5	11·6	22·0	21·4	18·6	6·9	6·9	5·5	8·3	8·2	6·7
	Neemuch	13·7	13·7	12·8	21·4	21·4	15·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5
	Nasirabad	13·7	13·8	14·6	17·6	18·9	26·5	6·5	6·5	5·6	7·5	7·5	6·5
	Rajkot	16·3	16·8	13·6	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	3·7	9·3	9·3	11·2
	Upper Sind Frontier	16·7	16·7	13·9	24·2	24·2	20·5	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	14·9	11·1
	Karachi	12·2	12·2	12·5	20·0	20·5	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	8·8
	Haidarabad	11·1	11·1	13·1	25·1	24·2	24·2	6·9	6·9	6·5	8·3	9·3	9·3
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	13·9	20·4	21·2	22·7	9·3	9·3	9·3	16·7	16·9	14·8
	Thar and Parker	15·5	14·0	8·0	24·0	24·0	...	11·1	11·2	8·0	12·2	12·0	10·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	9·74	9·74	11·13	14·84	18·55	19·48	12·41	12·29	18·09	13·91	14·37	21·34
	Bancoorah	10·67	11·02	13·91	18·55	20·41	14·84	10·44	11·13	14·14	13·45a / 14·14b	13·91	17·63
	Beerbhoom	9·28	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	9·74	11·83	15·30	12·52	15·30	18·09
	Midnapore	9·28	9·51	10·21	...	...	...	12·99a	14·37	15·77	16·70a / 18·55b	18·55	22·27a / 24·12b
	Hooghly	10·21	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	12·06	10·67	12·76	16·70
	Howrah	11·13	10·21	12·99	18·55	18·55	18·55	9·78	10·22	14·84	12·06	12·99	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	...	11·36	11·36	...	22·74	22·27	8·13	8·13	7·43	12·35c	12·87	16·93
	Nuddea	10·62	10·62	13·45	18·55	20·18	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12·35	12·35	16·46
	Jessore	10·21	12·06	12·35	...	...	...	10·91	13·57	16·47	14·84	19·77	24·71
	Moorshedabad	11·13	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	11·13	10·67	12·99	12·06	12·52	17·63

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of November 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·8	54·8	...	31·1	31·1	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	
...	...	32·3	33·5	35·3	29·8	28·5	24·7	28·5	33·0	24·2	15·4	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	34·0	37·4	24·5	24·5	23·5	...	...	...	17·5	17·5	17·0	
16	16·1	21·5	...	...	...	26·2	26·2	25·9	24·0	21·6	16·0	120·6	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	
1 8	18·9	31·5	20·6	18·9	26·2	21·9	21·0	34·0	16·2	15·2	17·9	64·4	...	...	15·5	15·5	15·5	
18·5	18·5	23·7	23·1	23·1	27·2	23·8	22·4	28·0	20·1	20·1	24·9	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	
24·2	23·8	25·2	21·1	21·1	22·9	30·9	29·1	40·0	27·3	26·2	29·4	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	16·0	
21·8	22·4	22·4	24·6	23·4	21·6	21·8	20·6	19·4	21·7	21·0	21·7	49 ·7	...	...	15·4	15·0	15·8	
21·0	21·0	...	18·0	18·0	...	23·7	23·7	...	17·4	16·9	...	81·6	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	25·6	27·5	17·5	17·5	20·1	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·9	
22·1	22·1	34·0	23·1	26·2	33·9	38·4	38·4	40·8	18·4	18·4	28·5	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	17·0	
...	...	...	25·2	25·2	23·0	24·6	24·2	29·0	17·1	16·7	20·5	252·2	...	...	17·6	17·2	17·6	
27·0	22·7	27·7	31·0	31·0	33·5	32·2	32·2	34·8	16·3	16·3	22·5	181·4	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·4	
...	...	27·5	28·6	28·6	30·9	27·0	27·0	32·0	18·7	18·7	25·9	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	16·5	
24·3	25·8	28·9	30·4	30·4	33·1	33·3	33·3	36·2	16·7	18·4	24·8	113·4	...	...	14·6	14·2	14·3	
...	...	...	14·8	16·0	14·8	20·5	19·2	19·2	13·1	13·1	17·5	54·4	...	...	15·6	15·6	17·0	
20·6	20·6	19·8	26·8	26·8	26·8	27·6	27·6	27·6	20·7	20·7	30·2	113·4	113·4	113·4	14·6	14·8	14·6	
20·2	17·3	28·8	19·8	13·2	25·1	19·0	19·0	22·4	15·6	15·6	23·4	129·7	...	...	10·7	10·7	10·7	
20·9	19·4	33·5	21·8	21·8	35·4	30·8	28·0	35·0	20·9	20·9	31·1	129·7	...	...	14·9	14·9	15·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	24·0	...	19·0	15·2	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	23·5	...	17·4	17·8	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	
19·8	18·6	...	18·1	15·7	...	9·9	9·1	...	12·4	12·4	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	12·9	...	
21·5	20·1	20·5	20·1	19·6	19·8	...	...	...	15·0	14·7	13·0	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	15·4	15·4	
21·3	...	...	19·9	19·2	17·5	...	...	...	13·5	13·5	12·4	85·3	85·3	...	14·9	14·9	11·9	
14·7	15·2	15·3	15·0	15·0	15·3	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	9·9	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·9	
19·5	19·6	21·4	18·6	18·6	16·1	...	...	...	12·5	12·1	10·7	93·3	93·3	...	14·9	14·9	16·8	
14·9	14·0	11·5	14·9	14·0	12·2	15·4	14·9	...	11·2	11·2	10·5	66·5	59·8	96·0	14·0	14·0	13·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	11·3	9·4	106·5	106·5	...	10·6	10·6	12·1	
28·5	28·5	25·0	23·0	23·7	17·0	...	...	...	14·5	14·5	14·5	140·0	165·0	160·0	11·7	11·7	11·7	
25·2	...	...	22·6	22·6	16·4	31·1	31·1	...	15·1	15·1	12·6	94·2	94·2	94·2	13·3	13·3	12·9	
39·2	32·5	19·0	28·3	26·6	17·3	...	...	...	16·8	16·1	13·7	87·7	87·7	80·0	12·6	11·9	11·0	
29·0	26·9	15·1	21·5	20·5	12·3	...	...	...	13·6	12·5	11·5	80·0	80·0	64·0	13·8	13·8	12·6	
32·1	32·1	19·6	31·2	31·2	21·2	18·1	18·1	...	16·2	16·2	11·4	90·9	90·9	76·1	13·1	13·8	12·4	
22·6	21·7	19·9	21·7	19·9	19·0	...	...	...	10·8	9·9	7·2	102·0	102·0	102·0	11·7	11·7	10·8	
29·8	29·8	15·1	26·5	26·5	15·3	26·1	26·1	...	14·2	14·2	10·3	118·0	118·0	157·2	14·7	14·7	14·7	
16·7	18·6	17·7	18·6	18·6	16·8	22·3	21·4	...	10·2	10·2	9·7	139·9	139·9	69·9	13·9	13·9	13·0	
17·7	17·3	16·9	14·8	13·7	14·8	19·8	19·8	...	8·5	8·5	7·5	86·4	86·4	86·4	10·1	10·1	10·2	
13·9	13·9	...	16·9	16·9	9·7	24·2	24·2	...	11·4	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	17·0	
22·4	20·5	...	20·5	16·8	14·9	23·3	22·4	...	11·2	10·3	9·3	198·9	198·9	...	12·1	13·6	11·2	
28·0	23·0	...	17·7	16·0	16·7	34·0	34·0	...	17·0	17·0	17·8	160·0	160·0	...	11·0	11·0	8·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·5	27·5	22·4	27·5	27·5	18·6	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	11·6	118·5	118·5	74·6	7·9	7·9	7·9	
13·6	13·6	...	19·2	19·2	...	...	...	...	11·7	11·8	...	75·2	75·2	...	13·6	13·6	...	
21·4	21·4	16·7	19·1	19·1	14·2	...	...	...	16·5	16·0	13·8	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	
22·3	22·3	18·6	11·1	11·1	13·0	...	...	...	14·6	14·6	15·3	130·6	130·6	130·6	24·2	24·2	25·1	
18·8	18·8	28·6	13·2	13·5	19·8	...	...	...	19·5	19·1	20·7	94·1	94·1	75·3	40·0	40·0	37·6	
23·8	24·3	15·9	21·0	20·1	14·0	...	...	...	12·6	12·4	13·6	42·0	...	...	37·3	29·9	29·9	The figures for Haidarabad, though entered in this statement, relate to the fortnight ending the 6th December 1873, the preceding fortnight, and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
29·8	29·8	29·8	29·8	29·8	29·8	18·6	30·0	Not known.	15·8	15·8	17·6	92·8	92·8	111·3	29·8	29·8	29·8	
23·3	23·3	23·3	19·5	17·7	16·7	9·3	9·3		14·9	14·9	14·9	123·1	115·6	113·8	55·9	55·9	49·4	
20·9	22·3	24·2	20·9	22·3	18·6	...	...	...	15·8	16·7	16·8	111·9	111·9	121·6	32·6	29·8	29·8	
21·3	21·2	23·7	27·9	29·6	25·6	23·2	22·9	...	18·6	16·7	18·6	186·0	213·2	219·7	35·3	36·0	29·6	
30·0	23·5	...	22·0	19·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	...		120·0	120·0	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·45	20·87	83·50	92·77	...	8·35	7·89	8·58	
...	25·97	...	...	22·27	...	...	...	...	14·14	16·23	16·47	333·99	333·99	...	7·55	7·55	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	13·91	20·41	222·66	185·54	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
} ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·41	13·45	16·70	166·99	166·99	185·5[illegible]	7·66	7·66	8·13	*a.* Old. *b.* New.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	13·45	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	*c.* Price of common rice at the several Sub-divisions ranges from 10·67 to 14·84 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	12·99	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	18·55	...	...	...	12·35	11·83	16·23	92·77	111·33	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·14	24·71	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·84	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	16·70*d*	...	25·97	...	...	...	15·30	15·30	24·12	111·13	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	*d.* In Jungipore Sub-division.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	10·21	10·21	12·52	14·84	14·84	20·87	11·59	10·21	19·48	13·45	13·45	25·97
	Maldah ...	11·13	11·59	14·84	23·20	23·20	32·47	10·67	11·13	19·48	11·59	12·06	20·41
	Rajshahye ...	10·44	9·74	13·91	22·27	24·35	27·83	11·13	11·13	13·91	12·52	12·52	20·87
	Rungpore ...	8·76	9·45	10·44	...	...	...	10·33	9·40	13·57	12·99*a*	10·96	20·87
	Bograh ...	11·13	12·52	11·13	...	...	...	9·05	9·05	17·63	14·61	13·91	31·54
	Pubna ...	13·91	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	10·44	11·13	11·13	14·84	15·30	27·83
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	6·03	5·57	2·78	7·43	9·28	4·64	4·64	9·28	7·43	9·28	10·21
	Julpigoree ...	...	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	...	...	16·70	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	9·74	9·86	12·35	16·70	18·55	29·69	12·06	13·45	19·48	12·99*b*	14·84	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	15·77	15·30	19·48
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·56	12·99	16·23	13·80	17·63	25·52
	Mymensing ...	9·28	9·74	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·99	18·55	15·77	15·77	25·97
	Sylhet ...	7·43	8·35	10·21	6·50	7·43	...	12·06	14·84	21·34	16·23	21·34	31·07
	Cachar ...	8·47	8·47	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	16·47	18·55	26·96
	Chittagong ...	7·43	7·43	12·99	...	...	...	13·91	12·06	15·77	18·55	18·55	20·41
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	16·70	19·48	22·27
	Tipperah ...	8·35	8·35	10·21	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	16·47 to 17·45	19·48 to 21·34	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·81	12·81	12·81	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	9·63	...	...	...	13·28	...	24·47	16·18	...	37·11
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	12·99	10·67	22·27	15·77	16·70	28·99	10·67	11·13	...	12·99	12·06	19·48
	Gya ...	9·74	9·28	14·37	13·91	12·99	29·69	7·89	7·89	11·59	9·74	8·81	18·04
	Shahabad ...	11·13	10·67	13·91	14·37	16·70	25·97	10·67	11·13	11·13	12·06	12·06	17·63
	Tirhoot ...	9·28	9·28 to 10·21	12·99	14·84	17·63	18·55	9·74	9·74	14·84	11·13	10·21 to 11·13	16·70
	Sarun ...	11·13	11·13	12·52	16·00	16·70	27·83	8·35	7·43	12·99	11·13	9·28	18·55
	Chumparun ...	10·21	10·67	17·63	18·55	18·55	24·12	8·35	8·35	10·21	12·06	12·52	20·41
	Monghyr ...	11·48	11·48	16·87	20·41	15·30	33·81	7·66	7·66	11·48	11·48	11·48	18·15
	Bhaugulpore ...	11·71	11·13	14·03	18·72	18·72	22·27	9·34	9·34	14·03	11·71	12·87	16·41
	Purneah ...	10·21	9·28	14·84	...	...	37·11	7·43	9·28	16·70	8·64	11·13	23·20
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	10·21	13·91	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	14·84	12·99	12·06	17·63
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	12·18	12·18	15·83	...	...	...	15·83	19·48	19·48	21·92	24·35	35·31
	Pooree ...	10·96	...	14·61	...	...	...	19·48	...	25·58	25·58	...	35·03
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	...	15·77	24·12	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	9·28	8·81	13·91	...	14·84	18·55	11·13	7·43	11·13	12·06	11·13	16·70
	Lohardugga ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	...	...	14·84	9·28	9·28	18·55	15·30	14·84	20·41
	Singbhoom ...	12·99	...	16·70	18·55	...	...	13·91	...	29·69	18·55	...	33·40
	Maunbhoom ...	9·74	10·21	12·06	...	...	22·27	14·84	14·84	22·27	15·77	15·77	24·12
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Goalpara ...	11·13	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	11·13	11·13	18·55
	Kamroop ...	12·06	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	14·84	12·06	12·52	18·55
	Durrung ...	7·43	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Nowgong ...	14·84	...	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	...	11·13	14·84	...	16·70
	Seebsaugur ...	...	5·57	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	9·28	12·99	12·99	12·99	18·55
	Lukhimpore ...	7·43	...	9·28	9·28	...	9·28	5·57	...	6·50	9·28	...	12·52
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	9·28	8·35	12·52
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Doon ...	14·37	15·77	13·91	18·55	18·55	27·83	10·67	10·67	11·13	11·13	11·13	11·13
	Saharunpore ...	16·99	16·99	20·00	23·90	23·90	29·99	8·01	8·01	8·01	13·45	13·45	12·99
	Moozuffernuggur ...	17·40	18·09	21·51	25·52	25·52	35·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	13·28	13·28	13·28
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	18·55	19·94	25·05	25·97	27·83	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	11·13
	Allygurh ...	17·16	17·16	...	22·27	22·27	...	6·50	6·50	...	12·06	12·06	...
	Kumaon ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	11·13	11·13	13·91	7·43	7·43	8·35	8·81	8·81	10·21

India for the 2nd half of November 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kauaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·98	9·98	18·55	91·34	91·33	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	22·27	14·84	14·84	22·27	12·06	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	7·43	7·43	*a.* The highest price of common rice in the interior was 10·44, and lowest price 15·30 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	...	296·88	296·88	...	7·58	7·58	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·96	13·91	99·27	99·27	111·33	6·85	6·85	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	13·91	11·13	61·23	60·31	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	16·70	24·35	185·54	185·54	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	12·06	6·50	7·43	7·43	185·54	185·54	185·54	3·71	3·71	3·71	*b.* The price in the District may be taken at 14·84 Sers. New rice has been selling at 18·55 to 20·41 Sers per Rupee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	...	...	148·44	...	...	5·57	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	10·44	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	*c.* At Sub-divisions and interior.
...	...	...	27·83*c* to 50·10	...	...	...	...	...	10·21*c* to 14·84	...	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	*d.* Murwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	15·77	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	*e.* Cheena.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·99	16·23	99·27	99·27	...	7·89	7·89	8·81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	10·96	14·14	59·38	59·38	59·38	7·78	7·78	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	12·06	14·84	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·99	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·92	10·21	16·70	...	...	...	7·89	8·13	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	...	10·44	...	...	...	7·43	...	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·30	32·47	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	13·45	37·11	12·06	12·52	24·12	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	
14·84*c*	16·00	26·90*c*	15·77*c*	...	26·90	12·99	...	...	14·84	16·23	26·90	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	17·63 to 18·55	...	13·91	13·91 to 14·84	20·87	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	
14·84	16·70	28·76	...	...	...	18·55	21·34	...	14·84	14·84	25·05	166·99	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	...	...	14·84	14·84	22·27	...	148·44	...	6·73	6·50	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48*d* 15·30*e*	...	14·32	14·32	27·25	136·38	136·38	...	6·79	7·66	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55*c* to 23·20	...	31·86 to 55·66	14·61	15·77	25·76	163·98	163·98	152·27	7·60	7·60	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	20·41	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	18·55	19·48	27·83	27·83	...	...	13·91	11·13	17·63	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	...	25·58	25·58	24·65	185·55	185·54	...	8·47	8·47	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	...	25·58	97·41	...	...	8·35	...	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	259·77	59·38	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	16·70	...	12·06	11·13	19·48	296·88	185·54	...	6·50	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·61	...	12·06	...	14·84	148·44	152·15	...	6·27	6·27	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	...	16·70	296·88	...	...	4·17	...	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	16·70	259·77	296·88	296·88	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	10·21	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	185·54	185·54	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	...	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	...	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	...	8·35	148·44	...	...	5·57	...	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·10	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	4·87	5·10	4·64	
18·55	18·55	..	20·41	20·41	18·55	...	...	...	20·41	20·41	17·63	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·43	
21·92	21·92	20·93	23·03	23·03	24·01	...	...	...	24·01	24·24	20·93	...	...	...	7·08	7·08	7·43	
24·47	24·47	24·47	20·41	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	24·47	24·47	22·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3·20	25·05	26·90	22·27	24·12	24·12	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	24·12	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
·41	20·41	...	20·41	19·94	...	...	...	...	21·34	20·41	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gurhwal ...	12·06	12·06	16·23	12·06	12·06	14·84	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·99	12·99	14·84
	Bijnour ...	15·65	15·30	20·87	17·75	18·78	30·28	10·44	9·92	12·52	12·00	12·52	15·65
	Moradabad ...	15·07	15·36	17·98	20·87	20·29	25·52	8·13	8·13	8·13	14·14	14·14	15·07
	Budaon ..	15·57	15·57	...	21·72	21·61	...	9·45	9·45	...	14·46	13·91	...
	Bareilly ...	14·35	14·93	15·36	16·82	17·98	22·04	6·09	6·38	6·38	13·91	13·91	15·65
	Shahjehanpore ...	14·84	15·19	14·84	20·41	18·90	21·34	7·66	7·66	4·64	14·61	15·07	15·77
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	15·77	15·77	16·70	19·94	20·41	22·74	7·43	7·89	7·43	11·13	11·59	12·06
	Agra .	13·91	14·02	15·07	18·99	18·78	21·28	6·50	6·50	6·03	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Furruckabad ...	13·28	14·72	15·59	16·59	17·86	22·33	9·57	9·63	7·06	13·34	13·34	13·34
	Mynpoorie ..	15·30	16·00	16·23	18·55	19·01	21·80	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·06	12·06	13·91
	Etawah ..	14·84	14·84	15·07	19·01	19·01	19·48	4·64	4·64	5·57	11·13	12·06	13·91
	Etah ...	15·07	17·63	16·70	21·34	22·74	22·27	9·28	9·28	11·13	14·84	14·84	15·77
	Jaloun .	12·06	12·52	17·16	16·70	17·63	18·55	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·13	10·21	9·28
	Jhansie ...	11·88	11·83	14·55	14·32	16·09	22·98	9·74	9·74	7·43	11·13	11·59	12·06
	Lullutpore ...	12·87	12·52	16·70	14·84	14·84	24·12	10·21	10·21	9·28	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Cawnpore	14·37	14·14	16·27	18·55	19·01	23·66	8·35	8·81	9·05	12·06	12·06	16·00
	Futtehpore ...	13·91	13·69	14·37	16·93	16·70	24·12	10·67	11·13	9·28	13·91	15·30	15·77
	Banda ...	11·94	11·94	14·49	13·80	13·74	24·24	11·48	11·65	9·16	12·76	13·22	15·54
	Allahabad ...	13·45	13·45	13·45	17·63	16·70	18·55	9·28	9·74	8·81	13·45	13·45	14·84
	Humeerpore ...	12·29	13·22	14·61	14·84	15·30	20·41	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·29	12·52	12·99
	Jounpore ...	13·74	13·28	12·41	16·70	17·05	18·33	10·79	11·13	13·11	13·74	13·40	15·01
	Goruckpore ...	12·18	12·18	11·36	16·23	16·23	14·61	10·15	10·96	11·36	13·80	15·42	19·48
	Bustee ...	13·34	13·05	12·99	13·91	15·07	16·23	9·51	9·28	...	10·73	11·02	16·23
	Azimgurh ...	11·65	11·65	12·18	15·01	15·42	17·45	8·24	...	12·06	10·96	11·30	15·25
	Mirzapore ...	12·06	12·52	12·52	16·70	15·77	20·41	9·28	9·28	11·13	12·99	11·13	12·99
	Benares ...	12·52	12·06	12·81	13·91	13·45	16·06	7·43	6·50	10·21	10·21	10·21	12·52
	Ghazeepore ...	10·76	10·03	11·34	14·93	14·33	17·92	7·17	8·35	8·35	11·36	10·76	13·14
Punjab ...	Dehli ...	17·72	17·72	18·66	23·32	23·32	28·92	...	...	...	10·26	10·26	9·33
	Gurgáon ...	17·72	17·72	18·66	25·19	25·19	26·12	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	7·46
	Karnál ...	19·59	19·59	21·46	28·92	29·85	34·52	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Hissár ...	19·59	19·59	18·66	29·85	27·99	27·99	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Rohtak ...	15·86	17·26	19·59	24·26	25·19	23·32	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·33
	Sirsa ..	21·46	20·52	20·52	35·45	35·45	23·32	...	...	...	9·33	7·46	7·46
	Ambálah ...	19·82	19·82	19·36	27·99	27·99	29·85	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Ludiánah ...	23·79	22·39	20·99	31·72	33·59	26·12	...	...	...	12·59	12·59	14·46
	Simla ...	15·86	15·86	15·86	18·66	20·52	18·66	...	...	...	10·26	11·66	11·19
	Jálandhar ...	22·39	22·39	22·39	33·59	33·59	29·85	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33
	Hoshiárpúr ...	22·39	22·39	21·46	29·85	29·85	32·65	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33
	Kángra ...	16·79	16·79	19·59	20·52	20·52	27·99	...	...	...	14·92	14·92	14·92
	Amritsar ...	22·86	23·32	21·92	33·59	32·65	32·65	...	...	...	17·72	15·86	16·79
	Siálkot ...	18·89	21·22	20·76	27·75	29·62	33·59	...	...	...	13·99	13·29	13·99
	Gurdáspúr .	23·32	23·32	23·32	28·92	30·79	29·85	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·39
	Lahore ...	21·92	21·92	20·06	33·59	32·65	31·72	...	...	...	13·99	13·99	12·13
	Firozpúr ..	24·26	25·19	20·52	41·98	41·98	33·59	...	...	...	12·13	12·13	13·99
	Gujránwála ...	18·77	18·66	20·64	31·72	28·92	39·23	...	...	...	11·19	13·06	11·19
	Ráwalpindi ...	17·02	17·49	15·62	23·79	23·32	20·99	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·86
	Jhelam ...	15·39	14·92	17·96	21·46	19·59	24·26	...	...	...	7·46	7·46	7·46
	Gujrát ...	18·19	16·91	20·17	24·26	23·32	29·85	...	...	...	14·92	10·55	11·89
	Sháhpúr	18·19	.	16·79	27·06	...	25·19	...	...	...	11·19	..	7·46
	Multán ...	14·92	14·92	16·79	22·39	21·92	22·39	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·39
	Jhang ...	18·66	16·79	21·46	24·26	24·26	27·99	...	...	...	10·26	9·33	9·79
	Montgomery ...	18·66	18·66	18·66	25·19	26·12	26·12	...	...	...	5·59		5·59
	Muzaffargarh ...	19·59	19·59	18·66	21·46	21·46	21·46	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	13·06
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	21·57	22·16	17·49	32·65	32·65	31·49	...	...	...	6·99	6·99	6·99
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	17·2	17·49	19·53	24·78	25·36	24·49	...	...	...	18·66	18·66	15·16
	Bannú ...	26·18	26·76	20·58	52·97	52·13	41·7	...	...	...	6·99	6·99	6·99
	Peshâwar ...	16·99	17·61	16·15	32·0	32·72	28·1	...	...	...	10·32	10·32	8·57
	Kohát ...	19·65	19·01	14·87	38·08	39·24	28·57	...	...	...	13·7	13·7	11·89
	Hazára ...	16·32	15·86	14·92	23·32	22·86	20·52	...	...	...	5·59	5·59	5·59
Oudh ..	Lucknow ..	13·6	13·9	13·5	18·2	17·7	20·1	5·5	5·5	5·5	9·3	11·1	9·3
	Unáo ...	13·6	13·6	15·6	18·1	18·1	20·9	9·1	9·1	8·1	13·6	15·4	15·8
	Bára Banki ...	13·2	13·2	13·1	13·2	13·2	17·5	7·0	7·0	7·0	13·2	13·2	15·7
	Sitápur ...	16·8	15·5	16·1	22·5	21·6	23·7	7·5	7·5	7·5	15·4	15·4	17·6
	Hardui	14·2	14·2	14·6	19·2	19·2	21·2	6·1	6·1	5·6	12·2	12·2	14·0
	Kheri ...	16·7	16·7	16·2	25·1	25·1	22·3	7·4	8·3	7·4	15·8	16·2	16·4
	Faizabad ...	13·0	12·9	11·9	17·7	17·7	16·3	8·4	8·9	10·7	10·7	10·7	17·3
	Bharaich ...	12·5	13·5	13·0	16·7	16·7	29·5	10·2	10·2	9·3	13·0	13·0	14·9
	Gonda ...	11·9	11·9	12·0	14·0	14·8	16·0	10·2	10·4	16·9	11·3	11·0	17·2
	Rái Barelí .	14·3	14·9	15·2		18·6	22·6	13·1	13·1	15·2	14·9	15·8	17·1
	Sultánpur ...	12·6	12·4	12·4	17·3	16·9	15·1	10·7	9·7	9·8	14·2	14·2	16·9
	Pratábgarh ...	14·3	14·1	12·0	18·7	18·8	19·3	12·3	12·4	7·2	15·8	15·7	14·0

India for the 2nd half of November 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawoc, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·64	4·64	6·50	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·22	
20·87	22·98	27·13	18·78	21·40	24·01	...	...	...	18·27	17·75	19·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·46	20·87	23·20	20·29	20·29	20·29	...	...	...	19·71	20·29	20·29	...	...	...	8·35	8·13	8·13	
22·27	22·27	...	20·58	20·03	...	...	...	...	22·83	22·27	...	...	...	...	7·81	7·81	...	
22·04	24·65	20·29	20·87	21·46	17·98	...	...	...	19·71	20·87	21·16	...	...	...	8·13	7·84	8·41	
20·64	20·41	19·48	20·18	20·41	18·55	...	...	...	19·94	19·25	22·27	...	...	...	7·55	7·08	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	22·27	17·63	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	19·48	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·09	18·55	18·55	16·70	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	18·61	18·21	18·61	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
20·41	...	17·86	19·13	20·41	17·86	...	...	...	18·85	20·41	22·33	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	
19·48	18·78	18·55	18·55	18·78	18·55	...	...	...	18·33	18·33	21·80	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
19·48	...	20·41	19·48	19·48	19·48	...	...	...	18·09	17·63	21·34	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
20·41	22·27	19·48	17·63	20·41	18·55	...	...	...	18·55	21·34	22·27	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
18·55	14·84	25·97	15·77	16·70	20·87	...	...	...	14·84	15·77	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·59	15·07	20·18	14·66	14·61	18·33	...	...	...	14·23	14·43	20·26	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
17·16	12·99	22·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	12·99	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·48	19·48	24·12	18·55	18·55	21·34	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	24·12	...	...	...	7·66	7·89	8·47	
19·48	...	27·83	17·16	17·63	19·94	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	24·12	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
20·87	14·96	27·37	17·16	16·18	21·80	...	...	...	16·35	14·96	25·28	...	...	...	9·86	9·92	11·13	
20·41	19·48	22·27	17·16	17·63	19·48	...	...	...	16·47	16·00	21·34	...	...	...	7·89	7·66	6·96	
20·87	18·55	28·76	17·75	18·78	22·27	...	...	...	16·23	16·93	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·69	17·69	22·27	16·70	13·11	16·99	...	...	...	16·35	15·07	21·57	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·67	
17·86	19·48	22·74	14·61	...	...	...	...	...	15·42	16·23	19·48	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	6·62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	16·23	17·40	...	...	...	6·38	6·38	6·09	
15·77	16·41	24·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·01	15·42	19·83	...	...	...	6·38	6·50	6·56	
18·55	17·63	25·05	16·70	16·70	21·34	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
14·84	15·77	22·27	13·91	13·45	17·63	...	...	...	14·84	12·99	19·54	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	5·69	
19·10	15·52	21·50	15·54	14·33	19·10	...	...	...	15·54	14·93	21·50	...	...	...	6·57	6·57	6·56	
21·46	21·46	25·19	18·66	18·66	20·52	...	...	...	21·46	23·32	23·32	74·64	74·64	74·64	6·99	6·53	6·53	
27·99	25·19	26·12	22·39	22·86	22·39	...	...	...	22·86	23·32	20·99	111·97	111·97	111·97	6·53	6·53	6·29	
27·06	26·12	27·06	30·52	23·32	22·39	...	...	...	27·99	28·45	24·26	149·29	149·29	149·29	7·46	7·46	7·46	
29·85	26·12	27·99	23·32	25·19	22·39	...	...	...	29·85	27·99	27·99	93·3	93·3	111·97	7·46	7·76	7·46	
25·19	25·19	34·52	20·52	22·39	27·06	...	...	...	26·12	26·12	22·39	111·97	111·97	149·29	6·53	6·53	6·53	
34·52	35·45	39·18	25·19	26·12	31·72	...	...	...	37·32	34·52	29·85	149·29	149·29	149·29	41·98	41·98	32·65	
26·12	26·12	23·32	22·39	22·79	22·39	...	...	...	27·29	27·99	21·92	111·97	111·97	111·97	8·39	8·39	8·16	
32·65	30·79	29·85	30·79	30·39	28·92	...	...	...	30·32	20·39	24·26	93·3	93·3	79·3	8·86	8·86	8·74	
...	...	...	18·66	...	18·66	...	...	...	20·29	20·52	15·86	107·9	130·63	...	7·23	7·34	7·23	
33·59	31·72	29·85	29·85	29·85	29·85	...	...	...	27·99	28·92	20·99	102·63	103·56	93·3	8·86	8·86	8·63	
27·99	27·99	23·32	23·32	23·32	22·39	...	...	...	25·19	25·19	22·39	93·3	93·3	74·64	8·86	8·86	8·86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·72	17·72	17·72	149·29	149·29	...	7·46	7·46	7·46	
34·52	37·32	31·72	27·06	27·99	27·06	...	...	...	29·39	29·39	21·92	102·63	102·63	102·63	9·56	9·09	9·56	
28·12	30·32	27·99	22·39	26·12	23·32	...	...	...	24·02	23·79	16·79	111·97	111·97	111·97	9·79	9·21	9·56	
29·85	29·85	27·99	20·52	21·46	20·52	...	...	...	27·06	27·99	18·66	93·3	93·3	93·3	8·39	8·39	8·39	
32·65	32·65	23·32	30·79	26·12	18·66	...	...	...	30·79	28·92	20·99	93·3	93·3	74·64	9·33	9·33	9·09	
35·45	41·98	32·65	28·92	32·65	29·85	...	...	...	33·59	31·72	25·19	149·29	111·97	149·29	9·56	9·56	9·33	
27·99	26·71	27·99	18·66	21·75	18·66	...	...	...	23·32	20·99	17·72	93·3	108·23	93·3	9·56	9·9	9·56	
26·12	26·12	24·26	25·19	25·19	20·52	...	...	...	26·36	25·89	18·19	111·97	111·97	107·29	10·03	10·03	10·26	
20·52	18·66	22·39	20·52	20·52	23·32	...	...	...	21·46	20·99	15·39	93·3	93·3	93·3	10·26	10·26	10·26	
23·32	23·32	23·32	23·32	22·39	23·32	...	...	...	20·99	19·59	16·79	149·29	111·97	93·3	10·26	9·79	9·79	
27·99	...	24·26	22·39	...	24·26	...	...	...	23·79	...	15·86	298·58	...	298·59	10·26	...	10·26	
22·39	...	21·46	22·39	...	22·39	...	...	...	21·46	...	15·86	101·63	167·95	...	10·03	...	10·03	
26·12	23·32	26·12	23·32	22·39	18·66	...	...	...	22·39	23·32	17·72	223·94	223·94	223·94	9·79	9·79	9·79	
...	...	...	...	...	22·39	...	...	...	26·12	27·06	18·66	149·29	...	149·29	7·46	7·46	7·46	
19·59	19·59	21·46	19·59	19·59	19·59	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	21·46	149·29	149·29	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	
39·65	39·65	30·32	37·32	37·32	31·25	...	...	...	30·32	31·49	24·49	104·96	104·96	104·96	9·33	9·33	9·33	
32·65	32·36	29·74	25·66	28·57	29·16	...	...	...	20·99	21·28	19·53	186·62	186·62	186·62	29·16	27·99	37·32	
44·31	41·98	34·99	37·32	40·81	31·14	...	...	...	38·85	39·59	26·41	74·64	149·29	74·74	93·3	93·3	93·3	
27·4	27·87	23·09	22·51	22·45	18·19	...	...	...	23·73	24·26	13·12	102·63	103·09	...	51·66	52·13	40·11	
29·74	26·18	19·01	30·9	30·9	19·01	...	...	...	27·35	24·96	15·45	142·76	142·76	190·35	95·16	95·16	95·16	
22·39	22·39	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·66	18·66	13·53	74·64	74·64	74·64	8·39	7·93	8·39	
18·6	18·6	22·9	18·2	18·2	19·7	35·5	34·5	...	16·5	16·3	19·5	119·3	115·6	111·0	6·9	6·9	6·5	
18·1	19·1	21·3	18·1	18·1	20·9	21·8	22·7	...	16·7	17·2	21·8	126·7	126·7	...	7·2	7·2	6·7	
21·0	21·0	22·7	17·6	17·8	19·3	12·0	12·0	...	15·1	15·1	20·1	140·0	140·0	...	6·7	6·9	7·0	
20·7	22·5	22·5	22·6	20·7	22·5	...	...	...	19·7	17·8	22·5	150·5	150·5	150·5	7·5	7·5	7·5	
20·2	...	20·2	20·2	20·1	20·2	23·5	23·1	23·4	18·4	18·9	21·2	185·0	185·0	185·0	6·7	6·6	6·6	
29·8	28·9	28·9	25·1	25·1	...	35·4	36·3	27·3	19·5	19·5	20·9	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
17·9	19·9	26·8	15·6	15·3	18·6	18·6	19·3	...	15·3	16·6	18·4	149·2	149·2	111·9	7·3	7·1	6·8	
18·6	24·2	31·7	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	15·8	16·7	18·6	223·9	223·9	149·2	6·9	6·9	6·5	
17·4	19·5	26·3	14·2	14·4	16·5	25·5	30·6	..	14·5	14·4	16·6	54·4	54·4	...	6·8	6·5	7·0	
19·8	22·2	18·1	18·6	20·1	23·5	20·1	23·3	27·1	15·1	18·6	22·6	186·9	186·9	186·9	6·1	6·1	6·8	
18·7	16·9	19·5	15·1	14·2	18·0	21·3	21·3	...	17·7	16·0	18·6	142·2	142·2	142·2	6·8	7·0	6·4	
24·6	23·6	...	20·1	20·0	...	25·2	24·3	...	17·3	17·1	18·3	183·0	183·0	...	5·7	7·0	...	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight in 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight in 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight in 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight in 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	17·7	17·7	15·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·5	14·9	14·9	14·2
	Bhandara ...	...	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	9·0	...	...	15·0	...
	Chanda ...	...	22·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	...
	Wardha ...	18·0	17·7	14·0	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	7·4	10·7	11·2	11·2
	Balaghat ...	16·8	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	14·9	16·8	18·6	28·0
	Jabalpur ...	16·8	16·8	23·3	14·0	13·0	14·9	13·0	9·3	12·1	14·0	11·2	13·0
	Sagar ...	13·2	12·8	16·1	...	...	...	7·4	7·0	7·4	9·6	9·3	13·0
	Damoh ...	14·9	14·9	16·8	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	13·1	13·1	13·0	14·4
	Seoni ...	21·4	23·3	23·3	...	...	...	11·2	10·2	11·2	16·8	15·8	16·8
	Mandla ...	16·8	18·6	20·0	...	...	...	11·2	12·1	12·1	14·0	15·8	15·8
	Betul ...	21·0	20·5	14·0	...	...	...	13·0	13·5	12·1	14·0	14·9	14·0
	Chindwara ...	...	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	...	...	14·9	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16·7	16·7	14·9	...	...	...	8·3	9·3	8·7	9·3	11·2	9·3
	Narsinghpur ...	17·7	17·2	17·7	...	...	...	10·9	11·2	9·1	11·2	12·1	12·1
	Nimar ...	15·2	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	12·2	...
	Raipur ...	29·6	29·9	40·7	...	...	...	18·5	14·9	24·2	24·2	24·3	47·7
	Sambalpur ...	...	14·9	..	...	...	...	...	26·1	...	...	31·2	.
	Bilaspur ...	23·3	22·4	34·5	...	...	...	18·6	14·9	31·7	20·5	22·3	48·5
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	12·1	12·1	7·4
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	15·1	14·4	9·3	...	...	...	10·0	10·1	7·7	13·6	14·3	9·8
	Bolarum ...	15·2	13·0	9·5	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	8·0	12·7	12·7	8·7
	Chadarghat ..	15·0	13·0	8·2	...	...	...	9·5	7·5	6·0	12·0	12·0	10·0
	East Berar.												
	Oomraotee ...	14·9	14·9	13·9	13·0	12·1	9·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	11·1	11·1	9·3
	Ellichpoor ...	16·0	16·0	14·10	7·45	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·35	7·45	11·25	11·25	11·25
	Woon ...	17·0	15·0	14·0	11·0	16·0	15·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	11·0	10·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	15·8	15·8	13·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5	9·3	9·3	6·5
	Buldana ...	17·7	16·7	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	11·1	10·2
	Bassein ...	17·7	15·8	9·7	...	...	...	8·8	7·9	6·7	11·1	12·1	8·1
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	7·5	7·7	8·5	7·7	8·2	9·7	10·2	10·2	10·2	12·0	12·2	12·0
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	7·2	7·5	8·2	7·5	8·0	9·5	10·0	10·0	10·0	11·5	12·0	11·7
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	7·6	8·5	9·6	...	...	...	16·4	16·4	16·1	17·5	17·5	17·8
	Kolar ... Retail ...	7·3	8·3	9·2	...	...	...	16·1	16·1	15·5	17·3	17·3	17·3
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	8·0	8·5	9·5	8·5	9·5	11·0	13·0	13·0	12·5	14·0	15·0	14·5
	Toomkoor ... Retail ..	7·5	8·0	9·0	8·0	9·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·5	14·0	14·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	7·3	8·3	8·3	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	11·2	11·4	12·6	11·4
	Mysore ... Retail ...	6·7	7·3	7·7	...	...	...	10·4	11·2	10·4	11·2	11·4	11·2
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	10·0	9·3	9·0	11·0	11·0	12·0	12·5	12·0	12·0	15·0	14·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	7·0	8·0	8·5	9·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	8·0	12·0	13·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	13·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Chituldroog ... Wholesale ...	11·1	12·0	13·0	12·1	12·7	12·0	11·1	11·5	13·0	12·2	12·7	14·0
	Chituldroog ... Retail ...	9·0	9·0	11·1	12·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·1
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	7·5	7·6	7·6	7·6	7·9	...	10·1	9·8	8·9	15·9	15·3	14·8
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alwar ...	13·45	13·22	14·96	19·01	18·78	21·21	8·58	8·58	8·99	9·74	9·74	9·40
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13·91	13·91	...	17·63	17·63	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Ajmir ...	11·42	12·12	12·52	15·25	16·47	23·43	4·81	5·63	4·35	7·37	7·37	6·96
	Mt. Aboo ...	12·41	12·29	9·22	15·65	15·65	15·30	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·50
	Erinpoora ...	14·84	14·84	10·67	20·41	20·41	16·23	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	5·57
	Sirohi ...	14·37	13·91	9·28	21·34	21·34	18·55	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10
	Meywar ...	11·59	11·36	10·73	23·55	21·80	17·63	6·96	7·60	7·43	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	18·55	19·94	...	37·11	37·11	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·45	...
	Bickaneer ...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Bundi ...	12·1	12·1	18·4	14·0	13·9	31·4	6·5	...	...	9·3	6·9	9·3
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	11·2	11·4	15·8	14·4	15·1	29·8	4·0	...	...	8·5	8·5	10·2
	Jhalra Patan ...	13·0	13·0	14·9	13·5	12·1	19·5	7·9	...	...	8·8	8·4	8·8
	Shahpoora ...	11·5	11·8	15·7	17·7	19·3	31·6	7·9	...	...	8·8	8·8	8·8
Central India.	Indore ...	13·91	13·69	13·22	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	8·35	9·98	10·67	...
	Gwalior ...	12·06	10·91	13·69	14·37	13·45	16·70	7·43	7·43	6·96	8·81	8·81	8·58
	Guna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Rutlam ...	14·14	13·45	11·59	...	...	...	8·13	8·35	6·03	12·29	12·52	7·43
	Baghelkhand ...	13·91	13·91	14·84	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	7·43	15·77	14·84	11·81

India for the 2nd half of November 1873 —concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
21·2	24·2	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	17·7	14·0	111·9	111·9	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	...	
...	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	...	..	261·2	...	...	7·0	...	
24·7	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	10·2	186·6	186·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	18·6	18·6	223·9	298·6	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
23·3	22·4	26·1	15·8	15·8	12·1	14·9	14·9	...	19·6	20·0	24·2	186·6	149·3	111·9	7·4	7·4	6·5	
18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·9	17·1	167·9	167·9	167·9	6·7	6·7	6·5	
...	...	22·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	19·8	223·9	223·9	...	5·1	5·1	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	22·4	23·3	261·2	261·2	261·2	7·9	7·9	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	25·2	25·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
24·2	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	25·2	15·4	16·8	16·8	11·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	5·6	
...	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	...	...	23·3	...	...	261·2	...	...	7·0	...	
24·2	...	22·3	14·9	...	15·8	...	...	...	16·7	16·9	16·7	112·0	112·0	112·0	4·8	5·9	4·6	
20·5	...	22·3	19·6	...	18·6	27·0	21·3	24·2	19·6	19·6	16·8	119·0	112·0	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
39·4	39·4	...	31·5	31·5	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·0	...	119·4	119·4	...	7·9	7·7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	27·1	27·0	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	...	...	179·1	...	...	6·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·6	46·6	93·3	26·1	24·2	31·7	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
32·6	37·3	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·1	1343·6	1343·6	1343·6	8·4	8·4	5·6	
27·6	26·2	20·2	24·2	24·1	22·1	32·7	31·5	25·9	18·8	14·7	9·1	100·0	100·0	50·0	10·3	10·4	9·6	
25·1	24·9	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2	14·1	8·5	112·8	112·8	...	9·5	9·5	9·1	
29·0	24·0	11·2	29·0	27·0	17·0	...	...	...	16·5	16·0	8·0	120·0	130·0	...	10·5	10·5	9·0	
27·9	27·9	24·2	16·7	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·1	...	...	...	8·3	8·3	8·3	
9·35	26·30	24·55	20·60	22·70	20·60	20·60	...	...	13·15	14·10	10·30	60·20	60·20	60·20	7·46	7·45	6·50	
28·0	24·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	15·0	9·0	...	...	...	7·0	6·0	6·0	
24·2	22·3	19·5	27·9	27·9	20·5	...	...	...	16·7	13·9	12·1	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
29·8	27·9	21·4	29·8	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	24·2	20·5	12·1	...	...	...	6·0	6·2	6·5	
33·5	22·8	20·5	15·8	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	18·1	17·2	7·9	...	...	...	6·9	6·2	4·6	
25·5	...	...	...	...	...	37·7	40·5	52·0	22·0	21·7	28·5	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	13·5	
24·5	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	40·2	51·0	21·5	21·2	28·2	67·0	66·0	...	13·0	13·0	13·2	
...	...	49·2	...	...	46·2	47·6	50·0	43·5	25·4	27·7	30·7	...	...	...	13·5	13·5	14·8	
...	...	47·2	...	...	44·4	47·4	49·5	42·0	25·1	27·4	29·6	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	14·6	
21·0	21·0	25·0	...	20·0	21·0	57·2	58·0	66·0	23·0	25·0	33·0	192·0	192·0	...	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	24·0	...	19·0	20·0	54·5	56·0	62·0	22·0	24·0	32·0	180·0	180·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	
29·3	...	57·6	29·3	30·4	31·4	29·3	32·4	44·8	22·4	24·5	39·7	72·0	72·0	...	9·8	9·1	11·2	
28·7	...	56·6	28·3	28·4	29·3	28·7	32·2	42·0	21·4	24·1	38·7	66·0	66·0	...	9·4	8·7	10·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·0	48·0	56·0	22·0	22·0	32·0	154·0	154·0	...	9·0	8·0	12·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·0	25·0	36·0	...	...	...	32·0	36·0	40·0	22·0	25·0	26·0	360·0	360·0	...	9·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...		...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	46·0	20·0	20·0	28·0	120·0	120·0	...	10·0	10·0	10·0	
42·0	40·0	48·0	33·1	32·0	30·0	51·2	51·8	61·0	26·0	27·2	32·0	...	100·0	...	10·0	10·0	9·0	
36·0	36·0	43·7	28·0	28·0	30·8	48·0	48·0	61·5	22·2	22·0	31·5	100·0	100·0	...	9·1	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·3	32·9	48·9	22·5	19·6	32·4	105·0	105·0	...	9·2	9·1	10·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The figures for Ajmir, though entered in this statement, relate to the fortnight ending the 7th December 1873, the preceding fortnight and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
19·01	19·48	23·46	15·30	15·30	18·96	...	...	...	19·01	19·01	17·63	...	...	...	21·34	21·80	22·66	
16·70	16·70	...	15·54	14·84	...	...	...	...	17·63	16·70	...	...	...	...	42·75	37·11	...	
15·30	15·77	25·22	10·91	12·47	17·34	...	...	...	14·37	14·26	18·96	...	...	...	33·93	33·93	34·79	
	...	...	13·91	13·69	10·91	...	...	...	13·80	14·37	10·56	92·77	92·77	92·77	31·54	31·54	...	
16·70	16·70	16·70	16·23	16·70	15·77	...	...	...	16·93	16·93	12·29	185·55	185·55	185·55	37·11	37·11	37·11	
17·63	17·63	12·06	20·41	19·94	16·70	...	...	...	16·23	15·77	12·29	185·55	185·55	185·55	55·66	55·66	37·11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	13·11	92·77	92·77	...	23·20	23·20	25·52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·9	13·9	32·6	...	...	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	149·0	...	...	32·6	29·8	34·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
11·5	14·2	33·5	...	13·0	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	149·0	...	...	32·9	33·0	37·2	
17·7	17·7	20·5	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·8	...	...	20·5	21·4	24·2	
17·9	17·7	27·9	16·8	16·7	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	149·0	...	...	37·2	36·1	30·7	
22·27	29·69	22·27	18·55	22·27	16·70	...	...	...	13·45	12·29	12·76	98·81	98·81	98·81	9·05	8·35	8·13	
14·14	12·99	16·70	14·14	12·99	15·77	...	...	...	14·84	14·14	17·40	92·77	92·77	92·77	12·06	11·59	12·99	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·20	28·20	13·91	15·07	15·07	9·28	...	...	...	16·23	14·84	7·43	148·44	148·44	148·44	15·54	9·74	9·28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	15·77	19·48	185·55	185·55	185·55	6·03	6·03	5·57	

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.												
Burdwan	9·74	10·28	11·59	18·55	18·55	20·41	13·45	12·52	17·63	14·61	14·14	21·57
Bancoorah	11·59	10·44	12·99	18·55	18·55	17·40	10·21	10·44	14·14	13·45*a* 15·07*b*	13·91*a* 15·07*b*	16·70
Beerbhoom	9·74	9·28	11·59	...	...	...	10·44	9·74	14·84	12·52	13·22	22·27
Midnapore	9·28	9·28	9·86	...	...	...	12·06	12·99	16·70	17·63	18·09	24·12
Hooghly	10·67	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	8·58	8·58	12·06	12·06	11·59	16·70
Howrah	11·13	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	10·21	9·92	14·84	12·06	12·06	18·55
Central Districts.												
Calcutta	10·62	10·21	...	16·70	16·70	...	8·81	8·24	...	12·29	11·18	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11·13	...	...	18·55	8·35	8·13	7·43	11·02 to 15·07	11·02 to 14·08	17·40
Nuddea	11·08	10·62	13·45	18·55	18·55	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12·12	11·30	16·47
Jessore	9·51	10·21	12·35	...	...	...	11·59	11·59	16·47	16·93	16·93	24·71
Moorshedabad	12·06	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	12·99	12·06	11·13	18·55
Dinagepore	10·21	10·21	11·13	13·45	13·45	20·87	11·59	11·59	18·55	13·45	13·45	25·52
Maldah	11·59	11·59	13·91	20·41	22·27	32·47	10·44	10·67	20·41	11·13	11·59	21·34
Rajshahye	10·09	9·74	13·22	17·40	22·27	29·69	10·44	11·13	15·30	11·83 to 12·52	12·52	21·75
Rungpore	10·33	9·40	10·50	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	13·91	13·91	13·05	27·83
Bograh	11·13	11·59	12·99	...	...	...	9·05	9·05	20·41	11·83	13·91	34·79
Pubna	13·91	13·22	13·91	...	...	...	9·28	9·05	11·13	16·00	14·61	27·83
Darjeeling	4·64	4·64	5·57	2·78	2·78	9·28	4·64	4·64	11·13	9·28	9·28	12·99
Julpigoree	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	...	14·84	14·84	...
Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	9·51	9·74	12·35	18·55	19·94	18·55	12·06	11·13	19·48	14·84*a* 16·70*b*	12·99	29·69
Furreedpore	12·99	12·99	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	16·70*a*	14·84	23·20
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	18·55	14·84*a*	15·77	29·69
Sylhet*	7·43	7·43	10·21	6·50	6·50	...	11·36	11·36	23·66	17·86	17·86	35·71
Cachar*	7·78	8·01	8·70	...	...	...	11·36	12·35	14·84	14·14	16·47	25·87
Chittagong*	7·43	7·43	13·91	...	...	...	11·13	12·99	14·84	14·84	18·55	25·05
Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	11·13	14·84	13·91	15·77	19·48
Tipperah	8·81	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	13·91	13·45	18·55	14·84 to 15·77	13·91 to 14·84	30·16
Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	12·81	12·81	16·59
Hill Tipperah*	7·43	...	10·44	...	...	...	10·44	12·23	24·47	16·18	18·55	37·11
Behar.												
Patna	15·07	15·07	22·27	17·63	17·16	28·99	11·13	11·13	...	13·45	13·45	19·48
Gya	10·21	9·74	13·91	14·84	11·59	29·69	8·35	8·35	11·13	10·44	9·74	18·55
Shahabad	12·99	12·99	13·91	17·63	16·70	25·97	12·06	11·36	11·13	12·99	12·99	17·63
Tirhoot	10·21	9·28	12·99	16·70	16·70	18·55	8·81	9·74	14·84	10·21	11·13	16·70
Sarun	12·99*a*	11·59	13·45	16·70	16·70	29·69	8·35	8·35	13·91	12·52	11·13	18·55
Chumparun	10·21	10·21	14·84	17·63	18·55	31·54	8·35	8·35	11·13	12·06	12·06	25·05
Monghyr	12·41	12·41	17·22	18·15	19·48	31·89	8·58	8·58	13·40	12·41	12·41	17·22
Bhaugulpore	11·71	11·71	15·19	17·57	18·72	23·43	9·34*a* 11·71*b*	9·34*a* 11·71*b*	19·89	10·56*a* 12·87*b*	10·56*a* 12·29*b*	22·27
Purneah	11·13	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·28	8·35	23·20	10·21	9·28	25·05
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10·21	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	11·59	11·59	14·84	12·99	12·99	19·48
Orissa.												
Cuttack*	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	18·27	23·15	21·92	31·66
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·80	28·52	...	26·90	33·40	...
Balasore	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	14·84	14·84	14·84	29·69
Chota-Nagpore.												
Hazareebaugh	9·28	9·28	15·30	14·84	14·84	18·55	7·43	7·43	11·13	12·52	12·52	17·16
Lohardugga	8·35	10·21	10·21	...	13·91	17·63	13·91	12·06	20·41	15·77	15·77	22·27
Singbhoom	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	20·41	22·27	27·83
Maunbhoom	9·74	9·74	12·99	...	...	22·27	12·99	12·99	22·27	14·84	14·84	24·12
Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
Gowalpara*	9·28	9·28	18·55	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	14·84	12·06	12·06	17·63
Kamroop*	9·28	6·50	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·74	12·06	12·06	11·13	18·55
Durrung*	8·35	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
Nowgong*	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	18·55
Seebsaugor*	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	9·28	11·13	16·70
Lukhimpore*	6·50	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·57	5·10	6·50	9·28	10·21	12·52
Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	8·35	11·10	8·35	11·13	12·99

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Bengal for the week ending the 13th December 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sarghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·45	19·48	83·50	83·50	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·07	14·84	16·70	333·99	333·99	...	7·55	7·55	7·89	*a* Old. *b* New.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·59	10·44	19·48	222·66	222·66	185·55	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·29	16·70	166·99	166·99	166·99	7·66	7·66	7·89	* Return for week ending 6th December 1873.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	19·01	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	13·45	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·28	12·35	...	102·05	102·05	...	8·24	8·24	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	12·06	16·47	111·33	92·77	...	8·35	8·13	8·52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·14	24·71	111·33	111·33	...	8·01	8·01	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	13·91	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	8·24	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	25·05	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·58	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·51	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	11·13	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·66	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	...	371·10	371·10	...	7·55	7·55	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	15·13	99·27	118·74	111·33	6·96	6·96	6·85	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·05	10·21	11·13	62·66	61·23	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·30	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	6·50	6·27	7·43	185·55	185·55	185·55	3·71	3·71	3·71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·57	5·86	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	9·86	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	8·30	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·99	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	16·70	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	17·86	97·27	97·27	...	7·89	7·89	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	9·86	13·57	59·37	59·37	59·37	7·02	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	10·67	14·84	129·88	148·44	148·44	7·89	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	12·06	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·72	7·43	9·63	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·09	32·00	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	14·84	37·11	13·91	12·52	25·97	148·44	148·44	...	6·73	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	16·23	16·70	...	...	...	...	17·16	14·84	26·90	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	...	13·91	13·91	20·87	128·48	128·48	...	7·20	7·20	7·20	
18·55	18·55	30·61	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	14·84	14·84	25·05	148·44	166·99	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	37·11	14·84	14·84	24·12	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·96	14·96	30·96	136·38	136·38	...	6·96	6·96	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·61	14·03	25·76	163·28	163·28	152·15	7·60	7·60	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	24·12	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	7·43	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	23·20	23·20	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·40	13·40	...	24·35	24·35	20·70	185·55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176·27	176·27	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09	18·55	...	12·06	12·06	22·27	222·66	222·66	...	6·27	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	29·69	...	10·21	11·13	14·84	166·99	166·99	...	6·03	6·27	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	296·88	296·88	...	5·57	5·10	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	17·63	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	11·13	12·06	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	148·44	185·55	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	8·35	185·55	185·55	148·44	5·57	6·03	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	4·87	5·10	4·64	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 13th December 1873.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.

PRINCE OF ARCOT'S PRIVILEGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.

No alterations had been made in the Bill except one, in compliance with a suggestion by a gentleman supposed to be a creditor, who recommended that the names of the sons of the Prince should be put into the Bill. The suggestion had been adopted, and the names of the Prince's sons who would succeed to the title had been inserted. A communication had been that morning received from the Madras Government, from which it appeared that there was no hurry in passing the Bill. He would therefore ask leave to postpone the two motions connected with this Bill, which stood in his name on the list of business.

ACTS X OF 1859, XIV OF 1863 AND XXII OF 1872, EXPLANATORY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the true meaning of Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863 and XXII of 1872. He said that this was the second time, during his short tenure of office, that it had fallen to his lot to discharge the somewhat delicate and difficult task of attempting to cover by legislation some flaws in the Revenue judicial system of the North-Western Provinces which had been discovered in Courts of Law. It would have been far more agreeable, and would probably be far more satisfactory and efficient in every way, if the necessity could have been obviated by the action of the Courts of Law themselves. But that course had been tried and had been found impracticable, and he thought that, when the Council had heard what he had to say, hon'ble members would be convinced that they had no option before them but to pass a law on the subject. For the magnitude of the mischief was very great; it was no less than this, that numbers of law-suits, which might be counted by tens and hundreds of thousands—suits supposed to have settled various disputes between landlords and tenants,—had been found to be settled without authority; that was to say, had been found not to have been settled at all; and it was open to the parties who had been defeated in these suits to try the chance of combat again, and that, not because there had been any injustice or illegality in dealing with them on their merits, but because flaws had been found in the titles of the Judges who decided them. Now there was quite enough of the gambling spirit everywhere amongst mankind to make those who had lost eager to try their chance again, and the result was a flood of litigation on matters which had been decided by competent and impartial officers, whose only shortcoming had been that some informality had been committed in conferring powers upon them, or that it had been found that expressions hitherto supposed to apply to them did not

apply to them. We had been informed—we were informed some months ago—that in one district alone, several hundreds of appeals were preferred for the purpose of quashing decisions that had been passed, and re-opening litigation. How many appeals there might be in the other districts, we did not know; but the number must be very large, and might become overwhelming unless we interfered to stay the plague. It was true that, at the instance of the High Court and the Local Government, the Judges had abstained from going on with the cases in question, but we did not know whether that abstinence had been universal, or how far any appeal might have proceeded, and we had found by experience that decrees might be made in such cases very quickly. Nor would it be possible to prolong the present suspension of trials. There was, therefore, a public evil of a kind and on a scale with which the Government were bound to deal.

Now, before he explained the present difficulties, he would just remind the Council of what took place last year. Under the existing Rent Act, X of 1859, Collectors of Land Revenue were appointed to be Judges of many disputes between landlord and tenant, which might conveniently be termed Rent suits, and by section 150 of that Act, it was provided that all powers vested in Collectors for this purpose might be exercised by any Deputy Collector placed in charge of a Sub-division. That Act applied to Bengal and to the North-Western Provinces. In Bengal, there were tracts of territory which were known as Sub-divisions for all purposes of administration. In the North-Western Provinces, such Sub-divisions either did not exist or existed to a very insignificant extent. Therefore, what the Local Government did was to parcel out certain local areas and to appoint Deputy Collectors to them for the purposes of the section in question. They were then held to be in charge of Sub-divisions, and exercised jurisdiction accordingly. In the year 1872 exception was taken to the jurisdiction of one of these officers, and the High Court held that he could not be deemed to be in charge of a Sub-division, and that, therefore, he had not that jurisdiction which he assumed to exercise. But decision cut away the foundation of a great multitude of judgments, it was said as many as six hundred thousand, and we were called upon to interfere. We did interfere by passing an Act—Act XXII of 1872—and in that it was provided in effect that all Deputy Collectors should be deemed to be Deputy Collectors in charge of Sub-divisions, or persons with equivalent powers. Combining the two Acts of 1859 and 1872, it resulted that Deputy Collectors were equivalent to Deputy Collectors in charge of Sub-divisions, and therefore had the powers of Collectors, or, to confine ourselves to the present subject, might take cognizance of Rent suits.

Well, the case which had recently occurred and which had brought about the present difficulty, was of the following nature. A zamíndár sued certain tenants for enhancement of rent. He brought his suit to the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer referred it to the Deputy Collector of Etah. The Deputy Collector gave the plaintiff a decree. The defendant appealed to the District Judge of Alígarh, who again gave the plaintiff a decree. The defendants then presented a special appeal to the High Court and there took, for the first time, the objection that the Deputy Collector of Etah had no jurisdiction to hear the suit. The High Court allowed that objection, and quashed the whole proceedings as null and void for want of authority in the Judge. Now, to show the principle upon which that judgment was based; how it bore upon the practice followed throughout the North-West Provinces and in Bengal; how it affected a great number of other cases, and how it should be dealt with, it would be necessary for him (MR. HOBHOUSE) to examine that utterance of the Court which we called a judgment, and which was binding upon all inferior Courts. And he would elucidate it as best he could, promising, however, to treat the Council to as small a quantity of legal exposition as was consistent with a due understanding of the case.

Now, in the first instance, the Council would observe that a Deputy Collector might have jurisdiction from two sources. He might either have original jurisdiction arising from his position as a Deputy Collector, or he might have jurisdiction by reason of a reference made to him by a Settlement Officer. The case was, in fact, a referred case; but as the Court had mentioned

grounds of jurisdiction, and had denied its existence on either ground, and as both grounds were equally essential to the stability of a great many proceedings, and must therefore be the subject of our legislation, he would follow the Court in examining both grounds.

He would first take up the subject of original jurisdiction, and would state the grounds upon which the Local Government and the Revenue Courts supposed that jurisdiction to exist.

Act XIV of 1863 was an Act applicable to the North-Western Provinces, and passed for the purpose of amending and adding to the Rent Act of 1859. By section 8 of the Act of 1863, it was provided that the Local Government might invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of the Land Revenue with the powers of a Collector for the decision of Rent suits. Soon after this Act was passed, proclamations were issued by the Local Government and by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of the Local Government, and under the latter of these, it came to be supposed (erroneously as MR. HOBHOUSE thought) that all Deputy Collectors employed in settlement work, whenever they happened to become so employed, had been invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this section 8. On considering the terms of those documents, it would be found that they were confined to Deputy Collectors employed at the date of the earlier of the documents, that was to say, on the 21st of April 1863. In point of fact, the general understanding had been the other way, and the practice had prevailed for many years that all Deputy Collectors employed in settlement work should simultaneously exercise jurisdiction over Rent suits.

A few of them had, inconsistently enough, been gazetted as invested with these special powers; but they were only a few, and, as regarded the bulk, it had been considered that their mere appointment as Deputy Collectors employed in settlement work carried with it jurisdiction to try and decide Rent suits.

But the Council would observe that the Act of 1863 said nothing whatever as to the mode in which the Local Government might invest these officers with powers. They were not bound to do it by proclamation, or even by any public or written document. A letter, a verbal direction, a message, a nod or a wink would be quite sufficient, provided only you could prove that the will of the Government was thereby expressed. He did not mean to commend such a method of doing business, and if the Government of which his hon'ble friend (Mr. Inglis) was a distinguished member, were ever to ask his (MR. HOBHOUSE'S) advice about it, he would advise them to invest each officer with the power they wished for by a formal and public document. But still, there was the law that the Government might do as they pleased, and he took it that their will and intention was a simple matter of fact, to be proved, like any other matter of fact, by evidence, circumstantial or direct. For circumstantial evidence they saw a widespread practice known to the Government, to the suitors and to the Courts, and lasting for a number of years. The ordinary inference—and, he would have thought, the legal inference—would be that what was so done was done according to the will and intention of the Government who had the legal right of willing that the officers in question should possess the jurisdiction in question, and the legal right of expressing that will in any mode they thought fit. Direct evidence might be supplied by members of the Government themselves, who were one and all ready to depose that the jurisdiction which had been exercised had been exercised in accordance with the wishes and intentions of Government; and that, if no formal expression had been given to those wishes and intentions, it was by a mere oversight, and because they thought the thing had been done; because they thought that things were in such a state that the mere appointment of a Deputy Collector to settlement-work carried with it his investiture with power to decide Rent suits.

Now, he would read to the Council the passage of the judgment in which the Court had dealt with this part of the case. It was not a full Court, but a Division Court constituted of two able Judges, Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice Turner. They said :—

'This Deputy Collector is not shown to have been employed in making or revising settlements at the time of the Government Notification, dated 21st April 1863, and did not there-

fore obtain the special powers described in section 8, Act XIV of 1863, by virtue of that notification. On the contrary, he appears to have been for the first time invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in the Settlement Department, under Regulation IX of 1833, by the order of Government, dated 16th August 1867. Nor is it shown that he has since been invested with the special powers described in section 8, Act XIV of 1863, by any order subsequent to 16th August 1867. He had therefore no jurisdiction to try the suit had it been originally preferred to him.'

That was all the reference upon that point, and MR. HOBHOUSE thought the Council would feel, as he felt, the difficulty of learning from it the grounds upon which the conclusion was based. The learned Judges did not discuss the bearing of the existing practice, indeed did not so much as refer to it. They did not discuss the applicability of such a maxim as *omnia præsumuntur rite esse acta*, or such a one as *optimus interpres rerum usus*, maxims which, though they appeared in barbarous Law Latin, were only plain common sense; they did not discuss whether the burden of proof should not rather lie upon the person who disputed than on him who affirmed the title of a *de facto* Judge; they called for no evidence on the true issue, whether the will and intentions of the Government had been exercised so as to confer the requisite jurisdiction. But looking at one document, and finding that the requisite powers were not conferred by that, they concluded that such powers did not exist, perhaps deciding, not expressly, but by implication, that written orders were necessary to confer them.

Moreover, from the extreme brevity of the judgment and its silence as to the grounds upon which the conclusion was based, he (MR. HOBHOUSE) confessed that he had very considerable difficulty in knowing what the exact conclusion was. Did the learned Judges mean to say that the Local Government was legally incapable of conferring powers on its officers by classes, and prospectively, or did they mean to say merely that, in point of fact, it had not done so? Each of these conclusions was equally consistent with the written judgment; each of them seemed to him equally probable and tenable in itself. But if we were to give validity to the things which had actually been done, we must take care to cover all possible conclusions upon which their validity might be based.

Before MR. HOBHOUSE quitted this part of the case, he must draw the attention of the Council to another phase of it, namely, its relation to Act XXII of 1872. The Deputy Collector of Etah was, at all events, a Deputy Collector. By the Act of 1872, he must be deemed to be a Deputy Collector in charge of a sub-division. By the Act of 1859, all Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions could take cognizance of Rent suits. But the judgment denied that this officer could do so. It did not, indeed, refer to the Act of 1872 at all; but its words were quite general—"He had no jurisdiction to try this suit had it been originally preferred to him." It therefore seemed directly in the teeth of the Act of 1872.

Now, he had been informed on high authority that, in this respect, the judgment did not express the true meaning of the Court. It was said that they intended to confine their remarks to an enhancement suit brought before a Settlement Officer invested with the powers of a Collector. There was a peculiarity in these suits. A landlord might sue a number of his tenants, and might dispense with a certain preliminary notice, which things were said to have been done in the suit in question. But there was a very obvious distinction between defects in procedure and in the frame of the suit, and defects in the authority of the Judge. The former class of defects need not, by any means, be fatal to the validity of the proceedings, as the latter class must be. Defects in form or procedure might be disputed; if so, the dispute must be decided by the officer who had jurisdiction over the subject-matter; they might be cured; they might be waived; in short, not to trouble the Council with technicalities, the two classes of questions led to wholly different practical results. Again, this judgment was quite general in its terms. There was nothing on the face of it which told us that the suit was in one form or another form. No one who had not access to the original record could tell what the form was. There was nothing in the judgment, or in the report of the case, about the number of tenants sued, or the omission to serve a notice. If the facts were as now stated, it was a pity they were not dwelt upon, and their influence

upon the decision brought out. Because this judgment was binding upon all the inferior Courts, and he could not doubt that the inferior Courts would read and interpret it as he had done and still did, namely, as an explicit ruling that an officer circumstanced as the Deputy Collector of Etah had not any original jurisdiction whatever in Rent suits, notwithstanding the Act of 1872. He would presently refer to another decision of the High Court, which seemed to him to make such a conclusion quite inevitable on the part of a subordinate Court. Now, we had to stop litigation, and the Council could not wait until the High Court, which had refused to review this case, took an opportunity of some other appeal coming up to them to state how this judgment should be interpreted. If this case could have been reheard, all might have been made clear on the rehearing. As matters stood, it seemed to him that we had no choice, except between the alternatives of allowing useless litigation to proceed on a large scale, or of declaring that the law was contrary to that plain sense in which the judgment was sure to be read.

He would now pass on to the second division of the case, namely, the jurisdiction which the Deputy Collector derived from the reference to him by the Settlement Officer. The High Court had held that no power to refer existed in the Settlement Officer. He would follow his former method, first stating the grounds upon which the Local Government and the Revenue Courts supposed that such a power did exist.

He had already referred to section 8 of Act XIV of 1863, and had shown that, under that section, the Local Government might invest any officer employed in Settlement work with the powers of a Collector for the decision of Rent suits. Well, by section 150 of Act X of 1859, all powers vested in the Collector by the preceding sections of the Act (an expression which included the jurisdiction over Rent suits) might be exercised by any Deputy Collector in cases referred to him by the Collector. Now, it had hitherto been always supposed that section 150 of Act X of 1859 gave a general power to the Collector to refer to his Deputy any suit which was brought before him. The power to refer suits for decision to another person was a most important power for the decision of suits. It was, in fact, a perfectly indispensable power. If it did not exist, Collectors could not do their work, and the whole machinery of the Revenue administration would break down. In practice, these references had prevailed on an enormous scale, and the Act of 1859 had always been construed on one view, namely, that the power existed. The view that prevailed in Bengal was just the same as that which prevailed in the North-West. Throughout the whole of these two Provinces, Collectors had been in the habit of referring to the Deputy Collectors any suits which were brought before them; and in the North-Western Provinces, Settlement Officers invested with the powers of a Collector had done the same thing to as great an extent.

What the judgment said on this point he would now read. The Judges were speaking of the Settlement Officer, and assuming, for the purposes of argument, that he was himself invested with powers under Act XIV of 1863, they said :—

"But he certainly had no power to refer it to another officer. By section 8 of Act XIV of 1863, the Local Government may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of the land revenue with the powers of a Collector as described in Act X of 1859, for the *decision* of suits arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction assigned to such officer of the nature mentioned in section 23 of the said Act. These are the powers spoken of in section 150 of that Act, and are distinct from such powers as those given to the Collector by the second clause of section 162. The latter powers are granted to a superior officer in respect of his subordinates, while the officers invested under section 8, Act XIV of 1863, are equally invested with the same powers; and under section 10 of that enactment, 'if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before any officer empowered under section 8 to hear the same, such suit *shall* be heard and determined by such officer;' and it is not provided that he may refer it for trial and decision to another."

Now, that was the whole of the judgment upon this subject, and the Council would see that the judgment rested on two points—

The first was, that the powers of the Collector which were transferable to the Settlement Officer were powers only for the decision of suits. The word 'decision' was emphasized in the judgment both as written and as printed. He might have been misled by the extreme brevity of the

judgment; but from the stress laid upon this word, he inferred that the learned Judges considered that the power to refer suits to another officer was not a power for the decision of suits. He would not offer to the Council any arguments to the contrary. He would only say that the idea was a new one, both to the Government and to the Revenue Courts, and had taken them by surprise. In extenuation, if it should be deemed one, of the error of those authorities who had acted on so large a scale on the contrary hypothesis, he ought to add that, having considered the case a great number of times, he was unable, even with the light now thrown upon it, to understand for what purpose the power to refer a suit to another officer was given, unless it was for the purpose of getting that suit decided.

The second point was, that there was a subsequent section, namely, section 10 of Act XIV of 1863, which expressly and positively prohibited such a reference. As it appeared to him that the really important part of the section had escaped the attention of the learned Judges—at all events it was wholly omitted from the judgment—he would read to the Council what the section said. It said—

"If a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before any officer empowered under section VIII of this Act to hear the same, such suit shall be heard and determined by such officer notwithstanding that no notice of enhancement shall have been served under section XIII of the said Act X of 1859 on the party from whom such enhanced rent is claimed."

Now it had always, up to the present moment, been understood that the section in question was simply for the purpose of regulating certain details of procedure peculiar to enhancement suits; that it was for the purpose of dispensing with a preliminary notice, and for providing that the subject-matter of the notice should appear in the statement of claim, not for the purpose of securing the identity of the Judge. The section was confined to enhancement suits; and if the object was to secure the identity of the Judge from the beginning to the end of the suit, it was difficult to understand why enhancement suits should be placed on a different footing from all other Rent suits. Moreover, the inconveniences of this decision would be manifest. Suppose a suit had proceeded some way, and the officer trying it was to die or to be removed to some other place; all the proceedings must then go for nothing, and the litigants be subject to all the expense and inconvenience of going over the same ground again. For, be it remembered, that this was not the case of a permanent office in which an officer's successor might perhaps be taken as identical with himself; but it was the case of an individual clothed with special powers by an isolated act of the Government. There was no such connection, therefore, between predecessor and successor, as could make them the same officer. The result of the judgment was, that the same officer must hear the suit from beginning to end, and if an accident happened to the Judge who was trying the suit, it must be commenced afresh. But he was not there to argue the point. He merely pointed out that the judgment did not refer to the cardinal expressions of the section, nor to the practice under it, nor to the consequence of the new construction. He conceived the old construction to be the only workable one, and it was our duty to restore it to life. He ought to add, as before, that, as far as his ability to understand the matter went, he should and did share the error of the Revenue Courts.

Now, he was informed upon good authority that there was another ground upon which the Judges proceeded, but which was not discoverable in the judgment. He had called attention more than once to section 150 of Act X of 1859—that important section under which Collectors referred cases to Deputy Collectors. Now, it had been suggested that there was no such general power of reference vested in the Collector; and that the only power he had was of a very much more limited character, namely, that, under section 162 of that Act, he might withdraw a suit from one Deputy Collector and then transfer it to another Deputy Collector. But considering what the practice had hitherto been; considering that there must be millions of decisions in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the validity of which depended upon this power of reference, such a decision was in itself a decision of the very highest importance. It was in fact more important than the rulings which were discoverable in the judgment. If it had been the intention of the Court so to condemn all the existing

practice, he should have thought it would not have been done by inference or implication, but that it would have been done by express words, and upon a discussion of the wording of the Act and the universal working of it. But still we were told upon authority which we could not dispute, that this most important assumption really did underlie the whole reasoning of the judgment, and therefore, when we were about to pass a remedial Act, we must bear this in mind, and be very careful to make our foundations sure.

These, then, were the flaws in the title of the Judges who had been trying Rent suits, and these were the flaws which we ought to repair by our legislation. For it was not suggested that any injustice had been done a single individual, or that any public inconvenience had been suffered by this exercise of jurisdiction. The whole controversy had been throughout formal, verbal or technical from beginning to end. The only hardship suffered was by the suitors who had obtained decrees, and then found that their decrees were so much waste paper, or something worse—the materials for an additional law-suit preparatory to the re-opening of the whole original dispute. These people were in no default. They trusted, as they had a perfect right to trust, the visible authority was also the real one. MR. HOBHOUSE could not conceive anything more calculated to shake the people's trust in Government than the sudden discovery that the solemn adjudications of a million suits were so many farces, and the Judges so many impostors: that the people's time and money had been flung away, or had only succeeded in bringing them the mockery of relief, to be again snatched away from them by fresh processes of trouble and expense. It would be waste of time if he were to set himself to prove that, in such a case, the legislature ought to intervene in the speediest and most efficient manner possible.

The question then was, in what manner should we intervene? He thought we ought to pass a declaratory Act which would give validity *ex post facto* to the decisions which had been made by the Revenue Courts, so that none of them should hereafter be questioned for mere want of authority in the Judge. But here, he was sorry to say, they were met with a fresh difficulty, and they found that the usual form of remedy in such cases, a simple declaratory Act, would not suffice. We tried that last year, and he must now state to the Council what had happened since.

He held in his hand the report of a case in which one Baladeva was the appellant. Before the decision of the High Court in the sub-division case, this Baladeva had obtained a decree from a Deputy Collector for enhancement of rent. When the decision in the sub-division case was made known, a great number of appeals were presented for the purpose of quashing the decrees of the Deputy Collectors. We were perfectly aware of that fact, and openly declared our intention of framing a law in a shape which should cover the disputed ground and repress litigation. We adopted the usual and simple course of an Act declaring the meaning of Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863. Now the Council must know that a declaratory Act was essentially and in its nature retrospective. It fastened upon the original Act and said what its meaning was, and the meaning so declared, took effect as from the date of the original Act, and was not confined to the date of the declaring Act. Every decision made contrary to the meaning so declared was contrary to law, contrary to the meaning of the original Act, and if the soundness of that decision came to be discussed in any Court of justice, that Court of justice was bound to deal with it according to the declared meaning of the original Act.

Well, our friend Baladeva had got his original decree. An appeal was presented to quash that decree, for want of authority in the Deputy Collector. The appeal was heard before Act XXII of 1872 could be passed, and the Judge, obeying the ruling of the High Court, quashed the proceedings of the Court below. When the Act was passed, Baladeva went up with it in his hand to the High Court and said to it: "now the decision of the Judge was wrong, the legislature says so, please to restore me my decree of which I have been unjustly deprived." He no doubt trusted that, when the legislature declared the meaning of an Act to be so and so, the High Court would give that meaning to it, and guide all its proceedings by it. But all he got was a dismissal of his appeal with costs.

The High Court on this occasion consisted of two learned Judges, Mr. Justice Spankie and Mr. Justice Turner; Mr. Spankie considered that they were bound to reverse the decree of the Judge, and to restore that of the Deputy Collector. But Mr. Turner was the Senior Judge; he was of the contrary opinion, and his opinion necessarily prevailed. He laid down broadly that this legislature could not make a law to operate retrospectively on a judicial decision. He insisted upon it that what the High Court declared to be the reading of the law was really the true reading, whatever the legislature might have said to the contrary. He said that the Judge's law was good at the time when he delivered his judgment, and therefore the High Court had no right to say it was bad. But MR. HOBHOUSE had better read to the Council the very words which Mr. Justice Turner had used. He said :—

"At the time the Judge gave the decision from which this special appeal is presented, Act XXII of 1872 had not been passed; it must therefore be held in accordance with the rulings of this Court that his judgment was correct. A new law passed since the decision cannot, it appears to me, make that decision wrong, which was, and still is, in reference to the law then in force, right. After the passing of Act XXII of 1872, which cured no defect in Act X of 1859, but declared that certain officers who had erroneously exercised a jurisdiction they did not possess, should not therefore be deemed not to have had jurisdiction. No one can impugn the exercise by the officers therein mentioned of the jurisdiction which they had erroneously assumed, what *was* wrong we cannot now say was wrong; but there is nothing in the Act which authorizes me to rule that a decision given in accordance with the law, as it stood before the Act was passed, was contrary to law or usage, having the force of law, at the time the decision was passed. Acts are sometimes passed declaring that the intention of the legislature in a particular enactment has been other than the Courts have construed it to be, but such declarations do not affect cases already decided."

He then passed to another topic with which MR. HOBHOUSE would not trouble the Council, because it appeared to him to be irrelevant, and that the observations required much qualification before they could be accepted as accurate.

Now, that the District Judge in this case was perfectly justified in what he did was clear enough. He only did his duty. He was bound, whatever his own opinion might be, to follow the ruling of the High Court, which was the highest authoritative ruling then in existence. But before the matter came up to the High Court, the legislature had intervened, and had said that the true meaning of the Acts should be taken to be the reverse of that which the High Court had ruled. That was a higher ruling by which all Courts were bound. If a statute said white, and the legislature said it meant black, it was the painful duty of a Court of justice to say that, for the purpose of that particular law, white was to be read in the sense of black. Well, we had done nothing quite so unreasonable here. The High Court thought that the Local Government and the Revenue Courts had misconstrued the statutes. The Government took the view that the construction which had prevailed was the reasonable one, and, indeed, the only one compatible with the due discharge of public business. And the legislature declared that the construction which had prevailed should be taken as the true one.

Now, just suppose that it was the Privy Council who had reversed the ruling of the High Court. It would have been an act of direct disobedience to their superiors if they had not decided every appeal which came before them in accordance with the views of the Privy Council. They would not then have said that, when the Judge delivered his decision, it was in accordance with law, because their superior Court would have admonished them that it was not in accordance with law. But for the purpose of guiding Courts of justice, there was no essential distinction between a declaration of law by a superior Court and a declaration of law by the legislature, except that the legislature was the ultimate authority and the higher of the two. And there was no formal distinction between the two cases except this, that the superior Court would say outright that the Court below was wrong; while the legislature from its position was able to use more courteous terms, not desiring to express an opinion who was right and who was wrong, but merely saying that the law was to be taken in a sense contrary to that given to it by the Judges. He did not for a moment suppose that any such thing was meant, but the Council would see that, in point of fact and of substance, the learned Judge, of whose ability and attainments MR. HOBHOUSE wished to speak with all respect, had set up the ruling of the

High Court above the ruling of the legislature, and had refused to recognize our right in such a case as that of Baladeva to validate impugned decisions and so to quiet titles.

Now, he would take upon himself to assure the Council that they could legislate with retrospective effect, and that they could reverse the decisions of Courts of justice, at least as effectively as their superior Courts could. He thought it was a most delicate and disagreeable task, and one which he would shrink from, except under pressure of necessity; but in this case he thought that the public interest demanded it of them. He did not see how in any other way they could effectually quiet titles or avoid a great deal of worry, expense, litigation and confusion. They could not afford to have frequent repetitions of such treatment as the unhappy Baladeva had received. We must then bear this judgment in mind; and we must bear in mind that a simple declaration would not serve our purpose, but that we must make the terms of our law more special, and leave only the alternatives of the accomplishment of our object on the one hand, or, on the other, a clear denial of our power to say that a judicial decision, when once delivered, was wrong, and must be treated as wrong in all Courts of justice.

There was only one other point to which he would refer, and that had been suggested by Mr. Justice Turner. That learned Judge thought that there was at least one other respect in which the procedure of the Revenue Courts might be held to be informal. On enquiry, MR. HOBHOUSE believed that to be the case, but he did not think it necessary to enlarge on the subject. Mr. Turner had suggested a general enactment, providing that the decisions of the Revenue Courts should not be impugned for mere want of authority in the Judge. He (MR. HOBHOUSE) thought the suggestion was a very good one. He confessed he did not, as a rule, like such sweeping provisions. It was said, *dolus latet in generalibus:* which he would render—'in general expressions, there lurks error;' and it was not uncommonly found that enactments passed in very general terms were not precise enough in some cases, and in other cases carried their principle to an unexpected and undesired extent. But the present case was so peculiar; there were so many flaws found or suspected in the procedure, as to which there had undoubtedly been some irregularity and informality, that he thought it would be a prudent course to run the risk of passing a general enactment as had been suggested. He should therefore ask the Council to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Justice Turner, and begged to thank him for it.

He had now only to explain to the Council the terms of the Bill which he should ask leave to introduce. It was a great deal longer than he could have wished; but those who had followed him through his statement, if only he had been lucky enough to make himself clear to them, would find it simple enough, and would understand the reason for its length. It recited the various enactments which he had referred to, the acts of the Local Government, and the practice which had prevailed in the Revenue Courts. It then recited the several rulings of the High Court as extracted from their judgments. Then, section 1 affirmed the title of the Deputy Collectors and other Revenue Officers under Act XIV of 1863. Section 2 affirmed the all-essential power of Collectors to refer cases to Deputy Collectors. Section 3 affirmed the same thing of Settlement Officers invested with the powers of Collectors. Section 4 explained the meaning of section ten of Act XIV of 1863, and showed that it referred only to details of procedure, and was not intended to secure the identity of the Judge. Section 5 followed out the others, and declared that suits decided according to the received practice should be deemed to have been decided by proper authority.

The object of section 6 he had just explained; it was intended to protect the decisions of Revenue Officers against failure for want of authority, owing to causes hitherto unknown or only conjectured. Section 7 was intended to apply to appeals and to cover such a case as that of Baladeva. Section 8 called the attention of the Courts to certain elements of which no trace was to be found in their decisions, namely, a regard to existing practice, and a presumption, in the absence of evidence, that business had been conducted rightly rather than wrongly.

This Act was intended to extend only to the Provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. But section 2 related also to the law which ran in Bengal, and though that was now superseded, it might be considered in Committee whether there was ground for extending that part of the Act to Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to declare the true meaning of Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863 and XXII of 1872——The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley, Inglis and Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 23rd December 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 13*th December* 1873.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd December 1873 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

Act No. XVIII of 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except those specified in the second schedule hereto annexed. But the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to all or any of the territories so excepted.

Save as provided by sections one hundred and seventy-one and one hundred and seventy-two, nothing herein contained applies to land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)*, Act No. XIV of 1863 *(to amend Act X of 1859)*, and Act No. XXII of 1872 *(to explain and amend Act No. X of 1859)* are hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not legalize any practice which, immediately before the passing of this Act, was unlawful.

Rules and orders now in force.

And all rules and orders now in force and made under any of the Acts hereby repealed shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

Proceedings heretofore commenced.

All proceedings commenced under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Act, except where a decree has been made or an appeal presented: Provided that no proceeding relative to the enhancement of rent shall be deemed to have been commenced before the passing of this Act, merely because the landholder has served a notice under section thirteen of Act No. X of 1859, or because the tenant has contested his liability to pay the enhanced rent, by complaint of excessive demand of rent, under sections fourteen and twenty-three of the same Act.

Acts amended.

Illustration *(a)* to the Indian Penal Code, section nineteen, and Act No. XI of 1865, section fifty-two, shall be read as if, for "Act X of 1859," the words and figures, "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873" were substituted. And section fifteen of Act No. XVIII of 1871 *(for the levy of rates on land in the North-Western Provinces)* shall be read as if, for "section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859, and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863," the words and figures "section ninety-four of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted, and as if, for "Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863," the words and figures "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Mahál.'

(1.) 'Mahál' means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land-revenue, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed;

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed:

(2.) 'Rent' means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land :

'Rent.'

(3). 'Landholder' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent :

'Landholder.'

'Sír-land.'

(4.) 'Sír-land' means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since ;

(b.) land continuously cultivated for twelve years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour ;

(c.) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers :

(5.) 'Collector of a District' means the chief officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a District :

'Collector of a District.'

(6.) 'Commissioner of a Division' means the Chief Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a Division :

'Commissioner of a Division.'

(7.) 'Board' means the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces :

'Board.'

(8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the district, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

Rights and Liabilities of Landholders and Tenants.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rent.

4. In the permanently-settled districts, persons who possess a permanent transferable interest in land, and who are intermediate between the proprietor of a mahál and the occupants, and who hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants at fixed rates.

5. All tenants in districts or portions of districts permanently settled, who hold lands at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed since the Permanent Settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called "tenants at fixed rates."

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever, in any suit to which the provisions of section four or section five apply, it is proved that the rent at which land is held has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Exproprietary tenants.

7. Every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahál shall have a right of occupancy in the land held by him as sír in such mahál at the date of such loss or parting, at a rent which shall be four annas in the rupee less than the prevailing rate payable by tenants-at-will for land of similar quality and with similar advantages.

Persons having such rights of occupancy shall be called "exproprietary tenants," and shall have all the rights of occupancy-tenants.

Occupancy-tenants.

8. Every tenant who has actually occupied or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so occupied or cultivated by him.

Such tenants shall be called "occupancy-tenants."

The occupation or cultivating of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the occupation or cultivating of the tenant within the meaning of this section :

Tenants barred from right of occupancy.

Provided that no tenant shall acquire, under this section, a right of occupancy—

(a.) in land which he holds from an occupancy-tenant, or from an exproprietary tenant, or from a tenant at fixed rates ;

(b.) in sír-land ;

(c.) in land held by him in lieu of wages.

Time excluded from reckoning period necessary for acquiring right of occupancy.

Provided also that, when a tenant actually occupies or cultivates land under a written lease without having a right of occupancy in such land, the period of twelve years necessary for acquiring a right of occupancy therein by him or any one claiming under him shall begin on the expiration of the term of such lease. If during the currency of such lease he ceases to occupy the land comprised therein, and sublets it to another, no right of occupancy in such land shall be acquired by the sub-lessee during the currency of the lease.

Rights under sections 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. The right of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable. No other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right.

When any person entitled to such last mentioned right dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land : Provided that no collateral relative of the deceased who did not then share in the cultivation of his holding shall be entitled to inherit under this section.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

10. On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he is a tenant at fixed rates,

or an exproprietary tenant,

or an occupancy-tenant,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants at fixed rates.

11. The rent paid by tenants at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of exproprietary and occupancy-tenants.

12. The rent paid by exproprietary or occupancy-tenants shall not be liable to enhancement except—

(a) by a written agreement registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or recorded before the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo: or

(b) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the law for the time being in force: or

(c) by order under this Act.

Grounds of enhancing rent of occupancy-tenants which has not been fixed by order.

13. Where the rent of any occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by any such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

or where any of the events mentioned in section sixteen has occurred,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant on one of the following grounds and on no others:—

(a) that the rate of the rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of similar quality with similar advantages,

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of the land have, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant;

(c) that the quantity of land held by the tenant has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him.

Enhancement of rent of exproprietary tenants which has not been fixed by order.

14. *a.* Where the rent of any exproprietary tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

or where any of the events mentioned in section sixteen has occurred,

the landholder may apply to enhance or determine the rent of such tenant as if he were an occupancy-tenant: Provided that his rent shall be four annas in the rupee below the prevailing rate for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by tenants-at-will.

Selection of land for comparison.

b. Whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, has been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the land of similar quality, with similar advantages, shall, for the purposes of this section and section thirteen, be selected from the same circle.

c. When the Settlement Officer has not so divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the land regarding which the application has been made shall be compared with land of similar quality and with similar advantages, in the same tahsíl or in a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Abatement in like cases.

15. Where the rent of any exproprietary tenant or occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

or where any of the events mentioned in section sixteen has occurred,

the tenant may apply for an abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of such land have, been decreased by any cause beyond his power.

Time of enhancement or abatement where rent of exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order under this Act.

16. Subject to the provisions of section seventeen, where the rent of any exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by an order under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to be enhanced or abated

(a) until the expiration of ten years from the date on which such order took effect, or

(b) until the revision (before confirmation) of the assessment of the district by order of the Local Government, or

(c) until the conclusion of the period of settlement of the district,

whichever of the said three events first occurs.

Grounds of enhancement and abatement where his rent has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer or under this Act.

17. Where the rent of any exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant during the currency of the term for which the rent has been so fixed, on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise;

(b) that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have, since the date of the order, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant:

And the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(c) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise;

(d) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Grounds of enhancement or abatement of rent of tenant at fixed rates.

18. In the case of a tenant at fixed rates, the landholder may apply to enhance his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise,

and the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise.

Day before which applications for enhancement or abatement must be made.

19. Applications for enhancement or abatement of rent must be made on or before the thirty-first day of December next before the year commencing on the first day of July from which the rent is to be enhanced or abated,

Orders when to take effect.

and all orders for enhancement or abatement shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the application.

Consideration of caste and class of tenant in determining rate of his rent.

20. In determining, under this chapter, the rate of rent payable by any tenant, his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that, by local custom, caste is taken into account in determining such rate;

and whenever it is found that, by local custom or practice, any class of persons, by reason of their having formerly been proprietors of the soil or otherwise, hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with such custom or practice.

Tenants-at-will.

21. No tenant-at-will of land shall be liable to pay rent in excess of the rent (if any) payable by him in the previous year ending on the thirtieth day of June, unless the landholder and tenant have agreed as to the rent to be paid to the former by the latter, and such agreement has been recorded by the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo of the pargana in which such land is situate.

Rent of exproprietary or occupancy-tenant fixed by agreement.

22. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the rent of any exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by agreement between the parties, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for such term as may be agreed on.

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent where crops have been damaged.

23. Whenever in any land the crops have been damaged or destroyed by any cause beyond the tenant's control, any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, subject to such rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwise, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, order that the whole or any part of the rent then payable for such land shall be remitted, or that the payment thereof shall be suspended for such period as he thinks fit;

And, subject to the same rules, the landholder shall be bound by such order:

And in case of such remission, the Local Government shall remit the revenue due in respect of such land to an amount which shall, at the option of the Local Government, be equal to one-half of the rent remitted, or shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the revenue due in respect of the mahál, as the rent remitted bears to the whole of the rent payable in respect of such mahál;

And in case of such suspension, the Local Government shall suspend for the period of such suspension so much of the revenue payable in respect of the mahál as, at the option of the Local Government, is equal to one half of the rent of which the payment has been suspended, or bears the same proportion to the whole revenue payable in respect of the mahál, as the rent of which the payment has been suspended bears to the whole rent payable in respect of such mahál.

(A).—Leases.

Contents of lease to which every tenant is entitled.

24. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the landholder, and may at any time during the continuance of his holding apply for, a lease containing the following particulars:—

(a.) the quantity of land held by him, and, where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(b.) the amount of annual rent payable for such land:

(c.) the instalments in which, and the dates on which, such rent is to be paid:

(d.) any special conditions of the lease:

(e.) if the rent is payable in kind, or is calculated on a valuation of the produce, the proportion of produce to be delivered, the mode of valuation, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

Leases to which tenants at fixed rates are entitled.

25. Tenants at fixed rates are entitled to receive leases at such rates.

Leases to which exproprietary and occupancy-tenants are entitled.

26. Exproprietary and occupancy-tenants are entitled to receive leases at the rates hitherto paid by them, or determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Leases to which other tenants are entitled.

27. All other tenants are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the landholders.

Landholder granting lease entitled to reciprocal engagement.

28. Every landholder who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as he is entitled to receive, shall entitle the landholder to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Lease for period exceeding term of landholder's engagement.

29. If any lease be granted, or if any agreement be entered into, by any landholder under engagement with Government for his land, fixing the rent of land for any period exceeding the term of such engagement, such lease or agreement shall, on the expiration of the term aforesaid, be void at the option of either party.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

30. *a.* And whereas all grants (whether in writing or otherwise) for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor-General in Council, were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void, and like provisions have been by divers Regulations applied to the several parts of the territories to which this Act extends, and the said Regulation XIX of 1793 also provided that no length of possession should be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Applications to resume.

b. Applications by the proprietor to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land, shall be made to the Collector of the District

or Assistant Collector, and, subject to rules to be made under section two hundred and eleven, shall be dealt with as other applications under this Act.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

c. Grants of land held under a written instrument, by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which is current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

d. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is, held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

e. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

f. Nothing in this section shall apply to either of the following cases:—

(1) Where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision:

(2) Where, previously to the passing of this Act, land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and resumption thereof has been barred under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, schedule II, No. 130.

(*B.*)—*Relinquishment and Ejectment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant not holding under a lease.

31. Every tenant not holding under a lease shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landholder, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land on the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, and relinquishes it accordingly; or unless it is let to any other person by such landholder or agent.

Service through tahsíldár of notice of relinquishment.

32. If the landholder or his agent refuse to receive such notice, or if he receive it but refuse to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on such landholder or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

33. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landholder or his agent; but if the landholder or his agent cannot be found, or if he evades service of the notice, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Where the delay in serving the notice is owing to the fault of the landholder or his agent, the notice shall be deemed to have been served at the first attempt to serve it.

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

34. *a.* When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at one per cent. per mensem; and if the arrear remains due on the thirtieth day of June, to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

b. No tenant at fixed rates, exproprietary tenant, occupancy-tenant, or tenant holding under an unexpired lease, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain acts or omissions.

c. No ejectment of a tenant or forfeiture of a lease shall be decreed on account of any act or omission of the tenant

(1). which is not detrimental to the land in his occupation, or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let, or

(2). which by law, custom, or special agreement does not involve the forfeiture of the lease.

Ejectment of tenant at fixed rates, exproprietary, with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

35. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant at fixed rates, an exproprietary tenant, an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the expiration of the year, ending on the thirtieth day of June, in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector to eject the tenant.

Such officer shall, on receiving such application, (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty-two of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing him that, if he does not pay such amount into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice, he will be ejected from his land.

If such amount be not so paid, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may eject the tenant.

Service of notice on tenant for limited period.

36. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his tenancy, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Language and contents of notice.

37. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the district:

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate such land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to contest the right to eject him, he must apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for that purpose on or before that date.

Mode of serving notice.

38. The notice shall be issued and served through the office of the tahsíldár on or before the first day of April, and the landholder shall pay the cost of service: it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

39. *a.* The tenant, on whom such notice has been served, may, on or before the first day of May next after the service, make an application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, contesting his liability to be ejected.

b. When such an application is made, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed to determine the question between the parties.

c. If no such application is made, the tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on the first day of May next after the service; unless, after such service, the landholder authorises the tenant to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

40. If the landholder require assistance to eject the person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty-nine, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharíf* harvest commences in the district; and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order the ejectment of such tenant if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the notice was duly served on such tenant under section thirty-eight;

(*b*) that he has not been authorised by the landholder to continue in occupation,

(*c*) that the tenant has not made the application mentioned in section thirty-nine, or

(*d*) that if such application has been made, the question has been determined adversely to the tenant.

Provided that no such application for the ejectment of a farmer on the determination of a lease shall be received if the lease be of the kind in which an advance has been made by the leaseholder, and the proprietor's right of re-entry at the end of the term is contingent on the repayment of such advance either in money or by the usufruct of the land. In all such cases the landholder must proceed by suit in the Civil Court.

Notice of ejectment when void.

41. If the landholder expressly authorise the tenant, on whom the notice of ejectment has been served, or against whom any proceedings in ejectment under section forty have been taken, to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharíf* harvest, the proceedings shall become void.

Rights of ejected tenant.

42. *a.* Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant, and growing on the land at the time of his ejectment, and to use the land for the purpose of tending and gathering in such crops or other products paying adequate rent therefor.

Effect of tender by landholder of payment for crops.

b. Provided that, if the landholder desire to purchase such crops or other products, he may tender their price to the tenant; and thereupon the right of the tenant to such crops and other products, and to use the land for the purpose aforesaid, shall cease.

Power to determine rent and price.

c. In the case of a dispute under this section, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, on the application of the landholder or tenant, award the rent and price so payable; and the amount of such award, or of any tender accepted under this section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of rent by suit under this Act.

Set-off of rent.

d. The rent, if any, payable to the landholder by the tenant at the time of his ejectment may be set-off against the price of the said crops or other products.

Application for officer to divide produce or appraise crop.

43. *a.* Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a like nature, requiring the presence both of the cultivator and landholder, either personally or by agent,

if either landholder or tenant, personally or by agent, neglect to attend at the proper time, or if there is a dispute as to the amount or value of the crop,

an application may be presented by either party to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

b. On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue a written notice to the opposite party or his agent, to attend on the date and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate, or appraisement shall be made.

c. If on or before the date appointed, the dispute has not been amicably adjusted, three residents of the village or neighbourhood shall be appointed assessors; one by each of the parties, and one by the officer deputed to divide the grain or estimate or appraise the crops, and the officer deputed shall decide the amount of rent payable by their award, and shall give to the party applying a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

d. Provided that, if either party fail to attend, the officer deputed shall nominate an assessor on his behalf.

e. The officer deputed shall report his proceedings to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall determine the amount of costs properly incurred under this section, and the share of the costs to be paid by either party.

(C.)—Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

44. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has inherited or purchased, make any such improvements on the land in his possession as are hereinafter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the same land without payment of compensation for such improvements.

Explanation.—The word "improvements" as used in this section means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(a.) tanks, wells and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes,

(b.) works for the drainage of land, or for the protection of land from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water,

(c.) the reclaiming, clearing, or enclosing of lands for agricultural purposes,

(d.) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto.

Mode of making compensation.

45. Such compensation may, at the option of the landholder or his representative, be made—

1st,—by payment in money;

2nd,—by a rent to be charged on the land;

3rd,—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landholder or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

4th,—partly by one or by any two of the said ways, and partly by the others or other of the same ways.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

46. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall

(a) cause notice thereof to be served on the other party,

(b) take such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce,

(c) make such further inquiry as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may deem necessary, and

(d) determine the amount of the payment in money, and the amount and incidence of the rent-charge, and the terms of the lease, or any of such matters.

Considerations in determining compensation.

47. In determining the amount or value mentioned in section forty-six, or the terms of such lease, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landholder either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by allowing the tenant to hold at a favourable rate of rent.

(D.)—Compensation for wrongful Acts and Omissions.

Right of tenant to compensation for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

48. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his lease or payable under the provisions of this Act,

and every tenant from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover from the landholder compensation not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Contents of receipt.

Receipts for rent shall specify the period or crop on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid;

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

49. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any tenant by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover from the person guilty of such extortion such further compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector thinks reasonable.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person guilty of such extortion may be subject under the Indian Penal Code.

(E.)—Deposit of Rent in Court.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

50. If any tenant tenders to the landholder full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for leave to deposit such amount in his Court to the credit of the landholder.

Form and verification of application.

51. The application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be as nearly as may be in the form (A) in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and seven:

Penalty for false statement.

and the person making the verification shall be punishable, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

52. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall receive the amount which the tenant desires to deposit, and shall thereupon issue to the person to whose credit it has so been deposited, a notice in English or the vernacular language of the district in the form (B) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

And such deposit shall, in all questions between the landholder and the tenant, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landholder on account of the rent.

Mode of serving notice.

53. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

In their absence, the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situate.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

54. If at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears, and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly, unless it has been repaid or paid in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Refund to depositor.

55. If no application be made by such person or his recognized agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit.

And at any time before the expiration of such period, on the joint application of the depositor and the person to whose credit the said sum was deposited, such sum shall be paid in such manner as the joint applicants desire.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESS.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

56. The produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land;

Recovery of arrears by distress.

and when an arrear of rent is due from any cultivator, the person entitled to receive rent immediately from him may, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinafter provided, recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this chapter.

57. Provided—

Distress of produce barred by security given for rent.

(a.) that, when a cultivator has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer when entitled to distrain.

(b.) that no sharer in any mahál shall have power to distrain upon any cultivator unless he is entitled to collect the whole rent from such cultivator:

Distress by manager.

(c.) that no sharer in a joint undivided mahál shall exercise such power otherwise than through a manager authorised to collect the rents of the whole mahál on behalf of all the sharers therein:

Distress in pattídárí mahále.

(d.) that in pattídárí mahále distress shall be made only through a lambardár, or, where the rent of a pattí is not collected by a lambardár, through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rent.

No distress for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

58. A distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due in respect of any land for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless the rent has been enhanced under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or by order of a Settlement Officer, or unless the cultivator has agreed to pay such excess and such agreement has been attested before the patwárí or kánúngo.

Distress by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

59. The power to distrain conferred by sections fifty-six and fifty-seven may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of immoveable property;

and also by the agents employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability for illegal act.

If any wrongful act is committed by any such agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, such agent and his principal shall be jointly and severally liable to make compensation for such act.

Written authority to servants employed to distrain.

60. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section fifty-six, section fifty-seven or section fifty-nine, employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give him a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distress.

61. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

62. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

Mode of service.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

63. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the arrear and the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

Standing crops, &c., when distrained, may be reaped and stored.

64. *a.* Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and he may store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

b. If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

c. In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

d. Crops or products which, from their nature, do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, under the rules hereinafter

provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops, or products, or any part of the same are fit for reaping or gathering.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

65. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who may, if he thinks necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

66. If at any time after property has been distrained and before the day fixed for putting it up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the property tenders payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

67. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

or if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the officer for the time being authorized by the Local Government to sell distrained property within the tahsíl in which they are situate.

Contents of application.

68. The application shall be in writing, and shall contain—

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is.

Fee for service of notice.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the said officer the fee for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure on receipt of application.

69. Immediately on receipt of the application, the said officer shall send a copy of it to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector;

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector, within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the office of the tahsildár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

and shall specify—

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on receipt of Collector's certificate of institution of suit.

70. If a suit is instituted before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send to the officer referred to in section sixty-seven, or, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the said officer, he shall suspend the sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

71. A person whose property has been distrained in manner hereinbefore provided, may immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale, institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer.

When such suit is instituted, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the said officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

72. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

73. If the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified, in manner hereinbefore provided, to the said officer, on or before the day fixed in the proclamation of sale, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed, in manner hereinafter mentioned, to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary to satisfy the demand with the costs of distress and sale.

Place of sale.

74. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the said officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

75. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or, if a market be held at the place of sale, the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

76. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Payment of purchase-money.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Resale on default.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to purchaser.

77. From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this Act, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount so deducted to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Deduction from proceeds of costs of sale.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-nine, to such amount as, after examining the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Discharge of arrear with interest.

and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Surplus

78. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Sale-officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

79. Officers holding sales under this chapter are required to bring to the notice of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold any such sale, the officer holding it find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall thereupon direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-nine, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Postponement of sale, and report to Collector when owner has not received due notice.

Order of Collector.

80. When an officer goes to any place for the purpose of holding a sale under this Act, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section seventy-nine, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having been given by the distrainer to such officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable, and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Levy of charge when sale-officer attends, and no sale takes place.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from owner.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector:

Recovery from distrainer.

Provided that in no case shall a larger amount than ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Limit to charge.

81. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, and the distrained property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue an order to the officer authorizing the sale of such property;

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

and, on the application of the distrainer within five days from the receipt of such order by the officer, such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-nine, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Second proclamation of sale.

and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

82. *a.* In all suits instituted to contest the distrainer's demand, he shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the provisions hereinafter contained.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

b. If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property,

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn ;

and, if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

c. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

83. *a.* If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

b. When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Collector when claim dismissed.

c. If the claim is dismissed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

d. If the claim is upheld, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require :

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

e. Provided that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator, shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by person other than distrainer.

84. If, in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall not affect the right of any person who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

85. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-four, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

86. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precautions for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained through any act or omission mentioned in the former part of this section.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

87. If any person not empowered to distrain property under section fifty-six, fifty-seven or fifty-nine, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, fraudulently distrains or sells, or causes to be sold, any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property so distrained or sold may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for that offence by the Indian Penal Code in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 85, 86, 87.

88. Provided that every suit instituted under any of the three last preceding sections shall be commenced within the period allowed by section ninety-four.

Procedure in case of resistance of distress.

89. *a.* If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division, upon complaint being made within fifteen days

from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought with all convenient speed before the Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

b. If the case cannot be at once heard, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, if he think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for a term not exceeding six months, unless the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is previously to the expiration of such term paid or levied under warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

c. If the offender be not the owner of the property concerned, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

Proceedings of officers subject to revision and orders of Collector.

90. All proceedings of officers distraining, or assisting distrainers, or holding sales, under this chapter, shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of the District.

CHAPTER IV.

Process.

Mode of serving process.

91. *a.* Every process issued by a Collector of a District or Assistant Collector under this Act shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

b. The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, the sum required for his travelling expenses, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service gratis.

c. Provided that, if in any case the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resisting process.

92. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under this Act, may be punished by him according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the Courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

CHAPTER V.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

93. Except in the way of appeal as hereinafter provided, no Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any suit of the nature mentioned in this section might be brought, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(c) suits to cancel a lease for the breach of any condition binding on the tenant, and which, by law, custom or special agreement, involves the forfeiture of the lease;

(d) suits for the recovery of any overpayment of rent, or for compensation under section forty-eight or forty-nine;

(e) suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(f) suits for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(g) suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(h) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of a mahál, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(i) suits by muáfídárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(j) suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

Limitation of suits under this Act.

94. Suits for arrears of rent or revenue, or for a share of the profits of a mahál, or of village-expenses or other dues, shall not be brought after three years from the day on which the arrears or share became due:

Suits relating to distress shall not be brought after three months from the day on which the right to sue accrued:

All other suits must be brought within one year from the day on which the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

The day on which the arrears become due or the day on which the right to sue accrues (as the case may be) shall be excluded in computing the periods of limitation prescribed by this section.

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

95. No Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter on which any application of the nature mentioned in this section might be made: and such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in manner provided under this Act, and not otherwise:—

(a) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section ten.

(b) Application by a landholder, or his agent, to compel a patwárí to produce his accounts relating to land.

(c) Application to resume rent-free grants under section thirty, and to assess to rent land previously held rent-free.

(d) Application from a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-five or section thirty-six.

(e) Applications made by a tenant, under section thirty-nine.

(f) Application from a landholder under section forty for assistance to eject a tenant.

(g) Application from a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crop, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-two.

(h) Application by a landholder to determine rent payable for land used by a tenant for the purpose of tending or gathering in the crop, under section forty-two.

(i) Application by a landholder or tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of a standing crop, under section forty-three.

(j) Application by a landholder or tenant to determine compensation for improvements of land.

(k) Application by a tenant for leave to deposit rent.

(l) Application for enhancement of rent.

(m) Application for compensation for wrongful dispossession.

(n) Application for the recovery of the occupancy of any land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed.

(o) Application for abatement of rent.

(p) Application for leases or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered.

For the purposes of the Court Fees Act, 1870, applications under clauses *(c)*, *(l)*, *(m)*, *(n)*, *(o)* and *(p)* of this section shall be deemed to be plaints in suits.

Points of procedure relating to applications under section 95.

96. *a.* All applications under section ninety-five shall be made in the district in which the land, crops or products referred to is or are situate, and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

b. All orders passed on applications under section ninety-five shall be proved in the same manner, and when proved shall have the same effect, as if they were judgments of the Civil Courts.

c. In cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, all such orders may be executed by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

d. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same power, in regard to contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

e. Applications under heads *(m)* and *(n)* of section ninety-five shall not be brought after six months from the date of the wrongful dispossession.

Power to invest officers with Assistant Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

97. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw such powers.

Suits and applications cognizable by Assistant Collectors.

98. Assistant Collectors of either class shall have, as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits for compensation for withholding receipts for rent paid, under section forty-eight;

(c) suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(d) suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(e) suits by muáfídárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(f) suits by taluqdárs or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(g) applications by a landholder, or by an agent employed by a landholder, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(h) applications by a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-two;

(i) applications by a landholder to determine the amount of rent payable by a tenant using land for the purpose of tending or gathering in crops, under section forty-two;

(j) applications by a landholder or a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section forty-three;

(k) applications by tenants for leave to deposit rent.

Additional suits and applications triable by Assistant Collectors, first class.

99. Assistant Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section ninety-eight, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(a) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation, or

inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(*b*) suits to cancel a lease for any breach of any condition binding on the tenant;

(*c*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent or for compensation, under section forty-eight or section forty-nine;

(*d*) suits by co-sharers for their shares of the profits of a mahál or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*e*) applications by a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-five or section thirty-six;

(*f*) applications under section thirty-nine by a tenant contesting notice of ejectment;

(*g*) applications by a landholder under section forty, for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom notice of ejectment has been served;

(*h*) applications for compensation for wrongful dispossession;

(*i*) applications by a landholder or tenant to determine the amount to be paid as compensation for improvements;

(*j*) applications to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed by the landholder.

Additional applications triable by Assistant Collector, first class, with special powers.

100. In addition to the powers specified in sections ninety-eight and ninety-nine, an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government in this behalf, shall have power to try the following applications:—

(*a*) applications for enhancement of rent;

(*b*) applications for abatement of rent;

(*c*) applications under section thirty for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the assessment to rent of land hitherto held rent-free;

(*d*) applications for leases or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered;

(*e*) applications to determine the nature or class of a tenant's tenure.

Power to make over cases.

101. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district, may make over any case, or class of cases for inquiry and decision, from his own file, to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class of cases under the provisions of this Act.

Power to withdraw cases.

102. Collectors of Districts, and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts, may, respectively, withdraw any case or class of cases from any officers subordinate to them, and may deal with such case or class of cases themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same under the provisions of this Act.

Powers exercisable by Collector of District.

103. The Collector of the District may exercise

(*a*) all powers given by this Act to Collectors of Districts,

(*b*) all powers which by this Act are conferred, or can be conferred, on Assistant Collectors.

Investment of officer in charge of sub-division with powers of Collector of District.

The Local Government may invest any officer in charge of a sub-division of a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Collector of a District.

Mode of conferring powers.

In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS UP TO JUDGMENT.

Place of instituting suits.

104. Suits under this Act shall be instituted in the district in which the subject of the suit, or some part thereof, is situate,

Plaint.

and all such suits shall be commenced by presenting to the Court a plaint, which shall contain—

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the subject-matter of the claim, and its amount or value computed according to the Court Fees Act, 1870; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Managers of mahâls to be, for purpose of litigation, deemed landholders.

105. For the purpose of suing or being sued under this Act, the managers of mahâls, whether held under the Court of Wards or under direct management, shall be deemed to be landholders.

Suits by co-sharers in undivided property.

106. No co-sharer in an undivided property shall in that character be entitled separately to sue a tenant under this Act, unless he is authorized to receive from such tenant the whole of the rent payable by such tenant.

Plaint by whom presented.

107. The plaint shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of plaint.

The plaint shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, the plaintiff named in the above plaint, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

False averment.

If the plaint contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be punishable according to the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with plaint.

108. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his plaint.

Unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Admission afterwards.

109. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his plaint, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

110. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, or of a share of profits or village-expenses, or other dues under section ninety-three, the plaint shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

Plaint in suits for arrears of rent.

and, if the suit be for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from any tenant, the plaint shall also specify the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; and in all cases coming under this section the plaint shall specify the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

111. If the suit be for the ejectment of a tenant, from any land, the plaint shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the land; and, if necessary for its identification, shall set forth its boundaries.

Plaint in suits for ejectment.

112. If the plaint do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may, at its discretion, return it to the plaintiff, or allow it to be amended.

Return or amendment of plaint.

113. If the plaint be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

Issue of summons.

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons.

Order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

If the plaintiff or the Court does not require the personal attendance of the defendant, the summons shall order the defendant to appear either personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or is accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

114. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant relies in support of his defence.

Order to produce documents.

It shall also direct him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process,

Order to bring witnesses.

and it shall be in the form (D) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of summons.

115. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

Mode of serving summons.

or, if the copy cannot be delivered to the defendant personally, by affixing copy of the summons to some conspicuous part of his usual residence, and also affixing a copy of the same in the Court.

116. If the summons be served by delivering a copy to the defendant personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

Endorsement on summons.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

117. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such district, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Service of summons in another district.

118. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next following section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court by the plaintiff within such time before the issue of such summons or warrant as is fixed by the Court issuing the process.

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except where the Court in exercise of the discretion reserved to it in section ninety-one allows the summons to be served gratis), the case shall be struck off the file of suits;

Effect of failure to deposit.

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

119. *a.*—If in any suit against a tenant for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or in any suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, or a share of profits or village-expenses or other dues, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, the plaintiff shall present, with his plaint, an application for the issue of such warrant.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

b.—When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* it appear to the Court that the claim is well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

c.—The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he relies in support of his defence.

d.—Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms (E) and (F) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court.

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

121. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided

and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon,

and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he furnishes such security or depósits such sum as the Court orders.

Form of security-bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

122. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it seems proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, appointing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

123. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to him such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he has sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

124. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Judgment by default.

125. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the plaintiff's right to the relief which he claims, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

Judgment upon admission of claim.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

Proviso.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

126. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

127. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

128. *a.* No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

But Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

b. But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's decree, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shows good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and satisfies the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the judgment according to the justice of the case.

Adverse party to be summoned.

c. But no judgment shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Examination and cross-examination of parties.

129. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other party or his agent.

Examination and cross-examination of agents.

130. If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he appears, or any person accompanying such agent, may be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

Defendant may file written statement.

131. At the time of the examination, the defendant may, if he think fit, file a written statement in his defence.

Mode of examination.

132. The examination of the parties or their agents, or such other persons as aforesaid, shall be according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the mother-tongue of the presiding officer, and shall be filed with the record.

Witness produced may be examined.

133. If either of the parties produce a witness on such day, the presiding officer may take the evidence of such witness.

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

134. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit:

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the presiding officer see fit to extend the time for delivering the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

135. If after the examination required by section one hundred and twenty-nine, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

136. If on such examination as aforesaid either party be absent and his agent be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent was unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

and if such party fails to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it deems proper in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

137. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

138. The parties shall produce their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall thereupon issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

139. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to suits under this Act.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

140. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such evidence as may be then before the Court.

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by agents.

141. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by agents employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such agents;

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such agent as aforesaid.

Processes served on such agents.

Processes served on any such agent shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such agent.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

142. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

143. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf:

Personal attendance when not excused.

but the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court;

Fee for agents not chargeable as costs.

and no fee for any agent or mukhtár shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act, unless the Court certify that, under the circumstances of the case, such fee is proper to be allowed.

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

144. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further evidence, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing of any case, to such day as to it may seem fit.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

145. The presiding officer may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to him, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may himself proceed to the spot and make such local inquiry in person.

Provisions applied to such inquiry.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of the Civil Courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the presiding officer of the Court in person.

Record in case of inquiry by Court.

In the latter case the presiding officer, after completing the inquiry, shall record such observations as appear to him appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall form part of the proceedings in the suit.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and costs into Court.

146. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

147. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

In suits where right to receive rent is disputed, third person who has received it may be made a party.

148. When in any suit between a landholder and a tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the tenant is disputed on the ground that some third person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person may be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person may be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party entitled to the rent of such land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Court may allow tenant to repair damage caused by certain acts or omissions.

149. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of his lease, on account of any act or omission by which the land in his occupation has been damaged, or which is inconsistent with the purpose for which the land has been let, the Court may, if it think fit, allow him to repair such damage within one month from the date of the decree, or order him to pay such compensation, within such time, or make such other order in the case, as the Court thinks fit.

and if such damage be so repaired, or compensation so paid, or order obeyed, the decree shall not be executed.

Delivery of judgment.

150. Every judgment under this chapter shall be pronounced in open Court.

Its language and contents.

151. The judgment shall be written in the mother-tongue of the presiding officer, and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that, where his mother-tongue is not English, the judgment may be written in English, if he is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Power to hold Court in any place within district.

152. Every officer invested with powers under this Act may hold a Court for hearing and determining suits under this Act in any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

Every hearing shall be in open Court, and the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend in such place.

CHAPTER VII.

Procedure in Execution of Decrees in Suits.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment of tenant.

153. If the decree be for the ejectment of any tenant from land occupied by him, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree thereto.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate, on the application of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall give effect to the same.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

154. If the decree be for the payment of arrears of rent or revenue, or of money, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear in Court pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty-one, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into Court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

155. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and is not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fails to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

156. *a.* A writ of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which may issue.

b. Such writ may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of writ of execution.

c. Writ of execution against the person or moveable property of a debtor shall be in the form (H) or (I) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Execution against moveable property.

157. Any moveable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with execution of the process, by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles exempted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of writs.

158. Every writ of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall continue in force for such period as he may direct (not being more than sixty days) calculated from such date.

Second and successive writs.

159. Second and successive writs of execution may be issued by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

160. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment, without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year has elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

161. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, unless notice to appear and be heard has been previously served on such heir or other representative.

No process of execution after three years, unless judgment be for sum exceeding 500 rupees.

162. No process of execution shall be issued on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees;

Regulation of period in such case.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Procedure in execution of writ against person.

163. If a writ issue for taking any person in execution, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the writ,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as is satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector that he has no present means of paying the same amount,

the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send him to the civil jail, there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meanwhile he pays the full amount for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Limit of imprisonment.

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

164. *a.* Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

When further liability extinguished.

b. If the amount due under the decree does not exceed one hundred rupees, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree, and such liability shall thereupon be extinguished.

When not extinguished.

c. In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

165. Every person applying for the issue of a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and nineteen, or suing out process of execution against the person of any judgment-debtor, shall deposit in Court, when the warrant issues, diet-money for thirty days at such rate not exceeding two annas per diem, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may direct, unless for any special reason he directs that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

166. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

167. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Refund of remainder.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Procedure in executing writ against moveable property.

168. In executing a writ of execution against the moveable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list, at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be sent to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall be affixed in his office.

Time to elapse before sale of moveable property.

169. No moveable property taken in execution under this Act shall be sold before the expiration of ten days next after the day on which such property is so taken.

Custody meanwhile.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Provisions applied to sale.

The provisions of sections seventy-four to seventy-eight (both inclusive) so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Sale not vitiated by irregularity.

170. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of any moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale.

Right to sue for compensation.

But any person injured by such irregularity may recover compensation for such injury by suit in the Civil Court:

Limitation.

provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

In executing decrees for money, when execution may be applied for against immoveable property.

171. In the execution of any decree for the payment of arrears of rent or revenue, or of money, under this Act, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immoveable property belonging to such debtor.

Process when the immoveable property is not a mahál.

172. If the immoveable property against which execution is applied for be other than a mahál, or share of a mahál, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of moveable property: and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-nine, and one hundred and seventy shall be applicable.

Procedure when it is a mahál.

173. When such property is a mahál, or a share of a mahal, the decree shall be sent for execution to the Collector of the District in which such property is situate,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies the Collector of the District that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment-debt may be raised by mortgage of the property, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the property or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Collector of the District may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, postpone the sale for such period as the Collector of the District thinks proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies his creditor, the execution shall be stayed, and the Collector shall report the fact to the Court by which the decree was made.

Procedure where judgment-creditor fails to satisfy creditor within further time or Collector thinks sale in expedient.

174. If the judgment-debtor obtaining a postponement of the sale fails to satisfy his creditor within the period so fixed, or if the judgment-debtor does not apply for, or applies for but

does not obtain, a postponement of the sale, and the Collector of the District considers that the sale of the mahál or share is inexpedient, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made by means of a temporary alienation of the property,

the Collector of the District shall cause an accurate rent-roll of the property to be prepared, and ascertain the annual income derivable therefrom.

If, in the opinion of the Collector of the District, such income is sufficient to pay off the judgment-debt with interest at six per cent. per annum, within any period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the decree, he may transfer the property to the judgment-creditor, or if the judgment-creditor refuse to take it, to some other person, or he may hold it under his own management, for such period not exceeding fifteen years, as may be sufficient for the recovery of the debt with interest as aforesaid, and on such conditions as to the payment of such debt and interest as he deems expedient.

Power to transfer property to judgment-creditor.

Power to hold property under management.

Orders passed under this section and section one hundred and seventy-three shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, but shall not be open to appeal to the Civil Court.

175. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District the recovery of the debt under section one hundred and seventy-four is impossible, or if the sale of the property appear to him advisable on other grounds, he shall report, through the Commissioner of the Division, the case for orders to the Board.

Report of case to Board.

176. On the receipt of such report, the Board may make, or cause to be made, such further endeavours for the recovery of the debt under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-four, as to it may seem practicable.

Procedure on receipt of report.

177. If it appear to the Board that the debt cannot be recovered under section one hundred and seventy-four, or if the sale of the property appear to it advisable on other grounds, it shall order the property to be sold, in which case the sale shall be made under the rules in force for the sale of land for arrears of land revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which such property may be subject.

Power to order sale of property.

178. If before the day fixed for any sale of any property under this Act, a third party appear before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and claim a right or interest to or in any of the property, he shall examine such party or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

and, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

179. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order as he thinks fit between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In trying such claim, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

180. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, at the time of disposing of the case, order him to pay to the judgment-creditor the costs of the proceedings on the claim, and also such sum as he thinks sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

181. *a.* No appeal shall lie from any order passed under section one hundred and seventy-nine or section one hundred and eighty by the Collector of the District.

No appeal from order under section 179 or 180.

b. But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court.

c. Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property taken in execution, the suit shall not be for the recovery of such property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom it was brought to sale.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

(*A*) *From Decrees in Suits.*

182. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of a District or an Assistant Collector of the first class, his judgment shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as provided by section one hundred and eighty nine.

Judgment of Collector of District or Assistant Collector of first class when final.

183. All decisions of the Assistant Collector of the second class in suits mentioned in section ninety-three shall be appealable to the Collector of the District, whose order thereon shall (subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-nine) be final.

Appeal from decision of Assistant Collector of second class.

184. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date of the decree.

Time for presentation.

185. The Collector of the District may either dismiss the petition or may fix a day for hearing the appeal, and in that case he shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure on appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be heard *ex parte*.

Re-admission of appeal.

186. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector of the District to re-admit the appeal,

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector of the District may re-admit the appeal.

Judgment in appeal.

187. After hearing the appeal, the Collector of the District shall give judgment in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for giving judgment in original suits.

Re-hearing of suits not open to appeal.

188. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is final as provided in section one hundred and eighty two, he may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the re-hearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

Appeal to District Judge.

189. An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of the first class, in all suits mentioned in section ninety-three

in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, or

in which the proprietary title to land has been determined between parties making conflicting claims thereto:

Appeal to High Court.

Provided that, where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suits exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

190. The rules for the time being in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Special appeal to High Court from District Judge.

191. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

(*B*).— *From Orders on Applications or relating to the Execution of Decrees.*

(1) *Assistant Collectors of the Second Class.*

Appeal from Assistant Collector of second class.

192. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the second class.

(2) *Assistant Collectors of the First Class.*

Appeal from orders of Assistant Collectors of first Class on certain applications.

193. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the first class,

(*a*) on applications under section ninety-nine, where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) on applications under section one hundred.

Appeal from other orders of Assistant Collector of first Class.

194. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all other orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the first class, except—

(*a*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*b*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-nine;

(*c*) orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

Final orders of Assistant Collector of first class.

195. The orders of an Assistant Collector of the first class on the following applications shall be final—

(*a*) applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*b*) applications mentioned in section ninety-nine, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(3) *Collector of the District.*

Appeal from certain orders of Collector of District.

196. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from orders passed by the Collector of the District,

(*a*) under section ninety-nine, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) under section one hundred.

In all other cases orders under this Act passed by the Collector of the District shall be final, subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board.

(4) *Commissioner of the Division.*

Finality of orders of Commissioner of Division.

197. Save as provided by section one hundred and ninety-eight, the orders of the Commissioner of the Division on appeals shall be final, subject to review by the Board.

Appeal to Board from his decisions on appeals against orders on applications mentioned in section 100.

198. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner of Division on appeals against orders passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the applications mentioned

in section one hundred shall lie to the Board, except where the Commissioner of the Division dismisses the appeal.

In such case the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-nine shall apply.

Power of Board to call for cases and pass orders thereon.

199. The Board may at any time call for any case which has come before any Commissioner of Division, or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon, consistent with this Act, as the Board thinks fit.

Time for appealing.

200. No appeal shall be brought to the Collector of the District after the expiration of thirty days, or to the Commissioner of the Division after the expiration of sixty days, or to the Board of Revenue after ninety days, from the date of the order complained of.

Admission of appeals after prescribed period.

201. Any appeal under this Act may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Time to be excluded in computing limitation period.

202. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit under this Act, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal under this Act, the day on which the judgment or order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order appealed against, shall be excluded.

Rule as to last day for presentation or deposit, when Court is closed on such day.

203. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power to state case involving point of law for opinion of District Judge.

204. *a.* If in any suit instituted, or on any application made, under this Act, it appears to the presiding officer that any question in issue involving a point of law is more proper for the decision of a Civil Court, such officer, if a Collector of a District, or the Collector of the District on the representation of such officer, may cause a case to be stated for the opinion of the District Judge, who shall hear the case in such manner as nearly as may be as is prescribed for the hearing of cases by the High Court by sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six of Act No. XI of 1865.

b. If the District Judge finds that the case is insufficiently stated, he may return it to the Collector of the District for amendment.

c. Subject to any limits of value or time provided by law for cases falling under the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie from the judgment of the District Judge to the High Court.

d. The District Judge shall return the case with the opinion of the Civil Court to the Collector of the District, and the Revenue Courts shall decide the suit or application in accordance with such opinion.

e. The costs attending such case shall be dealt with as costs in the suit or on the application in the Revenue Court.

Power to refer to High Court questions as to jurisdiction.

205. *a.* If in any suit instituted, or on any appeal presented, in a Civil or Revenue Court, the Judge or presiding officer doubts whether he is precluded by this Act from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the High Court.

b. On any such reference being made, the High Court may order the Judge or presiding officer, either to proceed with the case, or to return the plaint or appeal for presentation in such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit or appeal.

c. The order of the High Court on any such reference shall be final, and shall not be questioned by the same parties in the same suit.

Procedure where objection that suit was instituted in wrong Court was not taken in Court of first instance.

206. In all suits instituted in any Civil or Revenue Court, in which an appeal lies to the District Judge or High Court, an objection that the suit was instituted in the wrong Court shall not be entertained by the appellate Court, unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance; but the appellate Court shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the right Court.

Procedure where such objection was taken in Court of first instance.

207. If in any such suit, such objection was taken in the Court of first instance, but the appellate Court has before it all the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the right Court.

Procedure where, in such cases, the appellate Court has not materials for determining the suit.

208. If in any such suit the appellate Court has not before it the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall proceed under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals; but if it remands the suit, or frames and refers issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken by the Court of first instance, it may direct its order, either to the Court in which the suit was instituted, or to the Court it may hold competent to entertain the suit, whichever course it may deem most conducive to justice,

and the objection that the order of a subordinate appellate Court has been directed to a Court which was not competent to entertain the suit shall not be taken on special appeal.

Suits by co-sharer against lambardár for share of profits.

209. In any suit brought by a co-sharer against a lambardár for a share of the profits, the Court may award to the plaintiff not only a share of the profits actually collected, but also a sum equal to the plaintiff's share in the profits which, through gross negligence or misconduct, the lambardár has omitted to collect.

Tenant's power to implead persons claiming through landholder.

210. In any suit brought by a tenant against a landholder to recover possession of a holding, the plaintiff may join as a defendant to the suit any other person in possession of the holding, who may claim title through the landholder.

Landholder's power to implead persons claiming through tenant.

In any suit brought by a landholder to eject a tenant, the plaintiff may join as a defendant to the suit any other person in possession of the holding, who may claim title through the tenant.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

211. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers in determining, under sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and twenty, the rent payable by tenants,

(*b*) for the guidance of officers assessing rent under section thirty,

(*c*) as to the dates on which instalments of rent shall fall due,

(*d*) as to the procedure to be followed on all applications under section ninety-five.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force

Power of Board to make rules

The Board with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with the provisions herein contained, for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Instalments when to be deemed in arrear.

212. When the Local Government has made a rule fixing the date on which any instalment of rent shall fall due, no such instalment shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be in arrear unless it remains unpaid after the date fixed by such rule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 51.)

I, *A. B.*, of , solemnly declare that I did personally, [*or* by my agent *C. D.*], on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*, and I hereby apply for leave to pay the same accordingly.

FORM B. (*See section* 52.)

Court of the Collector of , dated the day of

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Form A made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 69.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required, either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold

Dated this 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 114.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (*of suit*) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the plaint*), you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person, or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. *(See section* 119.*)*

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (*of suit*) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the defendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM F. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the plaint*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 121.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts, specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 156.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 156.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

I. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

II. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilheri.

III. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

IV. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzápúr District,

Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

V. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dhún District.

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WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd December 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1873.

LAND REVENUE (N. W. PROVINCES) ACT.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces, except those specified in the first schedule hereto annexed;

But the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to all or any of the territories so excepted.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all rules prescribed, appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to any of the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred and published hereunder.

And all proceedings now pending which have been commenced under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act, except where a decree has been made or an appeal presented.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

'Mahál.'

(1.) "Mahál" means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of the land-revenue, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, and

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed:

'Collector of a District.'

(2.) "Collector of a District" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a District:

'Commissioner of a Division.'

(3.) "Commissioner of a Division" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a Division:

'Rent.'

(4.) "Rent" means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

'Sír-land.'

(5.) "Sír-land" means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since; or,

(b) land continuously cultivated for twelve years, by the proprietor himself with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour; or,

(c) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Annual value.'

(6.) "Annual value" means double the amount of the revenue, or, in the case of mahále permanently assessed or exempt from the payment of revenue, double the amount that would be assessable on such mahále if they were liable to assessment or revision of assessment:

'Incumbrance.'

(7.) "Incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of private contract:

'Agricultural year.'

(8.) "Agricultural year" means a year commencing on the first day of July, and ending on the thirtieth day of June:

'Revenue Court.'

(9.) "Revenue Court" means all or any of the following authorities: (that is to say) the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, and all members thereof, Commissioners, Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Settlement Officers, Assistant Settlement Officers and Tahsíldárs:

'Revenue-free.'

(10.) "Revenue-free" applies to land whereof the revenue has either wholly or in part been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned:

'Board.'

(11.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces:

'Minor.'

(12.) "Minor" means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

4. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the land-revenue of the said territories is vested in the Board, subject to the Local Government.

Subject to the orders of the Local Government, the Board shall sit in any place in the North-Western Provinces that it thinks fit, and it shall have the powers conferred by chapter VII of this Act on Commissioners of Divisions.

Appointment and removal of Members of Board.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall appoint, and may from time to time remove, the Members of the Board.

Power to distribute business.

6. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to rules which it may from time to time prescribe, the Board may distribute its business and make such

territorial division of its jurisdiction amongst its members as to the Board may seem fit.

Orders of Member to be orders of Board.

All orders made or decrees passed by a Member of the Board, in accordance with such distribution or division, shall be held to be the orders or decrees (as the case may be) of the Board.

Alteration or reversal of orders.

7. No decree or order coming under the consideration of the Board on appeal or on being called for or reported for orders under section two hundred and fifty-three or section two hundred and fifty-four, shall be altered or reversed without the concurrent judgment of two Members of the Board.

Reference to Local Government in case of difference of opinion.

8. When the Members of the Board are equally divided in opinion as to any order to be made in the course of its non-judicial business, the question regarding which there is such division shall be referred for decision to the Local Government.

Power of Board to review and alter its orders and decrees.

9. The Board may review, and may rescind, alter or confirm, any order made by itself, or by any of its Members, in the course of its non-judicial business.

But no decree passed judicially by it or by any of its members shall be so reviewed except on the application of a party to the cause within ninety days from the passing of the decree, or, if good cause be shown, within any longer period.

Members not empowered to alter each other's orders.

A single Member vested with all or any of the powers of the Board shall not have power to alter or reverse a decree or order passed by the Board or by any Member other than himself.

Power to authorize Member to exercise powers of Board.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may authorize any Member of the Board to perform or exercise, either generally or in any particular locality, all or any of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on the Board.

Commissioners of Division.

11. The Local Government shall appoint in each Division a Commissioner, who shall within his Division exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Division under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, and who shall, subject to the control of the Board, exercise authority over all the Revenue Officers in his Division.

Collector of the District.

12. The Local Government shall appoint in each district an officer who shall be the Collector of the District, and who shall exercise, throughout his district, all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector or an Assistant Collector by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The Local Government may confer on any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District, and all powers so conferred shall be exercised subject to the control of the Collecto of the District.

Assistant Collectors.

13. The Local Government may appoint to each district as many other persons as it thinks fit to be Assistant Collectors of the first or second class.

All such Assistant Collectors, and all other persons employed in maintaining revenue-records or otherwise in or about the business of the land-revenue, shall be subordinate to the Collector of the District.

Power to alter limits of Divisions, &c., and to form Sub-divisions.

14. The Local Government may from time to time alter the limits of any Division, District or Tahsíl, and may divide any district into Sub-divisions, and from time to time alter the limits of such Sub-divisions.

All existing tahsíls shall be Sub-divisions of Districts until they are so altered.

Assistant Collector in charge of Sub-division of District.

15. The Local Government may place any Assistant Collector of the first class in charge of one or more Sub-divisions of a District, and may at any time remove him therefrom.

Such Assistant Collector shall be called an Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, and shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate its powers under this section to the Collector of the District, and may revoke such delegation.

Subordination of Revenue Officers.

16. Every officer of a Sub-division of a District employed in maintaining revenue-records or otherwise in or about the business of the land-revenue shall be subordinate to the Assistant Collector (if any) in charge of such Sub-division, subject to the general control of the Collector of the District.

Conferring of powers.

17. In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons by name, or classes of officials generally, by their official titles.

Transfer of cases to subordinates.

18. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, or Officer in charge of a Settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases, arising under the provisions of this Act or otherwise, for enquiry or decision from his own file to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class,

Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.

or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue Officer subordinate to him, and may deal with such case or class himself, or refer the same for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal therewith.

Power to vary and cancel powers.

19. The Local Government may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Collector of the District in case of temporary vacancy.

20. If the Collector of the District dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in revenue matters shall be held to be the Collector of the District under this Act until the Local Government appoints a successor to the Collector so dying or disabled, and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

Powers of officers transferred to another district.

21. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, be held to be invested with the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Appointment of Tahsildárs.

22. Tahsíldárs shall be appointed by the Board, subject to such rules as to qualification or otherwise as the Board, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make under section two hundred and fifty-seven.

Power to form and alter patwáris' circles.

23. The Collector of the District, with the sanction of the Board, may arrange all the villages of such district in patwáris' circles, and may, from time to time, alter the limits of such circles.

But no such arrangement or alteration shall be final unless and until it has been sanctioned by the Board.

Appointment of patwári to each circle.

24. A patwári shall be appointed to each circle, whether the mahále in such circle are assessed to revenue or not.

Nomination and appointment of patwáris to fill vacancies.

25. Whenever a circle is without a patwári, the proprietors of such circle, or their representatives in interest, shall, in accordance with local custom, nominate a person to be such patwári, and he shall be appointed by the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector.

Which nominee to be appointed in case of disagreement.

26. In case of disagreement as to the nominee, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall ascertain the local custom, if any, and shall appoint the person nominated in accordance therewith.

Where no such custom can be ascertained, the Collector, or Assistant Collector shall appoint the nominee of those proprietors who represent the largest amount of annual value in the circle, or of their representatives in interest.

If a mahál is held under direct management, or if the proprietor of a mahál be under the charge of the Court of Wards, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall be held to be the proprietor for the purpose of nominating a patwári under this section.

Appointment of patwári in case of failure or neglect of person entitled to nominate.

27. If the persons in whom the nomination is vested neglect to nominate a successor to the patwári within fifteen days from the occurrence of the vacancy, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall call on them by notice to make the nomination, and, if they fail to do so within fifteen days from the receipt of notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall make the appointment.

Procedure in case of nomination of unfit person.

28. If the person or persons in whom the nomination is vested nominate a man not qualified to perform the duties of a patwári, or in the nomination neglect to follow the local custom, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall refuse to appoint the nominee; and if no fit person be nominated within fifteen days from the date of the notification of such refusal, he shall himself appoint a person to the vacant office.

Preference to member of patwári's family.

Provided that the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, in making the appointment under this and the last preceding section, shall always give preference to any member of the late patwári's family, qualified to perform the duties of the office.

Payment of patwáris.

29. A rate may be imposed by order of the Collector of the District, on the annual value, or on the cultivated area, of all the mahále composing the circle of each patwári, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other, for defraying the salary of such patwári, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwári's records.

Fixing amount of rate.

30. The amount of the rate to be imposed under section twenty-nine in any district or Sub-division of a District, shall be determined by the Board under the orders of the Local Government:

Provided that such rate shall not exceed three per cent. on the annual value of the rated mahál, and that the amount to be imposed on each mahál shall be fixed in the temporarily settled districts for the term of settlement, and in permanently settled districts for thirty years, or such shorter period as the Local Government may direct.

Collection of rate.

31. The rate shall be collected with the revenue, and shall, in case of default, be recoverable by the same process as arrears of revenue.

Salaries of patwáris.

32. The salaries of the patwáris shall from time to time be fixed by the Board under the orders of the Local Government.

Appointment of Kánúngos and filling vacancies among them.

33. One or more Kánúngos may be appointed in each tahsíl for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwári's records.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Kánúngo, preference shall be given to some duly qualified member of a family in which the office of Kánúngo of the tahsíl or any part thereof is hereditary.

If no such qualified member can be found, then one of the patwáris of the tahsíl shall, if duly

qualified, be appointed to the vacancy, and failing any person duly qualified among them, some other fit and competent person shall be appointed thereto.

Amount of Kánúngo's salaries.

34. The salaries of the Kánúngos shall from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

Kánúngos and patwárís to be public servants, and their records public records.

35. Every Kánúngo and patwárí, and every person appointed temporarily to discharge the duties of any such officer, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

and all official records and papers kept by any such officer shall be held to be public records and the property of Government.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT.

Notification as to settlement.

36. Whenever the Local Government thinks that any district or other local area liable to be brought under settlement should be so brought, it shall publish a notification specifying such area,

Notification as to record-of-rights.

and if it thinks that a record-of-rights in land, whether permanently settled, temporarily settled or revenue-free, should be prepared for any district or local area, it shall publish a notification to that effect.

Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.

37. Every local area shall be held to be under settlement from the date of any notification published under section thirty-six and relating thereto until the issue of another notification declaring settlement operations to be closed therein.

Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.

Every district or other local area under settlement at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be held to be under settlement within the meaning of this section without the issue of the notifications prescribed by section thirty-six.

Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.

38. The Local Government may from time to time appoint an officer to be in charge of the settlement of one or more districts, or part of a district, and as many Assistant Settlement Officers as to it may seem fit; and such officers shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by this Act so long as such district, part of a district or districts is or are under settlement.

Local Government to issue rules as to mode of assessment.

39. The Local Government shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, frame and issue rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.

40. When any district, or part of a district, is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall have power to call upon all proprietors, by proclamation to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in each village, to erect within fifteen days such boundary-marks as he may think necessary to define the limits of their villages, mahâls, or fields; and in default of their compliance within the time specified in the notice, he may cause such boundary-marks to be erected, and he shall recover the cost of the erection from the proprietors as if it were an arrear of revenue.

In case of dispute concerning any boundary-marks, the Settlement Officer shall decide such dispute on the basis of possession, or may refer it to arbitration, for decision on the merits as provided for in section two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive).

Power of settlement and survey officers to do necessary acts.

41. All Settlement Officers and all officers in charge of a survey made in connection with the revenue, and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may do all acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement or survey, as the case may be.

Power to require attendance of persons concerned,

42. The Settlement Officer may order all persons, whose presence is in his opinion necessary for any of the purposes of this chapter to attend at any specified time and place, and to

and production of documents.

produce any written document in their possession or power; and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey such order.

With whom settlement to be made.

43. The settlement shall be made with the proprietor of the land; or, if the proprietor have transferred possession of his land to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee.

Settlement of mahâl in possession of lunatic or minor.

If, at the time of settlement, a mahâl or any share thereof, be in the possession of a lunatic, minor, or other person incapable of making a contract, the settlement shall be made with his guardian or manager on his behalf.

Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors, or their elected representatives.

44. When several persons hold a mahâl, the Settlement Officer shall have power to make a joint settlement with all such persons, or with their representatives elected according to the custom of the mahâl.

Framing and reporting general proposals of assessment.

45. Whenever the Settlement Officer frames general proposals of assessment in accordance with the rules made under section two hundred and fifty-seven, he shall report them through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board, and after receipt of the orders of the Board thereon, and subject to such orders,

Detailed assessment and declaration thereof to persons concerned.

he shall ascertain the amount of the assessment proper for each mahâl, and declare the same to the person with whom the settlement of such mahâl is to be made.

Such declaration shall be made on a date to be notified by proclamation at the tahsíl in which such mahâl is situate.

Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.

46. If the persons with whom the settlement is to be made agree to the assessment so proposed, they and those (if any) whom they represent in interest shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Board directs, to pay such assessment,

and in mahâls in which the land, or part of the land, is held in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall distribute such assessment on the lands so held.

Distribution of assessment.

47. In any mahâl where, by the established custom, the land or the amount of revenue payable by each sharer is subject to periodical re-distribution or re-adjustment, the Settlement Officer may, on application of the co-sharers, enforce such re-distribution or re-adjustment according to the established custom of the mahâl.

Enforcement of custom as to re-distribution of and adjustment of revenue of shares.

48. If the person to be settled with refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer, or fail to accept such assessment within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five, the Settlement Officer shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board, and the Board may direct that the person so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement for such term not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Board shall fix. And the Settlement Officer or the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either farm the mahâl or hold it under direct management during such term or any part thereof.

Exclusion of person declining, or failing to accept, settlement.

In such case, the person so excluded shall be entitled (subject to the orders of the Board) to an allowance out of the profits of the mahâl of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the proposed assessment.

Allowance to person excluded.

49. If, in a pattidârî or imperfect pattidârî mahâl, some of the co-sharers refuse or fail within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five to accept the proposed assessment, the shares of the persons so refusing or failing shall be dealt with under the provisions of section forty-eight, and they shall receive an allowance as laid down in that section in proportion to their respective shares in the mahâl.

Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.

Provided that the farm of such shares shall be offered in the first instance to those proprietors who have accepted the proposed terms.

Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.

50. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall be entitled to hold his sîr land as an exproprietary tenant, and the rent to be paid by him for such land during such exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer accordingly.

Adjustment of rent of the sîr lands of proprietors of estate farmed under section 48 or 49.

51. The aggregate amount of any allowance assigned under section forty-eight or section forty-nine to any proprietor excluded from settlement and of the difference between the rent fixed under section fifty and the rent which he would be liable to pay if he were a tenant-at-will, shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer.

Amount of allowance assigned under section 48 or 49 to excluded proprietor, and of difference between rent fixed under section 50, and rent payable by him if he were a tenant-at-will.

52. On the expiration of the term fixed under section forty-eight, the settlement shall be offered by the Collector of the District to the person then entitled to be settled with in respect of such mahâl or portion, at such assessment for the remainder of the term of settlement of the district as the Board may direct.

Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of exclusion.

And if such person refuse to accept the offer, the Collector of the District shall report such refusal through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board, and such person may be excluded from settlement for such period not exceeding the term of the settlement of the district as the Board may direct, and shall then receive the allowance to which he would be entitled if sections forty-eight and forty-nine applied to his case. And the rent to be paid by him as an exproprietary tenant for his sîr land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in accordance with the North-Western Provinces' Rent Act, 1873.

Procedure on refusal.

53. Whenever several persons possess separate heritable and transferable proprietary interests in any mahâl, such interests being of different kinds, the Settlement Officer may, under the rules for the time being in force, determine

Power to direct which of several parties having separate and different interests shall be admitted to settlement;

(a) which of such persons shall be admitted to engage for the payment of the revenue, due provision being made for securing the rights of the others, and

(b) the manner and proportion in which the nett profits of the mahâl shall be allotted to the several persons possessing separate interests as aforesaid for the term of the settlement.

and to prescribe distribution of profits.

54. If in any mahâl coming under the provisions of section fifty-three, the separate properties bear to each other the relation of superior and inferior, and the settlement be made with the party possessing the superior right, the Settlement Officer may make, on behalf of the superior proprietor, a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietor, by which such inferior shall be bound to pay to the superior an amount equal to the Government demand in respect of the mahâl, together with the share of the profits thereof allotted to the superior proprietor under section fifty-three:

Power to make sub-settlement with inferior proprietor in behalf of superior proprietor of mahâl coming under section 53.

Provided that, if the inferior proprietor refuse to agree to the terms of such sub-settlement, the mahâl shall be made over to the superior proprietor for the term of settlement.

Exclusion of inferior proprietor from sub-settlement in case of refusal of terms.

And in such case the inferior proprietor shall hold as an exproprietary tenant the land (if any) cultivated by him at the date of such refusal, and the superior proprietor shall pay him such annual allowance as, when added to the difference between the rent fixed for such land and the rent which the inferior proprietor would be liable to pay therefor if he were a tenant-at-will, shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. of the profits allotted to him under section fifty-three.

Allowance.

Assessment on inferior proprietor when settlement made with him.

55. If the settlement of a mahál be made with the inferior proprietor, the amount to be paid by him shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer at such a sum as may be equal to the Government demand in respect of such mahál, together with the share of the profits allowed to the superior proprietor under section fifty-three; and in this case the share of the superior proprietor shall be realized as revenue, and paid to him from the Government Treasury.

Power to make arrangements for the benefit of persons possessing rights which do not entitle them to settlement.

56. If in any mahál there exist persons possessing proprietary rights therein which are not of such a nature as to entitle their possessors to settlement, the Settlement Officer may make such arrangements as shall secure such persons in possession of their existing rights, or of an equivalent thereto.

This may be done

(*a*) by the formation of a sub-settlement on behalf of the proprietors with such persons for any lands actually in their possession, or,

(*b*) in mahále held as joint undivided property and where the said rights are rights to receive from the tenants any money-payment or portion of the agricultural produce, by assigning, in lieu thereof, the proprietary right in a certain portion of the mahál, the profits of which are equivalent in the opinion of the Settlement Officer to the said payment or portion:

(*c*) in such other way as shall maintain the persons referred to in the first clause of this section in the enjoyment of, or of an equivalent to, their existing rights.

Separate settlement of waste-land in excess.

57. When the waste-land belonging to, and included at the previous settlement within the boundaries of, any mahál assessed to the payment of revenue is so extensive as, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, confirmed by the Board, to exceed the requirements of the owner of such mahál with reference to pastoral or agricultural purposes, such officer may make a separate settlement of the waste-land which he considers to be so in excess, and shall offer such waste-land to the owner of the mahál to which it belongs, at such assessment and for such term, not exceeding the period of settlement of the mahál, as the Board may order.

If the owner of the mahál accepts such offer, the Settlement Officer shall make the settlement of such waste-land accordingly, and on the expiration of the term of such settlement, a farther settlement of such waste-land shall be offered on such terms as the Board directs to the person entitled to be settled with in respect thereof.

Allowance to owner of mahál refusing offer of settlement.

If the owner of such mahál refuses such offer, the Settlement Officer shall mark off the quantity so in excess, and declare it to be a separate mahál and at the disposal of Government: Provided that there shall be allowed to the owner of the mahál to which the waste-land originally belonged such annual sum as the Board may direct, being not less than five and not more than ten per cent. on the nett revenue realized by Government from such waste-land.

Procedure as to waste-land not included in any mahál at previous settlements.

58. Waste-land which has neither been judicially declared to be part of any mahál, nor included within the boundaries of any mahál at any previous settlement, shall be marked off by the Settlement Officer, and he shall record a proceeding declaring such land to be the property of Government, and cause a proclamation to that effect to be stuck up in the District Revenue Court and in the office of the tahsíl in which such land is situated, and shall call on all persons having any claims on such land to make the same within three months from the date of the proclamation.

Proclamation to be held an advertisement under Act XXIII of 1863.

59. Such proclamation shall be held to be an advertisement of the disposal of such land within the meaning of Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one, and any person having claims to such land must proceed according to the provisions of that Act.

Procedure as to waste-land unclaimed or adjudged to belong to Government.

60. If no claim is made to the proprietary right of such waste-land, or if such waste-land is decided to be the property of Government, but the proprietor of the adjoining mahál proves that he has theretofore enjoyed the use of such land for pastoral or agricultural purposes, the Settlement Officer may assign to such mahál so much of such waste-land as he may consider requisite for such purposes; and he shall mark off the remainder and declare it to be the property of Government.

Settlement of waste-land adjudged to belong to claimant.

61. If the claimant obtain a decree under the provisions of the said Act No. XXIII of 1863 for the whole or part of such waste-land, the Settlement Officer may deal with the land to which a title is so established under the provisions of section fifty-seven.

Record-of-Rights.

Contents of record.

62. The Settlement Officer shall frame for each mahál a record containing a list of

(*a*) all the co-sharers,

(*b*) all other persons occupying any portion of the land therein, or who are in possession of any heritable or transferable interest in such land, or receiving rent in respect thereof,

(*c*) the nature and extent of the interest held therein by each of such co-sharers and other persons, and

(*d*) all persons holding land free of rent, or revenue-free.

Record to include particulars as to tenants.

63. The record shall also specify the persons (if any) holding land at a rent fixed by grant or by contract, or on condition of service or otherwise, and all other tenants in the mahál, the name and caste of each, the area of their holdings, and all conditions of their tenure.

Settlement of disputes as to entries to be made in record.

64. All entries in the record made under sections sixty-two and sixty-three shall be founded on the basis of actual possession, and all disputes regarding such entries, whether

taken up by the Settlement Officer of his own motion or upon the complaint of the party concerned, shall be investigated and decided by him on that basis. And all persons not in possession, but claiming the right to be so, shall be referred by him to the proper Court.

Arrangements of co-sharers, to be recorded.

65. The Settlement Officer shall also record the arrangement made by himself or agreed to by the co-sharers,

(a) for the distribution of the profits derived from sources common to the proprietary body,

(b) for fixing the share which each co-sharer is to contribute of the Government revenue and of the cesses levied under any law for the time being in force, and of the village expenses,

(c) as to the manner in which lambardárs or co-sharers are to collect from the cultivators,

(d) the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and

(e) any other matters which he may be directed to record under rules framed under section two hundred and fifty-seven.

Cesses to be consolidated with rent.

66. All cesses which are payable by tenants on account of the occupation of land assessed to revenue and taken into account in such assessment, or which, in the case of land not assessed to revenue, would have been taken into such account had the land been assessed, or in lieu of which proprietary rights have been assigned under section fifty-six, clause *(b)*, shall be consolidated with the rent payable by such tenants.

Cesses to be recorded.

A list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village custom shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be recorded by the Settlement Officer, and no cesses not so recorded shall be enforced in any Civil or Revenue Court.

Conditions on collection of cesses.

The Local Government may from time to time impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned, such conditions as to conservancy, police or other establishments connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied, as it thinks fit.

Determination of disputes arising under secs. 65 and 66.

67. If it appear to a Settlement Officer that there exist in any mahál under settlement any disputes relative to any of the matters which he is bound to record, under section sixty-five or section sixty-six, he may of his own motion, and without complaint being made, investigate and determine such disputes in accordance with the existing village custom, and frame the record accordingly.

Particulars to be stated in list of tenants.

68. In framing the list of tenants mentioned in section sixty-three, the Settlement Officer shall state as to each tenant the following particulars:—

(a) Whether, under the provisions contained in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, he is a tenant holding at fixed rates, or an exproprietary tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant without a right of occupancy:

(b) The rent which the landholder and the tenant then admit to be payable by the latter:

(c) If he be a tenant without a right of occupancy, the number of years during which he has held the land then in his possession:

(d) Any other condition of the tenure, whether contained in a written lease or otherwise.

Determination of class of tenants.

69. Notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four, in case of any dispute respecting the class or tenure of any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles laid down in sections five, six, seven and eight of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Determination of rent of tenants.

70. In case of any dispute regarding the rent payable by any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles hereinafter laid down.

Enhancement and determination of rent of exproprietary tenants.

71. If the proprietor apply to the Settlement Officer to enhance or determine the rent of an exproprietary tenant, the Settlement Officer shall fix the rent of such tenant at a rate which shall be four annas in the rupee below the prevailing rate for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by tenants-at-will in the same circle or tahsíl.

Determination of rent of occupancy tenants by Settlement Officer.

72. If a landholder apply to enhance the rent previously paid by any of his occupancy-tenants,

or, if an occupancy-tenant apply for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him,

or, if a dispute exists as to the rent to be paid by an occupancy-tenant,

the Settlement Officer may fix the rent to be paid by such tenant either by reference to the standard of the rent-rate sanctioned by the Board for purposes of assessment for similar land, with similar advantages, in the circle or tahsíl in which the holding of such tenant is situate or by reference to the customary rate of rent paid by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl.

Power to commute rent in kind, &c., to fixed money rents.

73. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others of such ways, application to commute such rent to a fixed money rent may be made to the Settlement Officer either by the landholder or by any exproprietary tenant or occupancy-tenant.

Procedure on receiving application to commute.

74. On receipt of such application the Settlement Officer shall deal with the case as if it were an application under section seventy-one or seventy-two, and shall determine the sum to be paid in commutation in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Joinder of tenants in applications relating to rent.

75. Whenever an application for enhancement or abatement or commutation of rent, against or by any number of tenants, is brought before a Settlement Officer, such tenants may be sued or may sue collectively: and it shall be no-

ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application, that such tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such tenants cultivate in the same mahál;

Proviso.

but no order shall be passed in such case in which enhancement, abatement or commutation of rent is claimed, unless the officer making such order is satisfied that all parties have had an opportunity to appear and make objection to any claims preferred against them.

Order in such cases

76. Every order passed in any such case shall specify the extent to which each of the tenants named in the order shall be affected thereby.

Rent from what date payable.

77. The rent fixed by order of the Settlement Officer shall be payable from the first day of July next following the date of the order of the Settlement Officer, and (subject to the provisions of sections sixteen and seventeen of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873), shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for ten years from such first day of July.

Bar to enhancement or abatement.

Powers of Local Government as to commutation-suits.

78. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the provisions of section seventy-three applicable to any district or portion of a district not under settlement;

(*b*) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide applications under section seventy-three in such district or portion of a district, and lay down rules for their guidance;

(*c*) withdraw any notification previously published under this section.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

79. And whereas all grants (whether in writing or otherwise) for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor General in Council were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void, and like provisions have been by divers Regulations at different times applied to the several parts of the territories to which this Act extends; and the said Regulation XIX of 1793, also provided that no length of possession should be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Disposal of applications to resume such grants.

Applications by the proprietors to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land shall, when the district in which the land is situate is a district under settlement, be made to the Settlement Officer, who may (subject to this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force) make such order thereon as he deems just.

Saving of certain lands held rent-free.

80. Nothing in section seventy-nine applies to either of the following cases,

(*a*) where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(*b*) where, previously to the passing of this Act, land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and its resumption has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by Act IX of 1871, second schedule, No. 130.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

81. Grants of land held under a written instrument (whether executed before or after the passing of this Act) by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which was current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

82. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

83. No length of rent-free occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to be charged with the payment of Government revenue.

Sections 71 and 72, to apply.

84. In assessing rent under section seventy-nine, the Settlement Officer shall be guided by the provisions of sections seventy-one and seventy-two, so far as they apply.

Form of register of revenue-free tenures.

85. The Settlement Officer shall record all revenue-free tenures in such form of register as the Board from time to time prescribes.

Resumption in certain cases of land held revenue-free.

86. The Settlement Officer shall enquire into the case of all lands released, conditionally or for a term, from the payment of revenue, and shall assess such lands if it appear to him that the conditions have been transgressed, or the term has expired.

Title to hold free to be proved.

87. Any person claiming land free of revenue not recorded as revenue-free, shall be bound to prove his title to hold such land free of revenue.

Report to Government where title proved.

88. If he prove his title to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer, the case shall be reported to the Local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Assessment and settlement on failure of proof.

89. If the title be not so proved, the Settlement Officer shall proceed to assess the land, and to make the settlement of it with the person in actual possession as proprietor.

Form and attestation of record-of-rights.

90. The Board shall from time to time prescribe the form in which the record to be made under the

provisions of this chapter shall be drawn up, and the manner in which it shall be attested.

Presumption as to entries.

91. All entries in the record so made and attested shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

Confirmation of settlement and revision of assessment.

92. No settlement shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Period for which settlement is to be made.

The Local Government shall at some time before confirming the settlement fix the period for which the settlement is to be made.

Such period shall be fixed with reference to the agricultural year.

Revision of assessment before confirmation.

The assessment may be revised, if the Local Government so directs, at any time before it is confirmed, and in such case the revised assessment shall be proposed to the proprietors, and the provisions of sections forty-three to ninety-one (both inclusive) shall apply.

Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

93. At any time during the currency of a settlement, the Local Government may invest any officer with all or any of the powers of an Officer in charge of a Settlement under this Act within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fit;

but not so as to enable him to enhance the total amount of revenue payable on account of any mahál except in respect of land added thereto or becoming liable to payment of revenue since the confirmation of the settlement.

No officer so invested shall alter the classification of tenants made under this Act except on the application of a party concerned.

CHAPTER IV.

Registration and Maintenance of Records.

Collector to maintain record-of-rights,

94. The Collector of the District shall keep and maintain the record-of-rights;

and register changes,

and he shall from time to time cause to be registered all changes that may take place, and anything that may affect any of the rights or interests recorded;

and correct errors.

and shall correct any errors which the parties interested admit to have been made in the record.

Power to order what registers shall be kept.

95. The Board shall order such registers to be kept up as may be necessary for the purposes of the last preceding section;

Changes to be duly authorized.

and no such changes shall be recorded without the order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Power to prescribe fees for mutations.

96. The Local Government may prescribe proper fees for mutations in the registers: Provided that no fee for a single mutation shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Levy of fees.

Appropriation.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favour the mutation is made and shall be expended in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

Successions to proprietary rights to be notified.

97. All persons succeeding to any proprietary right in a mahál, or the profits thereof, whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or other form of transfer, shall notify the same immediately after it has taken place to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which the mahál is situated, and the tahsíldár shall report such notice to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector.

Procedure on notification.

98. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving such report, shall make such enquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged succession to, or transfer of, the property, and if the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, he shall record the same in the register:

Saving of rights of other persons interested.

Provided that no such entry shall be held to affect the rights of any other person who may claim and establish in any Civil or Revenue Court any interest in the land to which the entry has reference.

Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.

99. If the person so succeeding is a minor or otherwise disqualified, the guardian or other person who has charge of his property shall make the notification required by section ninety-seven.

Fine for neglect to notify.

100. Any person neglecting to make the notification required by sections ninety-seven and ninety-nine within three months from the date of the transfer having taken place shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would otherwise have been payable under section ninety-six.

Power to put one party in possession in certain cases of dispute.

101. If in the course of inquiry made under section ninety-eight a dispute regarding the possession of the property arises, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, he shall ascertain by summary enquiry who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall put such person in possession, and make the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any order that may be subsequently passed by the Civil Court.

Registry of transfers of nonproprietary interests in land.

102. The transfers of all interests in land other than those referred to in section ninety-seven, shall be recorded by the Kánungo and patwárí in such manner as the Board from time to time directs;

Enquiry in disputed cases.

and all disputed cases shall be reported to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall make such enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain the truth, and cause the record to be amended accordingly.

Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.

103. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall enquire annually into the cases of all land released conditionally or for a term from the payment of revenue.

If the condition be broken, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for orders,

and if the term has expired, or (where the grant is for the life of the grantee) if the grantee has died, he shall assess the land and report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for sanction.

Assessment of land added by alluvion.

104. All land added by alluvion to a mahál is liable to assessment. Such land may be assessed and settled under rules to be framed under section two hundred and fifty-seven.

Collector and Assistant Collector to have powers of officer in charge of Settlement.

105. For the purposes of sections one hundred and three and one hundred and four, the Collector of the District and Assistant Collector shall each have the powers of an Officer in charge of a Settlement.

Inspection of records.

106. All records kept under this Act, shall be open to public inspection at such hours and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

Partitions.

107. Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

'Perfect partition.'

'Perfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more maháls.

'Imperfect partition.'

'Imperfect partition' means the division of any property into two or more properties, jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole.

Persons entitled to perfect partition.

108. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed by any Civil Court, awarding to him the proprietary right in a portion of a mahál, whether such portion consists of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the mahál, or of specific lands, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share.

Any two or more recorded co-sharers may claim that their shares be divided from the other shares by a perfect partition, and be held by them as a single mahál.

Applications for perfect partition.

109. Applications for perfect partition are to be made in writing to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the mahál is situated;

and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the mahál.

Provision as to estates situated in more than one district;

Provided that, if the mahál be situated in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Collectors of those districts as the Board may direct.

and as to estates in more than one sub-division.

110. If the mahál is situated in two or more sub-divisions of a district, the partition shall be made by such one of the Assistant Collectors respectively in charge of such sub-divisions as the Collector of the District may direct.

Notification of application.

111. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving an application for partition shall, if the application be in order and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the mahál to which the application relates,

Notice to co-sharers not joining.

and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notice. not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date on which such notice was issued.

Notification when alone sufficient.

Where, from any cause, notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification shall be deemed sufficient notice under this section.

Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.

112. If, on or before the day specified, any objection is made to the partition by any co-sharer in possession, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on a consideration of such objection, is of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title be raised.

113. If the objection raises any question of title, or of proprietary right, which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection.

In the latter case the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

Procedure in such cases.

The procedure to be observed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may with the consent of the parties refer any question

Reference to arbitration.

arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the same Code shall apply to such references.

Collector's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court.

114. All orders and decisions passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under the last preceding section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance, and shall

Appeal thereupon.

be open to appeal to the District or High Court,

under the rules applicable to regular appeals to those Courts.

Appellate Court may stay partition.

Upon such appeal being made, the District or High Court, as the case may be, may issue a precept to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

Special appeal to High Court.

115. From every decision passed under section one hundred and fourteen by a District Court, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court, under the rules for the time being in force relating to special appeals to that Court.

Option to parties to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.

116. When it has been decided to make a partition under this chapter, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may give the parties the option of making the partition themselves, or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose; or he shall make the partition himself or cause it to be made by any Assistant Collector subordinate to him.

If arbitrators are appointed, the provisions of sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one, both inclusive, shall apply.

Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.

117. In making partitions, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and any person appointed by him, shall have the same powers to enter on the land under partition, for marking out the boundaries, surveying the mahál, and other purposes, as have been conferred on Settlement Officers under chapter III.

Partition of lands held only in severalty.

118. Where there are no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate mahál, and shall be separately assessed to the Government revenue.

Partition of lands some of which are held in common.

119. Where some of the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall allot to the applicant for partition his share of such lands in accordance with village custom, if any such exist.

If no such custom exist, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such division as may secure to the applicant his fair portion of the common lands.

Formation of separate mahâls from shares allotted in partition.

120. The portion of the common lands falling by such partition to the share of the applicant shall be added to the land held by him in severalty, and the mahâls thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate mahâls.

Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.

121. In making partitions under sections one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall give effect to any transfer of lands held in severalty, forming part of the mahál, agreed to by the parties, and made previous to the declaration of the partition.

Partition where all lands held in common.

122. Where all the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such a partition as may secure to the applicant his fair share of the mahál.

Mahâls to be compact; partition not to be disallowed for incompactness.

123. In all cases each mahál shall be made as compact as possible: Provided that, except with the sanction of the Board, no partition be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.

124. If in making the partition it be necessary to include in the mahál assigned to one sharer, the land occupied by a dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with any buildings thereon, on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent for it to the sharer into whose portion it may fall.

The limits of such land, and the rent to be paid for it, shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Rule as to sír-land of one sharer being included in mahál assigned to another.

125. No sír-land belonging to any co-sharer shall be included in the mahál assigned on partition to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be conveniently carried out.

If such land be so included, and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of such land, and his rent shall be fixed by order of the Collector of the District or of the Assistant Collector.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.

126. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Where, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary that they should continue the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the mahâls into which the mahál may be divided, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each mahál may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the profits, if any, derived from such works, shall be divided.

Rule as to places of worship and burial-grounds.

127. Places of worship and burial-grounds, held in common previous to the partition of a mahál, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties otherwise agree among themselves.

In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.

128. The amount of revenue to be paid by each portion of the divided mahál shall be determined by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, provided that the aggregate revenue of the new mahâls shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahál immediately before partition,

and the proprietors of the new mahâls shall be held liable for the portions of the revenue severally assessed on their mahâls, whether new engagements be taken from them or not.

Liability of proprietors.

129. The Board shall make rules for determining the costs of partitions under this Act, and the mode in which such costs are to be apportioned:

Power to make rules as to costs.

Provided that the cost of surveying a mahâl, when such survey is necessary for the purpose of partition, shall be paid rateably by all the co-sharers of the mahâl, according to their shares therein.

Cost of survey.

130. If the costs to be paid by the applicant for partition are not paid within a time to be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the case may be struck off the file.

Case may be struck off for default as to costs.

And if at any stage of the proceedings there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Collector of the District may of his own motion, or on the report of the Assistant Collector making the partition, stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

Power to stay partition.

131. Every partition shall either be made by the Collector of the District, or, if made by an Assistant Collector, be reported to the Collector of the District for his sanction and confirmation;

Partitions to be made or confirmed by Collector, and notified to parties.

and on completion of a partition, the Collector of the District shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place on each of the new mahâls, or in the village of which they form part;

and it shall take effect from the first day of July next after the date of such notification.

When to take effect.

132. An appeal against the decision of the Collector of the District making or confirming a partition, shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division within one year from the date on which such partition takes effect.

Appeal to Commissioner from orders of Collector.

133. Where the public revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition, the Local Government may, within twelve years from the time of discovery of the fraud or error, order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several mahâls into which the mahâl has been divided, on an estimate of the assets of each mahâl at the time of the partition, to be made conformably to the best evidence and information procurable respecting the same.

Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.

134. Imperfect partition shall be carried out according to the provisions of the preceding sections, so far as they are applicable:

Making of imperfect partitions.

Provided that no application for imperfect partition shall be entertained unless the consent of all the recorded co-sharers in the property of which partition is sought be first obtained.

Consent required.

135. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for perfect or imperfect partition.

Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partition.

136. If two or more revenue-paying mahâls have originally formed portion of the same village, the proprietors shall be entitled to have such mahâls united and to hold them as a single mahâl.

Union of mahâls originally part of same village.

137. Every application for the union of such mahâls shall be made in writing to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the mahâls are situate.

Application for such union.

138. If the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, see no objection, he shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the Commissioner of the Division.

How to be dealt with.

139. The provisions of this chapter, so far as they are applicable, may be applied by the order of the Collector of the District to the partition or union of mahâls held free of revenue.

Application of chapter to partition or union of revenue-free mahâls.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

140. The Collector of the District, Assistant Collectors and their subordinates, shall have power to enter upon and survey land, and to demarcate the boundaries of mahâls, villages or fields.

Power of Collector and subordinates to enter and survey land, mark boundaries, and settle disputes.

141. All owners of mahâls, villages or fields are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

142. Any person convicted before a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of wilfully erasing, removing or damaging such boundary-marks, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so erased, removed or damaged, as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary-marks so erased, removed or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

Penalty for erasing, removing, or injuring marks.

143. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the charge of the owner or owners of such one or more of the conterminous fields or mahâls, as to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector seems fit.

Who to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.

144. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may decide, on the basis of possession, all disputes concerning boundaries, and may at any time direct

Powers of Collector as to boundary-disputes and boundary-marks.

the owners of mahâls, villages or fields, by written notice served upon them,

(a) to cause proper boundary-marks to be erected on such mahâls, villages or fields,

(b) to repair the boundary-marks lawfully erected on such mahâls, villages or fields.

In default of their compliance with such direction within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall cause such boundary-marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and shall charge the cost of such erections or repairs to the owners of the conterminous villages, fields or mahâls, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

Recovery of fees, fines and costs.

145. All fees, fines, costs and other sums ordered to be paid under this chapter shall be recoverable as an arrear of revenue.

CHAPTER V.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Responsibility for revenue.

146. In the case of every mahâl the entire mahâl and all the proprietors jointly and severally shall be responsible to Government for the revenue for the time being assessed on the mahâl.

Board may make rules as to payment of revenue.

147. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time make rules as to the instalments in which, and the persons, places and times to whom and at which, the revenue payable in respect of any land shall be paid.

Until the issue of such rules, the said revenue shall be paid in the instalments, to the persons, and at the times and places, in which, to whom and at which it is now paid.

Arrear. Defaulters.

148. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of revenue and the persons responsible for it become defaulters.

Interest not chargeable.

No interest shall be demanded on any arrear of land-revenue.

Default where settlement is with lambardár.

If the settlement has been made with a lambardár on behalf of the proprietary body, both the lambardár and the persons so responsible shall be deemed defaulters.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

149. A statement of account certified by the tahsíldár shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

Process for recovery of arrears.

150. An arrear of revenue may be recovered by the following processes :—

(a) by serving a writ of demand *(dastak)* on any of the defaulters;

(b) by arrest and detention of his person;

(c) by distress and sale of his moveable property;

(d) by attachment of the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due;

(e) by transfer of such share or pattí to a solvent co-sharer in the mahâl;

(f) by annulment of the settlement, of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl;

(g) by sale of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl;

(h) by sale of other immoveable property of the defaulter.

When writs may issue.

151. Writs of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear accrues.

Power to frame rules as to writs.

The Board shall from time to time frame rules for the issue of such writs, and fix the costs recoverable from the defaulter as an arrear of revenue, and direct by what officer such writs shall be issued.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

152. At any time after an arrear becomes due, the defaulter may be arrested and detained in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

Power of arrest by whom to be exercised.

The Board may, from time to time, declare by what officers or class of officers the powers of arrest conferred by this Act may be exercised.

Distress and sale of his moveable property.

153. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, whether the defaulter has been arrested or not, distrain and sell his moveable property, with the exception of the implements of husbandry and cattle actually employed by him in agriculture, and, in the case of an artizan, of his tools.

Exceptions.

Power to attach defaulter's land and take it under direct management.

154. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due, the Collector of the District may, in addition to or instead of any of the other processes before specified, cause the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he appoints for that purpose.

Powers and obligations of manager.

155. The Collector of the District, or the agent so appointed, shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person or persons who, immediately before the attachment, was or were in possession of the land attached, and the subordinate proprietors or tenants, if any,

and shall be entitled to manage the land attached, and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of such person or persons, until the arrears of land-revenue due therefrom have been satisfied, or until the Collector of the District restores to the management thereof the person or persons whose interest has been attached.

Application of surplus profits.

156. All surplus profits of the land attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear;

and no land shall be attached for the same arrears for a longer term than five years from the first day of July next after the attachment; provided that, if the arrear be sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the proprietor.

Limit to term of attachment.

157. When the arrear is due in respect of a share or pattí of a mahál, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, transfer such share or pattí, for a term not exceeding fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of the sanction, to any or all of the other co-sharers, on condition of their paying such arrear and on such terms as the Board in each case may think fit.

Transfer of defaulter's share to co-sharers

This procedure shall not affect the joint and several liability of the co-sharers of the mahál in which it is enforced.

Liability of co-sharers not affected.

158. When any arrear of land-revenue is due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of such processes, report, through the Commissioner of the Division, the matter to the Board, and the Board may thereupon order the existing settlement of the pattí or mahál, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be annulled.

When report may be made to Board and settlement annulled.

The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of any arrear of land-revenue which may have accrued on land,

Exception of certain arrears.

(*a*) while under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-four, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

159. When the settlement of any land has been annulled, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or he may let it in farm to any person willing to accept the same, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Board:

When settlement annulled, Collector may manage land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.

Provided that the term for which land may be so held or farmed be not longer than fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of such annulment.

And no contracts made by the persons who immediately before the annulment of the settlement were in possession of the lands comprised therein, or by the persons through whom they respectively claim, relating to such lands, shall, during such term, be binding on the Collector of the District, or his agent, or lessee.

Suspension of contracts.

160. When the Collector of the District attaches any land under section one hundred and fifty-four, or when the settlement of any land has been annulled under section one hundred and fifty-eight, he shall make public proclamation thereof on the mahál.

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.

161. No payment made after such proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the mahál, to any person other than the Collector of the District or his agent, or lessee, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from liability to payment to the Collector of the District, his agent or lessee.

Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payer.

162. No payment made to the defaulter, in anticipation of the usual period for the payment of the rents shall, without the special sanction of the Collector, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Collector of the District or with the person to whom he gives possession.

Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date.

163. When any land has been farmed for arrears of revenue, any balance of revenue due from the farmer may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue under the provisions of this Act.

Recovery of revenue due from farmer.

164. Whenever the settlement of a portion of a mahál is annulled under section one hundred and fifty-eight, the joint responsibility of the co-sharers for the revenue of such portion of the mahál subsequently becoming due shall be in abeyance until a new settlement of such portion is made under section one hundred and sixty-five.

Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.

165. After the expiration of the period for which any land has been farmed, or held pursuant to section one hundred and fifty-nine under direct management for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, the Collector of the District shall offer to the person entitled to be settled with under section forty-three a new settlement, on such conditions as the Board may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the district; and if he refuse such offer, the Collector of the District may (with the previous sanction of the Board) farm the land to some other person, or hold it under direct management under the provisions of sections forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one.

Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is farmed or taken under management.

166. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the other processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of such other processes, and subject to the provision hereinafter contained, and with the previous sanction of the Board, sell by auction the pattí or mahál in respect of which such arrear is due.

Power to sell by auction defaulter's pattí or mahál.

Provided that no land shall be sold—

Bar to sale for certain arrears.

(*a*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-four, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*);

(*b*) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-four;

(c) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was held under direct management by the Collector of the District, or in farm by any other person, under section forty-eight, forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-nine or one hundred and sixty-five.

Land to be sold free of incumbrances.

167. Land sold under the last preceding section shall be sold free of all incumbrances,

Grants and contracts void against purchaser.

and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against the purchaser at the auction-sale.

Exceptions.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(a) in districts or portions of districts permanently-settled, to farms granted in good faith at fair rents, and for specified areas, by a former proprietor for terms not exceeding twenty years, under written leases duly registered;

(b) in all districts, to lands held under *bonâ fide* leases at fair rents, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of dwelling-houses, or manufactories, or for mines, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship, burying grounds, such lands continuing to be used for the purposes specified in such leases.

Power to proceed against interest of defaulter in property other than that in respect of which default is made.

168. If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processes, and the defaulter owns any other mahál, or any share in any other mahál, or any other immoveable property, the Collector of the District may proceed against such mahál or other immoveable property, as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that no other interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceeding.

Procedure in effecting sale.

169. On the receipt of the sanction of the Board to the sale of any land, the Collector of the District shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the district, of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale,

and (when the land to be sold is a mahál or part of a mahál paying revenue to Government) the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

Proclamation of sale.

170. When the land is sold for arrears of revenue due thereon, the proclamation shall declare that the land is to be sold free of any incumbrance except the farms and leases (if any) mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-seven.

Such proclamation shall be made at the head-quarters of the tahsíl in which the land is situate, and also in the village of which it is a part.

Notification of sale.

171. A written notice of the intended sale and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and, where the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division in which the land is situate has a separate office, then also in such office, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the defaulter.

Sale by whom to be made.

172. The sale shall be made either by the Collector of the District in person or by an Assistant Collector specially appointed by him in this behalf.

Time when sale may be made.

No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the said notice thereof has been affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and proclamation of the sale has been made in the village in which the land is situate.

Postponement of sale.

The Collector of the District may from time to time postpone the sale, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

When sale may be stayed.

173. If the defaulter pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, to the person appointed under section one hundred and forty-seven to receive payment of the land-revenue assessed on such land, or to the Collector of the District, or the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the land is situate, the sale shall be stayed.

Deposit by purchaser.

174. The person declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the land shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Re-sale in default of deposit.

Purchase-money when to be paid.

175. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale of the land took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday or other authorized holiday, then on the first office day after such fifteenth day;

Effect of default.

and in default of payment within such period, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property, or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.

176. If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure for enforcing payment of money in satisfaction of a decree of Court.

Notification before re-sale.

177. Every re-sale of land in default of payment of the purchase-money shall be made after the issue of a fresh notice in the manner prescribed for original sales.

Sale to be reported to Commissioner.

178. Every sale of land under this Act shall be reported by the Collector of the District to the Commissioner of the Division.

Application to set aside sale.

179. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner of the Division to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

but no sale shall be set aside on such ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake complained of.

Order confirming or setting aside.

180. On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section has been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner of the Division shall make an order confirming the sale;

and if such application be made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

Every order made under this section shall be final.

Bar of claims against Government.

181. If no such application be made within the time allowed by section one hundred and seventy-nine, all claims founded on the irregularity or mistake complained of shall, as against the Government, be barred.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit in a Civil Court for the purpose of setting aside a sale on the ground of fraud.

Refund of purchase-money when sale set aside.

182. Whenever the sale of any land is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with or without interest, in such manner as the Commissioner of the Division thinks fit.

On confirmation of sale, purchaser to be put in possession.

183. After a sale of land on which an arrear of revenue is due has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Collector of the District in which the land is situate shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased the land to which the certificate refers, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such land, but need not be stamped or registered as a conveyance.

Certificate of purchase.

If the land has been sold on account of an arrear due on it, the certificate shall also state that it has been sold free of all incumbrances other than the farms and leases mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-seven.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

184. The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

Application of proceeds of sale.

185. When a sale of land under this Act has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to defraying the expenses of the sale and to the payment of any arrears due in respect of such land at the date of the confirmation of such sale, and recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue,

and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose land has been sold;

or, if the land sold were held in shares, then to the co-sharers collectively, or according to the amount of their recorded interests, at the discretion of the Collector of the District.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court.

186. Such surplus shall not (except under an order of a Civil Court) be payable to any creditor of the person whose land has been sold, nor shall it (except under a like order) be retained in the Government Treasury.

Liability of purchaser for revenue.

187. The person named in the certificate of title as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue becoming due in respect of such land subsequently to the date of the confirmation of the sale.

Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a pattí of a mahál.

188. Where any land sold under section one hundred and sixty-six is a pattí of a mahál, any recorded co-sharer, not being himself in arrear with regard to such land, may, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take the said land at the sum last bid:

Provided that the said demand of pre-emption be made on the day of sale, and before the officer conducting the sale has left the office for the day, and provided that the claimant fulfil all the other conditions of the sale.

Payment under protest and suit for recovery.

189. Whenever proceedings are taken under this chapter against any person for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, he may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings,

and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed,

and (subject to the pecuniary limitations prescribed by law) the person against whom such proceedings were taken may sue the Government for the amount so paid in any Civil Court situate in the district where such proceedings were taken;

and in such suit, the plaintiff may, notwithstanding section one hundred and forty-nine, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

Proprietor of mahál attached, &c., holding sír-land therein, to be recorded as exproprietary tenant.

190. Any proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed, or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may hold sír-land in such mahál or portion, shall be recorded as an exproprietary tenant of such sír-land; and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector accordingly.

Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.

191. If the term for which any settlement has been made expires before a new settlement is made, all persons with whom a settlement has been made, who continue after the

expiration of such term to occupy the land comprised in the expired settlement shall, until a new settlement is made, hold the said land upon the conditions of the expired settlement.

Existing record-of-rights.

In all cases the existing record-of-rights shall remain in force until a new record-of-rights is made.

Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

192. The provisions of this Act with regard to the recovery of arrears of revenue shall apply to all arrears of land-revenue and sums of money recoverable as arrears of land-revenue and due when this Act comes into force.

CHAPTER VI.

COURT OF WARDS.

Board to have powers of Court of Wards.

193. The Board shall have the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of all proprietors of mahâls or parts of mahâls who are disqualified for the management of their own lands, or who are put under the charge of the Collector of the District by order of a Civil Court under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force.

Proprietors when disqualified for management of their lands.

194. Proprietors shall be held disqualified to manage their own lands when they are—

(a) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates;

(b) minors;

(c) idiots;

(d) lunatics;

(e) persons otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their own estates;

(f) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character, from managing their estates;

(g) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates.

Power to Court of Wards to decline superintendence.

195. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any disqualified proprietor, and may at any time release any person or property from its superintendence:

Proviso as to person or property placed under superintendence.

Provided that such person or property has not been placed under the Court of Wards by any competent authority, whose order is necessary for his or its release.

Collector to report what proprietors are disqualified.

196. The Collector of the District shall ascertain and report to the Court of Wards from time to time what proprietors may come within the description of disqualified landholders under section one hundred and ninety-four;

and the Court of Wards shall, on receipt of the report of the Collector, make such order as may seem to it expedient.

Power to enforce provisions of this chapter without report.

197. Nothing in section one hundred and ninety-six shall prevent the Court of Wards or the Local Government from putting the provisions of this chapter in force without any report from the Collector.

Report to Government when Court of Wards' right of superintendence is disputed.

198. If, in any case not specially provided for by this or any other law in force for the time being, the right of the Court of Wards to assume or retain the superintendence of the person or property of a disqualified proprietor is disputed by such proprietor, or, if he be a minor, by some person on his behalf, the case shall be reported to the Local Government, whose orders thereon shall be final.

Appointment, removal, and control of managers and guardians.

199. The Court of Wards may appoint managers of the property of disqualified proprietors; and, if such proprietors be minors, idiots or lunatics, the Court of Wards may appoint guardians for the care of their persons, and may remove and control such managers and guardians.

Proprietors may appoint guardians for their heirs, if disqualified, by will executed and attested in manner required by the Indian Succession Act, 1865; but such appointments shall not be valid till confirmed by the Court of Wards.

Powers of Court of Wards as to male minors within jurisdiction.

200. The Court of Wards may direct where all male minors under its jurisdiction shall reside for the purpose of education or otherwise.

Powers of manager.

201. The manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall have power to collect the rents of the land entrusted to him as well as all other money due to the disqualified proprietor, and to grant receipts therefor;

and he may, subject to the control of the Court, grant or renew such leases and farms, not being for a longer period than five years, as may be necessary for the good management of the property.

Duties of manager.

202. The manager shall manage the property committed to him diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the proprietor, and shall in every respect act to the best of his judgment for the proprietor's interest as if the property were his own.

Powers of Court of Wards as to property under its charge.

203. The Court of Wards shall have power to give such leases or farms of the whole or parts of the property under its charge, and to mortgage or sell any part of such property, and to do all such other acts, as it may judge to be most for the benefit of the property and the advantage of the disqualified proprietors.

Exercise of their powers by Court of Wards through others.

204. The Court of Wards may exercise all powers conferred on it by this Act through the Collectors of the districts in which any part of the property of its Wards may be situated, or through any other person whom it may appoint for such purpose.

Suits by and against proprietors under guardianship.

205. All disqualified proprietors whose property is in charge of the Court of Wards, and for whom guardians have been appointed,

shall sue and be sued by and in the name of their guardians:

Provided that no such suit shall be brought or defended by any such guardian without the sanction of the Court of Wards.

Rules relating to managers.

206. Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall—

(a) give such security as the Court of Wards thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property for which he is appointed;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court of Wards directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) apply for the sanction of the Court of Wards to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by such Court;

(e) be entitled to such allowance as the Court of Wards thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(f) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

CHAPTER VII.

Procedure of Revenue Courts.

Place for holding Court.

207. A Commissioner of a Division may hold his Court at any place within his division that he thinks fit.

A Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector (whether in charge or not in charge of a subdivision of a District), or an Officer in charge of a Settlement or Assistant Settlement Officer, may hold his Court at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

A tahsíldár may hold his Court at any place within the limits of his tahsíl.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

208. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and seven shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any investigation, suit, or other business before him.

All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend, either in person or by an authorized agent, as such officer may direct,

and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements,

and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Summons to be in writing, signed and sealed.

209. Every summons shall be in writing in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by the officer issuing it or by such person as he empowers in this behalf,

Mode of service.

and shall be served by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, or, if he cannot be found, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence.

Service in district other than that of issuer.

210. If his usual residence be in another district, the summons may be sent by post to the Collector of that district, who shall serve it in accordance with the preceding section.

Mode of serving notices.

211. Every notice under this Act may be served, either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served;

or, if such person is a proprietor of land, to his agent,

or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land to which such notice refers.

Notice not void for error.

No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses.

212. In any suit instituted before any officer mentioned in section two hundred and seven, if either party desires the attendance of witnesses, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section one hundred and fifty-one.

Hearing in absence of party neglecting to attend, and order *ex parte* or by default.

213. Whenever any party to the suit or matter under investigation neglects to attend on the day specified in the summons, the suit or matter may be heard and determined in his absence, and an order passed by default, or *ex parte*, as the case may be.

No appeal from order *ex parte* or by default.

214. No appeal shall lie from an order passed *ex parte*, or by default.

Re-hearing on proof of good cause for non-appearance.

But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears either in person or by agent (if a plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of such order, and if a defendant within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period), and shows good cause for his non-appearance, and satisfies the officer making the order that there has been a failure of justice, such officer may, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as he thinks proper, re-investigate the case and alter or rescind the order according to the justice of the case:

Order not to be altered without summons to adverse party.

Provided that no such order shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the party in whose favour judgment has been given to appear and be heard in support of it.

Mode of taking evidence in certain cases.

215. In all cases coming under sections one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and forty-two, and one hundred and forty-four, the evidence shall be taken down in full in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal superintendence and direction of the officer making the investigation, and shall be signed by him.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in full in writing by the officer making the investigation, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If such officer is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The Local Government may declare what shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be the language in ordinary use in any district.

Taking evidence given in English. Translation to be on record.

216. When the evidence is given in English, such officer may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same in the language in ordinary use in the district shall be made and shall form part of the record.

Taking evidence in other cases.

217. In all cases other than those specified in section two hundred and fifteen, such officer may either cause the evidence to be taken down in full as aforesaid, or may make a memorandum in his mother-tongue of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of such witness proceeds.

Memorandum to be in writing signed.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Writing and explanation of decisions.

218. All decisions under this Act shall be written by the officer passing the same in his own handwriting, and shall be explained by him in open Court to the parties or their agents.

Hearing and decision. Notice to parties.

Every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and the parties or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend.

Sections 212—218 to apply to judicial proceedings in Revenue Courts.

219. Sections two hundred and twelve to two hundred and eighteen (both inclusive) shall apply to proceedings of a judicial nature in Revenue Courts.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Reference to arbitration.

220. A Commissioner of a Division, a Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector of the first class, an Officer in charge of a Settlement, or an Assistant Settlement Officer, may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration,

and an Officer in charge of a Settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer may, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration without the consent of the parties,

and a Tahsíldár invested with the powers described in sections one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-four (both inclusive) may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him respecting the matters mentioned in the same sections.

What to be specified in order of reference.

221. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the officer making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators, and such period as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award;

and he may from time to time extend such period.

Appointment of arbitrators.

222. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators, provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the officer making the reference.

And in cases when an Officer in charge of a Settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer refers a dispute without the consent of the parties he shall, if they refuse to nominate arbitrators under the first paragraph of this section, nominate three or five arbitrators as he thinks fit.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

223. Every officer making a reference under this chapter may, on good cause shewn, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

224. If an arbitrator die, desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination by Collector when parties fail.

225. If in any of the cases provided for by section two hundred and twenty-three or section two hundred and twenty-four, any party fail for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the officer making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration; and the parties disputing, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

226. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they shall apply to the officer making the reference, who shall summon such parties or persons;

Obligation of persons summoned.

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Preparation and submission of award.

227. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators and shall be submitted by them to the officer making the reference, who shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.

228. The officer making the reference may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators,

(a) if the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration;

(b) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds on which award may be set aside.

229. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

Application to set aside.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Decision according to award.

230. If the officer making the reference does not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in the manner aforesaid,

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if he has refused such application,

he shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

231. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

and no Civil Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

Enforcement of Decisions.

Execution of decisions.

232. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and seven may execute all decisions made by himself or by an appellate Court on appeals in suits instituted in his Court under the provisions of this Act, in cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, by levying the same by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

Delivery of possession of immoveable property.

233. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same powers in regard to all contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

Powers of Collectors.

Powers of Collectors of District.

234. Collectors of Districts may, in addition to their own powers, exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions.

235. An Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district shall, as such, have the following powers:—

(1.) To refer cases for enquiry or decision to his subordinates, under section eighteen:

(2.) To withdraw cases from his subordinates and to deal with them himself, or to refer them for disposal to any other subordinate officer competent to deal with them, under the same section:

(3.) To appoint patwáris on nomination of proprietors, under section twenty-five, and in case of disagreement, under section twenty-six:

(4.) To appoint patwáris on failure of proprietors to nominate, under section twenty-seven:

(5.) To appoint a patwári, if disqualified person be nominated by the proprietors, under section twenty-eight:

(6.) To order changes in the proprietary register, under section ninety-four and section ninety-five:

(7.) To levy fees for mutations, under section ninety-six:

(8.) To enquire into cases of reported transfers under section ninety-eight:

(9.) To levy fines, under section one hundred:

(10.) To declare the person best entitled to property, and put him in possession, under section one hundred and one:

(11.) To enquire into cases of disputed transfer of non-proprietary rights, under section one hundred and two:

(12.) To report on revenue-free holdings, and to assess revenue on resumed grants, under section one hundred and three:

(13.) To assess alluvial lands, under section one hundred and four:

(14.) To receive applications for partition, under section one hundred and nine:

(15.) To issue notification of partition, under section one hundred and eleven:

(16.) To hear objections to partition and disallow partition, under section one hundred and twelve:

(17.) To hear objections raising questions of title or proprietary right, and to decide them or refer them to arbitration, under section one hundred and thirteen:

(18.) To give parties the option of making partition, or of appointing arbitrators, or himself to make partition, under section one hundred and sixteen:

(19.) To make partitions, under sections one hundred and seven to one hundred and thirty-nine (both inclusive):

(20.) To fix the rent of land occupied by a building and the rent to be paid therefor, under section one hundred and twenty-four:

(21.) To fix the rent of land which a former co-sharer continues, after partition, to cultivate in another mahál, under section one hundred and twenty-five:

(22.) To adjust the use, charges and profits of tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments, under section one hundred and twenty-six:

(23.) To fix the land-revenue on divided portions, under section one hundred and twenty-eight:

(24.) To recover costs of partition, under section one hundred and twenty-nine:

(25.) To strike off a partition-case in default of payment of costs, under section one hundred and thirty:

(26.) To receive applications for, and carry out, the union of estates, under section one hundred and thirty-seven:

(27.) To fine for injuries to boundary-marks, and in certain cases apportion the charges of repairing boundary-marks, under sections one hundred and forty-two and one hundred and forty-three:

(28.) To call on owners to erect or repair boundaries, and, in default, to erect and repair and charge the cost to owners, and to decide disputes regarding boundaries, under section one hundred and forty-four:

(29.) To distrain and sell moveable property of defaulters, under section one hundred and fifty-three:

(30.) To fix the rent to be paid for their sírland by proprietors of mahâls which have been attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of this Act:

(31.) To exercise any other jurisdiction or authority which by this Act is expressly attributed to Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of first class not in charge of Sub-divisions.

236. Assistant Collectors of the first class, not in charge of Sub-divisions of Districts, shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Assistant Collectors of the first class in charge of Sub-divisions, in such cases or class of cases as the Collector of the District may from time to time refer to them for disposal.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of second class.

237. All Assistant Collectors of the second class shall have power to investigate and report on such cases as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District may, from time to time, commit to them for investigation and report.

POWERS OF SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Powers of officers in charge of settlement.

238. Officers in charge of a settlement may exercise all the powers conferred by or under this Act on Settlement Officers, but none but an officer in charge of a settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer specially empowered by Government shall have power—

(1.) To frame proposals for assessment, under section forty-five:

(2.) To distribute the assessment, under section forty-six:

(3.) To re-distribute land or revenue, under section forty-seven:

(4.) To exclude proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage, under sections forty-eight and forty-nine:

(5.) To adjust the rent of excluded proprietors, under section fifty-one:

(6.) To make a sub-settlement, under section fifty-four, and a settlement, under section fifty-five:

(7.) To make arrangements for securing the rights of persons with whom the settlement is not made, under section fifty-six:

(8.) To deal with waste-land, under sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive):

(9.) To resume and assess rent-free tenures, under sections seventy-nine and eighty:

(10.) To resume and assess revenue-free land, under section eighty-six:

(11.) To decide claims to hold land revenue free, under sections eighty-eight and eighty-nine.

Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.

239. All other powers conferred on Settlement Officers by this Act shall be exercised by Assistant Settlement Officers under such restrictions as the officer in charge of a settlement may from time to time impose.

Investing of Settlement Officers with powers of Collector and Assistant Collector.

240. The Local Government may invest any Officer in charge of a Settlement with all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District under this or any other Act for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces, and any Assistant Settlement Officer with all or any of the powers conferrible on an Assistant Collector under this or any other Act for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fit.

Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.

241. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Claims by any person to any of the offices mentioned in sections twenty-four and thirty-three, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by his exclusion therefrom:

(*b*) The claim of any person to be settled with, or

the validity of any engagement with Government for the payment of revenue, or

the amount of revenue, cess or rate to be assessed on any mahâl, or share of a mahâl under this or any other Act for the time being in force:

(*c*) Any claims connected with or arising out of any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to accept the assessment or terms of sub-settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer:

(*d*) The formation of the record-of-rights,

the preparation, signing, or attestation of any of the documents contained therein, or

the notification of settlement:

(*e*) The determination of the class of a tenant or the rent payable by him, or the period for which such rent is fixed under this Act:

(*f*) The distribution of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahâl by partition; or

the determination of the rent to be paid by a co-sharer for land held by him after the partition in the mahâl of another co-sharer:

(*g*) Any matters provided for in sections fifty-three to sixty-one (both inclusive):

(*h*) Any matters provided for in sections seventy-nine to eighty-nine (both inclusive) and one hundred and three:

(*i*) Claims connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue (other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-nine), or any process enforced on account of an arrear of revenue,

or on account of any sum which is by this or any other Act realizable as revenue:

(*j*) Claims to set aside a sale for arrear of revenue other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-one:

(*k*) Any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or on which the jurisdiction of that Court is actively exercised, except for the purpose of recovering property committed by that Court to the charge of the Collector of the District.

In all the above cases, jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue authorities only.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

Appeal to Collector of District.

242. An appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Assistant Collector of the first or second class, whether in charge of a Sub-division or not, to the Collector of the District.

Appeal to officer in charge of the settlement.

An appeal shall lie from any order passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer to the officer in charge of the settlement.

Appeal to Commissioner of Division.

243. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from any order passed by the Collector of a District or an officer in charge of a settlement, or from any declaration or distribution of assessment under section forty-five, forty-six or forty-seven.

Appeal to Board.

244. Subject to the provisions of section two hundred and forty-nine, an appeal shall lie to the Board from any order passed under this Act by the Commissioner of a Division.

Limitation of appeal.

245. No appeal under section two hundred and forty-two shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-three shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-four shall be brought after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time to be excluded.

246. In computing the period prescribed for an appeal under this chapter, the day on which the order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

247. Any appeal under this chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer or Board to whom or to which he appeals, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

Saving of orders expressly made final.

248. Nothing in this chapter applies to orders expressly made final by this Act or to appeals under section one hundred and thirty-two.

Commissioner's order when not appealable, but subject to revision.

249. In any appeal to the Commissioner of a Division from an order passed by the Collector of the District or Officer in charge of a Settlement, on an appeal from an order of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class, or of an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Commissioner's order shall not be appealable, but shall be subject to revision by the Board under sections two hundred and fifty-three and two hundred and fifty-five.

Powers of Appellate Court.

250. The Appellate Court may either admit or summarily reject the appeal:

If it admit the appeal, it may reverse, modify or confirm the order of the Lower Court,

or it may direct the Court to make such further investigation or to take such additional evidence as it may think necessary,

or it may itself take such additional evidence.

Power to suspend execution of order of Lower Court.

251. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the order on appeal, direct the execution of the order of the Lower Court to be suspended.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision where Court is closed.

252. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power of Board to call for and examine record of case or proceedings of subordinate Revenue Court.

253. The Board may call for and examine the record of any case, or the proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to it, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power of Commissioner, Collector, and Officer in charge of Settlement to call for records and proceedings.

254. The Commissioner of a Division, or the Collector of a District, or the Officer in charge of a Settlement, may call for and examine the record or proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to him respectively, for the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and fifty-three;

Report to Board.

and if he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order passed by such subordinate officer, should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Board.

Power of Board in cases called for or reported.

255. If in any case, whether called for by the Board or reported for orders, it appears to the Board that any order or proceedings should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to Board to make rules.

256. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of their own Court, or of any Revenue Court subordinate to them, not otherwise provided for by law.

Power of Local Government to invest tahsíldárs with certain powers.

257. The Local Government may invest any tahsíldár with the powers described in sections one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-four (both inclusive), and may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

To make rules.

(*a*) for regulating the assessment of land gained by alluvion, or the decrease of the assessment of a mahál in consequence of diluvion;

(*b*) for the guidance of Settlement Officers in fixing rent under section seventy-one or section seventy-two and section seventy-four:

All such rules shall be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Board to make rules.

The Board, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, for

(*c*) prescribing the duties to be performed respectively by tahsíldárs, kánúngos, and patwáris;

(*d*) regulating the appointment of tahsíldárs and officers inferior to them in rank, their duties, punishment, suspension and dismissal;

(*e*) prescribing the manner in which Settlement Officers shall report for sanction the rates and method of assessment and the amounts they propose to assess;

(*f*) generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Amendment of Act XL of 1858.

258. In Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section two shall be read as if, for the words "estates paying revenue to Government," the words "maháls assessed to revenue or held revenue-free," were substituted.

Disposal of suits and applications pending before Settlement Officer when settlement is closed.

259. If while any suit or application under this Act is pending before a Settlement Officer, the settlement of the district in which the subject-matter of the suit or application is situate is closed by the issue of a notification under section thirty-seven, such suit or application shall be made over to the Court of the Collector of the District, and may be by him transferred or otherwise dealt with as if it had been originally instituted in or made to his Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

I. The province of Kumáon and Garhwál.

II. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilherí.

III. In the Mirzápúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwa Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

IV. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzápúr District,

Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

V. The tract of country known as Jaunsár Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Part I.—Regulations.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1795.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue, in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing the Process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1795.	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the Landed Estates in Benares, subject to the Payment of Revenue to Government, and of the Amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Revenue to Government in the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole.
XLII of 1795.	A Regulation for enacting, with Modifications, the Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Altumgah, Jaghire and other Lands in the Province of Benares, exempt from the Payment of public Revenue, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LI of 1795.	A Regulation respecting ryotty Pottahs in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797.	A Regulation for levying certain Fees to defray the Expense of the Offices for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue established under Regulations XXI, 1793, and XXX, 1795.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
V of 1800.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the Rules contained in Regulation VII, 1799, for enabling Proprietors and Farmers of Land to realize their Rents with greater Punctuality: as well as such other Parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares	The whole.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1800.	A Regulation for preparing a general Pergunnah Register of Lands; and for certain Alterations in the prescribed Registers of Estates paying Revenue, and Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1801.	A Regulation to explain and amend Part of the Rules for collecting the public Revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try appeals, &c.	Section twenty-six.
XXIII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, and prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Keepers of the Records.	The whole.
XXV of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, &c.	The whole.
XXVII of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Grant of Pottahs by the Landholders, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their Under-farmers, Tenants, and Ryots.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Grants not being Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLII of 1803.	A Regulation for forming a periodical Register of the Zemindaries and other landed Estates, paying revenue to Government, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
LII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804.	A Regulation to provide for the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, and in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Customs; also to make further Provision for administering the Oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, Cap. 52.	So far as it relates to the appointment of Native Officers employed in the Land Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces.
VIII of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Conquered Provinces, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1805.	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation to be issued in the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa.	The whole.
VI of 1806.	A Regulation for the more effectual Repair of Embankments.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1807.	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting Persons paying or wishing to pay their Revenue directly to the Treasury of the Collector, instead of paying it through the Medium of a Tehseeldar.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1808.	A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Canoongoe in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
VIII of 1809.	A Regulation for modifying Parts of the Rules in Force respecting the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	So far as it relates to the Land Revenue Department.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812.	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force for the Collection of the Land Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XVIII of 1812.	A Regulation for explaining Section II, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections III and IV, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections III and IV, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other Rules in lieu thereof.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XII of 1817.	A Regulation for securing the better Administration of the Office of Putwarry in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1819.	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
II of 1819.	A Regulation for modifying the Provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the Resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of Assessment under Illegal or Invalid Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1821.	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain Cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution, and altering the Jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the Superintendence of the Land Revenue, in the Territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
VI of 1822.	A Regulation to establish a Court of Wards for Benares, and to define and explain certain of the Rules regarding the Powers and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Wards.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1822.	A Regulation for declaring the Principles according to which the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying and explaining the existing Regulations relative to the Sale of Land for the Recovery of Arrears of Revenue, &c.	The preamble and sections two and thirty-six.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1824.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces and in Bundlecund for a further Period of Five Years.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1825.	A Regulation for extending the Operation of Regulation VII, 1822, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIII of 1825.	A Regulation to maintain the Settlement made for certain Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue by Canoongoes, in the Province of Behar, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIV of 1825.	A Regulation to declare the extent of the Authority possessed by the Revenue Authorities, subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the Confirmation of Lakhiraj Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1828.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Special Commissioners for the more speedy Hearing and Determination of Appeals from the Decisions of the Revenue Authorities, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1828.	A Regulation to declare and extend the Powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising Settlements, under the Provisions of Regulation VII, 1822.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1829.	A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying, in certain Cases, the Rules laid down in Clauses Fourth and Fifth, Section II, Regulation III, 1828, relative to Appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of Clause Second, Section X, Regulation I, 1829.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules in force relative to the Construction and Repair of Embankments.	The whole.
X of 1831.	A Regulation for vesting in a Deputation from the Sudder Board of Revenue, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, the exclusive Control over the Revenue Affairs of the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828, &c.	Sections two to fifteen, both inclusive.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
	Part II.—Acts.	
Act I of 1841.	An Act for facilitating the Collection of the Revenue of Government and defining the Interest intended to be conveyed by Public Sales for the Realization of Arrears of the Public Revenue in Putteedarry Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1841.	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1845.	An Act to amend Act No. XII of 1841, entitled "An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue."	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VIII of 1846.	An Act for determining the Duration of the existing Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.	The whole, except as to the settlement of Banda.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act I of 1847.	An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of Boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXVI of 1854.	An Act for making better provision for the education of male minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XXXI of 1858.	An Act to make further provision for the Settlement of Land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XIX of 1863.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

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WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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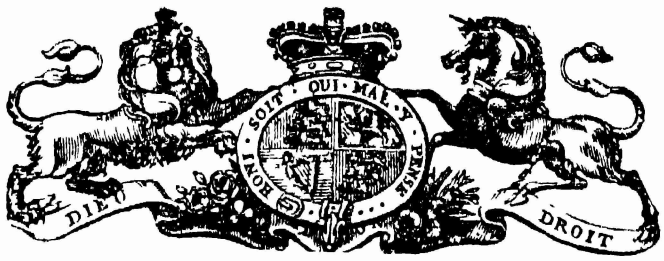

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SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1873.

No. 3845.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Ramree District in the Arakan Division of British Burmah shall henceforth be designated the Kyouk-phyoo District.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 3893.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified against their names:—

Messrs. C. P. Bird and W. M. Young,—six months on sick certificate.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 2042.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of a Court of Small Causes within the limits of the Cantonment of Thayetmyo for the trial of suits not exceeding Rs. 200 in value.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd December 1873.

No. 424.—The Reverend E. J. Hubbard is appointed Chaplain of Nowgong.

Mr. Hubbard is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

No. 426.—The services of the Reverend E. M. Beasley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 24th December 1873.

No. 1484.—Mr. E. Forrest, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab.

Mr. H. B. Condon, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab, is transferred to Bengal.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1873.

No. 172*M.*—APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent on the departure of Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, on leave preparatory to furlough, the following appointments are made in

that Battalion as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 18th ultimo :—

Captain G. R. Peart, Officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain J. M. Homfray, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 174*M.*—The services of Lieutenant J. DeB. Lynch, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which Captain J. Miller reported his return from leave.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd December 1873.

No. 2903*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1963P, dated 27th August 1873, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of Mr. George Ruckert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2905*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 449P, dated the 7th March last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Victor Escher as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden.

No. 2908*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George M. Struthers as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta during the temporary absence of Mr. E. VanCutsem.

No. 2911*P.*—In recognition of the long and meritorious services rendered to Government by Gangavarapu Ramiah Gurú, late Superintendent of the Office of the Deputy Accountant General of the Central Provinces, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

No. 2913*P.*—In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Government during the Mutiny of 1857-58 by the late Raja Pertab Sing of Tajpoor, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon his eldest son Koer Juggut Sing the title of "Raja Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 23rd December 1873.

No. 2624*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 24th December 1873.

No. 3937.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

The Governor General in Council having reason to believe that the Government Savings Bank in Bombay was being employed for purposes which it was not intended to serve, caused enquiries to be made as to the character of the more recent accounts, the classes by whom deposits were made and the way in which the accounts were worked.

From these enquiries it appears that there are numerous accounts, many of them recently opened, in which the maximum sum allowed has been deposited at once; and that the limit prescribed as to the amount of each account has been in practice evaded, the same person having opened more than one account.

The object of Government Savings Banks is to afford to the industrial classes and to persons of limited means, facilities for the accumulation of small savings. The essential character of the class of accounts that it is desirable to encourage is, that they are growing accounts. It was not the intention of Government to encourage the deposit at Savings Bank rate of interest of considerable sums of money.

In order, therefore, to ensure that Savings Banks shall be used only for legitimate purposes, His Excellency in Council is pleased to rule as follows :—

1*st.*—Without the special permission of the head of the office, which should be very sparingly given, no one may deposit in any Government Savings Bank in India more than Rs. 500 in one year or more than Rs. 1,000 in all.

2*nd.*—Ordinarily, no one may open for himself or the members of his family more than one account.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 3938.—The following Statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in November 1873 is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In November 1873 ...	64,311	31,861	...	...	82,459	2,99,926

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 23rd December 1873.

No. 3865.—ERRATUM.—In Financial Notification No. 3801, dated 18th December 1873, published at page 1018 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 20th idem, for "Supplement A" read "Supplement F."

The 24th December 1873.

No. 3924.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 1(*a*) under Section 63 of the Civil Pension Code :—

1(*a*).—Service rendered before the age of sixteen years does not qualify.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1873.

No. 1275 *of* 1873.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 733, *dated the 2nd December* 1873.—Granting leave of absence to Sea and Australia, on medical certificate, to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Surgeon Major Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1796.

No. 1276 *of* 1873.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 734, *dated the 2nd December* 1873.—Colonel H. J. Day, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Presidency Paymaster, to be Pension Paymaster, Bombay, *vice*, Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Annesley, deceased.

With reference to the above, Colonel Day will continue to officiate as Paymaster, Bombay, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major D. B. Young, or until further orders.

No. 1277 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Private Mahomed Muctoom, of the 27th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit" in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry in action with a party of Andaman Islanders on the 11th April 1873.

No. 1278 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.
2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain J. B. Slater, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Captain H. M. Pratt, or until further orders.

No. 1279 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 18th November 1873, page 5031, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
The 18th November 1873.

BREVET.

* * * *

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on Ensign and Assistant Commissary (now Captain) G. P. Hazlegrove, Bombay Establishment, in the Gazette of 11th June 1869, to be post dated from 8th February 1868 to the 11th December 1868, the latter being the date on which he attained the grade of Assistant Commissary.

The 23rd December 1873.

No. 1280 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Q. Pogson, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1255 of 1873,—*Mirzapore*, 19th December 1873, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Waddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1076 of 1873,—*Deccan*, 24th November 1873, from Bombay.

Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, late 44th Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1117 of 1873,—*Geelong*, 17th November 1873, from Bombay.

Captain H. M. Pratt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1076 of 1873,—*Deccan*, 24th November 1873, from Bombay.

Captain T. Lowndes, of the Madras Staff Corps, M. G. O. No. 139, dated 23rd May 1873,—*Deccan*, 24th November 1873, from Bombay.

Lieutenant P. H. Wallerstein, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1232 of 1873,—*Crocodile*, 21st November 1873, from Bombay.

Surgeon T. Robinson, M. B., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1171 of 1873,—*Serapis*, 15th November 1873, from Bombay.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1207 of 1873,—*Jumna*, 6th December 1873, from Bombay.

Conductor J. Mole, of the Public Works Department, G. G. O. No. 1179 of 1873,—*Serapis*, 15th November 1873, from Bombay.

No. 1281 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. S. Obbard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—dated of arrival at Fort William, 16th December 1873.

Deputy Surgeon General H. M. Cannon, M. B., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th December 1873.

Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend, of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th November 1873, (date of departure on furlough, 20th May 1872.)

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) D. Macintyre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1873, (date of departure on furlough, 13th September 1872.)

Major E. C. S. Williams, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th December 1873.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon G. Kettlewell, of the Stud Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1873, (date of departure on furlough, 11th November 1871.)

Captain E. Temple, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent in Bundlecund, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, Central India,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1873, (date of departure on furlough, 10th April 1872.)

Captain H. Woodhouse, of the late 62nd Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 15th December 1873.

Captain J. R. Marett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oude,—date of arrival at Fort William, 20th December 1873.

Captain C. T. M. Higginson, of the General List Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th November 1873, (date of departure on furlough, 27th May 1871.)

Lieutenant W. H. C. Wyllie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th November 1873, (date of departure on furlough, 5th July 1872.)

No. 1282 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Meer Kassim Ally to be Subadar, *vice* Madho Singh, deceased.

Havildar Peera Misser to be Jamadar, *vice* Meer Kassim Ally, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 9th December 1873.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ramchurn Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Mohur Singh, invalided.

Havildar Resaul Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramchurn Singh, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st June 1873.

No. 1283 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Graham Dawes, of the 4th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—24th October 1872.

No. 1284 *of* 1873.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar Major Purseram Boorathokee "Bahadoor," late of the 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 1285 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Becher, Bombay Staff Corps,—22nd December 1873.

No. 1286 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Robert Henry Francis Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps,—18th December 1873.

No. 1287 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major (Brevet-Colonel) *Sir* Charles Henry Brownlow, K. C. B.,—20th December 1873.

Major John Grant Sombre Matheson,—20th December 1873.

No. 1288 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Charles Smith Maclean,—14th December 1873.

Captain Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice,—20th December 1873.

Captain Robert Durie Osborn,—20th December 1873.

Captain Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham,—20th December 1873.

Captain George Nicholson Saunders,—20th December 1873.

No. 1289 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 2564G., dated the 17th December 1873, the services of Captain S. A. Swinley, of the General List, Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st August 1873.

No. 1290 *of* 1873.—The services of Captain G. W. Willock, of the General List, Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 17th December 1873.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 1291 *of* 1873.—Sewa Sing, Student of the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 17th November 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 1292 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Gazeeoodeen, No. 97, is promoted to the Grade of "Passed Medical Pupils" with effect from the 17th November 1873, the date on which he passed the prescribed examination, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 1293 *of* 1873.—Captain W. E. Rutherfurd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave from the 22nd November to the 9th December 1873, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 1011 of 1871.

No. 1294 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John March Earle, of Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1295 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry,—16th December 1873.

No. 1296 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Bugler William Gilbert, late of the 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem 9*d.* (nine pence) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.

No. 1297 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotion is made in the Commissioned Grade of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Captain C. O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy

Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from the 18th November 1873, during the absence on leave of Major J. A. M. Biggs, or until further orders.

No. 1298 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel A. McKenzie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from the 15th December 1873, Junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

No. 1299 *of* 1873.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M. D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1300 *of* 1873.—The following Regimental Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is confirmed:—

Dated 24th November 1873.—Making the following appointment:—

James Anderson, Esq., to be Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Assistant Surgeon J. G. G. Grant, M. D., who is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 1301 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the date of departure on furlough to Europe of Major T. Nicholl, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, or until further orders:—

Temporary.

Major C. Hunter, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class.

Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Major C. Hunter.

Lieutenant A. F. Fletcher, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1873.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 19th to 24th December 1873.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
P. H. P. Gill (*a*) ...	Colonel ...	Staff Corps ..	6th Oct. 1873	Testate ...	3,223 12 3	...	26th Feb 1874
H. F. S. Neill (*b*) ...	Lieutenant..	Madras Staff Corps.	16th Sept. „	Intestate	3,128 6 5	...	Ditto.
J L. Stewart, M D.(*c*)	Surgeon ...	Medical Establishment.	5th July „	Testate ...	2,119 15 11	...	Ditto.

(*a*) Administrator General administering. (*b*) Captain G. F. E. S. Neill administering.
(*c*) Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th December 1873.

No. 793.—Mr. C. H. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 13th October 1873.

No. 794.—Baboo Mohindro Nath Chatterjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 795.—Mr. H. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has been allowed by the Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 675 of the 31st December 1872.

No. 796.—Mr. J. Perrot is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces.

The 22nd December 1873.

No. 797.—The following Officers and Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Military Works Branch and posted as follows:—

Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Madho Ram, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Sub-Conductor W. Cummings, Supervisor, 1st Grade, and Sergeant G. Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to Bengal Provincial Branch.

No. 798.—Messrs. A. S. Knolles and V. E. deBroë are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 799.—Salig Ram, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 23rd December 1873.

No. 800.—Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, on return from furlough, is posted to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

No. 801.—Mr. H. B. Lewis is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts.

No. 802.—Major W. R. Tucker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in that Branch during the deputation of Major W. S. Trevor, R. E., or till further orders.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 803.—Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in the Military Works Branch with effect from the 15th November 1873, the date on which he assumed charge of the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 804.—Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 10th November 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1873.

On and after the 8th proximo, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—MILITARY.

Camp Jeypore, the 15th December 1873.

No. 139*M.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant R. H. F. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Adjutant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 20th of January 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL.

Camp Jeypore, the 17th December 1873.

No. 995.—Pundit Bhag Ram is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, with effect from the 1st of November 1873, *vice* Baboo Eshan Chunder Mookerjee, recommended for pension.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Joolwania, the 15th December 1873.

No. 80.—Major P. W. Bannerman, Officiating Political Agent in Baghelcund, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days from the 20th of December 1873, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp Teelwarra, the 17th December 1873.

No. 160.—With reference to Foreign Department G. O. No. 6 C. M., dated 4th December 1873, Colonel A. Smith assumed command of the Bhopal Battalion from Captain G. R. Peart on the 11th instant.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1873.

Privilege leave for one month under medical certificate is granted to Mr. J. A. May, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Vizagapatam and Central Provinces Survey, with effect from the 27th November 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 17th December 1873.

No. 76.—Mr. W. Todd, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, having returned to duty on this date, the remainder of the leave granted to him under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, is cancelled.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th December 1873.

No. 118.—Major D. C. Walker, R. E., Executive Engineer, Rawul Pindee Division, is granted thirty-two days' privilege leave from 15th November 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

This cancels Notification No. 90 of 20th September 1873.

No. 119.—Mr. A. C. Calder, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate from 10th December 1873.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Capt., R. E.,*
Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

The 22nd December 1873.

No. 3015.—Overseer Mr. W. Delahay left Fort William Division, Military Works, on the 6th December 1873, to report himself to Chief Engineer, Bengal, for employment on Famine Works.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

The 24th December 1873.

No. 3040.—Major W. R. Tucker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. W. H. King, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received over, charge of the Fort William Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 24th December 1873.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 18th December 1873.

No. 26.—Mr. J. Hogan, Engineer Apprentice, is transferred from the Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 17th December 1873.

No. 21.—Sub-Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Department, Bareilly Division, availed himself on the 2nd instant of the leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 107 of 27th ultimo.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 17th December 1873.

No. 23.—Sergeant G. Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred from the 5th Circle, Military Works, by Inspector General, Military Works, in Notification No. 111 of 3rd December 1873, is posted to the Amballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 12th idem.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 19th December 1873.

No. 27.—Leave on urgent private affairs (without pay) for three months is granted to Mr. H. W. Giles, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on probation, 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Military Works, with effect from 4th December 1873, under the provisions of Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 12—17th December 1873.

No. 2301.—Shumshudeen, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to the 2nd Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 9th instant.

Naringun Dass is appointed a Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works.

No. 2303.—Shumsudeen is appointed a Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Cæsar Augustus Vosso, of the town of Calcutta, a Stable-keeper, died at Calcutta on the 17th November 1873.

Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Dunbar, of Jullundur in the Punjab, a widow, died at Jullundur on the 19th September 1872.

[illegible] Connell, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Lucknow, died in London on the 14th October 1873.

NOTICE.—Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual :—

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
Connell Owen, late of Mooltan, a Contractor	1st Dividend	At 6 as. 3¼ pie.
Jones, Robert Clark, late Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Lahore .	Claims in full.	
Tracy, Charles Luke, late an Assistant in the firm of Charles Nephew & Co.	Ditto.	

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 20th Dec.* 1873. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1873.

Pundit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, having resumed charge of the Ajmere Treasury from 1st November 1873, is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

E. W. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Notification by the Board of Examiners for conducting the examination of candidates for admission as Pleaders and Mookhtears in the Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Every candidate for the above examinations whose application has been received on or before the dates specified in the notifications by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 29th and November 26th, 1873, should, if he has not already done so, forward to the Secretary of the Board, on or before the 15th day of January 1874, either the original certificate required by the rules of the High Court dated September 17th, 1873, or else copies certified by a judicial officer.

Each candidate is requested to write his name and the examination for which he proposes to offer himself on the outside of the envelope containing his certificates.

A list of the candidates whose applications have been admitted will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* about the end of January, and candidates for the Lower Grade Pleadership and Mookhtearship Examination are reminded that they must present themselves to the examiners at the place where they wish to be examined, furnished with a certificate that they have been admitted as candidates by the Board of Examiners, and with a receipt from the Treasury of the district in which they reside that they have paid their entrance fees. Their certificates will be returned to them on receipt of a stamped directed office envelope. Candidates admitted to the Higher Grade Pleadership Examination will present themselves to the examiners at Calcutta, furnished with a receipt for their entrance fees from the Government Treasury at Calcutta, and their certificates will then be returned to them by the examiners.

The examination will take place on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of February next.

CECIL JACKSON,
Secy. to the Board.

The 20th December 1873.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th December 1873.

No. 1815.—Captain R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred back to this line by Government of India No. 952E. R., dated 28th November 1873, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo, and rejoined on the same day.

JAMES COLLET,
Superintending Engineer.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th December 1873.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 755 of 6th December, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the 19th instant afternoon.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 19th December 1873.

No. 60.—With reference to G. G. O., dated 10th December 1873, Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days preparatory to furlough from 1st January 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Superintending Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th December 1873.

No. 339.—Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Upper Sindh District to the Lower Sindh District.

The 17th December 1873.

No. 340.—Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to this line from the Bombay Public Works Department, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Lower Sindh District.

The 19th December 1873.

No. 341.—Mr. E. C. Hawkes appointed an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to this line by the Government of India, Public Works Department, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 342.—Mr. W. B. Grassby, 1st Class Apothecary, placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Indus Valley (State) Railway, by the Deputy Surgeon General, Lahore Circle, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the charge of the Surgical Hospital, Sehwan Division, Lower Sindh District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Chief Engineer.

WANTED

For the Office of Superintending Engineer, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, a Head Clerk; a thorough knowledge of the Public Works routine indispensible; he must also be a good abstract or precis writer.

Also a Head Draftsman: no speciality needed, but general expertness and knowledge of works.

Applications to be accompanied with copies of testimonials (originals will not be returned), and if at present in service must state where and in what capacity; also that the application is made with the consent of present Head of Office.

Sanction exists for Head Clerk ... Rs. 160
Draftsman .. .. „ 160

but the advertiser does not promise the full amount until he is fully satisfied that applicant is worth it. No replies can be promised to unsuccessful applicants. Address

J. COLLET, *Supdg. Engr.,*
Western Raj. R. Surveys, Ajmere, Rajpootana.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, a competent Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawulpindi District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Rawulpindi.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawulpindi District.

NOTICE.

The Remittance Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries will from this day be issued from the Bhopal Treasury bearing a lower general number than that hitherto issued. The number last issued was 34450, that now commenced with is 34351.

BHOPAL TREASURY, *Sehore, the 12th Dec.* 1873. } W. H. LANCE, *In charge of Treasury.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Dec. 15th, 1873 ...	...	2,11,851	3,51,571	2,68,605	19,41,487
" 16th, " ..	...	2,23,292	3,51,571	2,68,243	21,41,487
" 17th, " ...	...	2,16,132	1,49,252	2,30,956	23,81,487
" 18th, " ...	2,347	1,56,260	4,485	1,67,504	25,91,487
" 19th, " ...	...		5,508	7,504	27,51,487
" 20th, " ...	1,028	419	5,114	7,955	27,51,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 22nd Dec.* 1873. } H. HYDE, *Lt.-Col., Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1873.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Maharatta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Hemalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Delhi*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

The 24th December 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd January 1874.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7·30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd December 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,44,821	3	5
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,48,96,102 10 4	3,52,64,025	3	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,03,67,922 8 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,96,04,266	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,38,131	13	11
Sundries		7,83,574	10	6
TOTAL ...		8,96,34,819	8	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,25,07,907	1	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		55,54,083	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		36,45,880	6	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,13,39,082	15	11
Dead Stock		11,60,744	11	8
Stamps		16,039	8	6
Balances with other Banks ...		9,59,253	8	11
Sundries		50,456	4	0
Bullion		1,40,722	0	10
		4,53,74,170	1	4
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,21,35,229 11 8	4,42,60,649	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,21,25,419 11 1			
TOTAL ...		8,96,34,819	8	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 24th December* 1873. } F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans of 1824-25	4 per cent Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent Loans Transfer of 1865.	5 per cent P. W. Loan of 1854-55	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th November 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	34,26,600	1,35,92,600	1,14,79,300	1,21,65,300	12,500	38,72,300	3,59,000	3,23,94,500	4,45,03,400	36,26,000	30,28,000	13,02,32,745
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	...	...	23,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,500	...	...	2,16,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	5,400	9,900	70,100	50,500	...	15,000	...	12,000	9,96,000	...	...	11,58,900
	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	34,32,000	1,36,02,500	1,15,49,400	1,22,15,800	12,500	38,87,300	3,59,000	3,24,06,500	4,57,38,900	36,26,000	30,28,000	13,16,31,145
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	57,500	11,500	20,700	1,50,500	...	28,300	...	21,500	3,98,000	1,000	4,000	6,93,000
Balance on 15th December 1873	54,100	33,173	2,346	16,83,626	33,74,500	1,35,91,000	1,15,28,700	1,20,65,300	12,500	38,59,000	3,59,000	3,23,85,000	4,53,40,900	36,25,000	30,24,000	13,09,38,145

NOTE.—From the 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1873, enfaced from India 1,767 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,814 lakhs.

„	16th Oct. 1873	to 31st „	„ „ „	5 „	„ „	5 „
„	1st Nov. „	to 15th Nov.	„ „ „	24 „	„ „	5 „
„	16th „ „	to 30th „	„ „ „	7 „	„ „	3 „
„	1st Dec. „	to 15th Dec.	„ „ „	13 „	„ „	6 „
				1,816 „		1,833 „
						1,816 „
					Balance against India ...	17 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th December 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 6

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6260	L 36—44871	20	C. D. Linton, Esq.
6261	L 2—23038	10	The Offg. Magistrate, Dacca.
6267	L 8—62956	100	Chidam Das.
6268	A 91—74262	100	Babu Muddone Mohun Nundy.
	„ —30771	100	
	„ —32825	100	
	L 8—81787	100	
	L 38—06813	100	
	„ —06812	100	
	„ —08152	100	
	A 92—85975	50	
	„ —93005	50	
6269	L 19—39090	50	Sheosahai.
	L 14—46450	20	
	„ —76811	20	
	„ —76813	20	
6270	A 87—99827	1,000	Jeetmull Hersamul.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
6259	L 7—06341	20	Colonel F. A. Willis.
6262	A 87—93859	1,000	Babu Debnath Barua.
	„ —93860	1,000	
6263	L 6—74944	10	Babu Chunder Coomar Gunn.
6264	A 92—38833 } wrongly joined	50	Salig Ram.
	„ —90192 }		
6265	L 10—75505	5	Babu Srihoriprosad Das.
6266	A 92—06630	50	Babu Trilochun Neogee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd December 1873.

F. GREENWAY,
Asst. Head Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
168	B 33—64637	100	Muruliah of Goobbipetta, Kadaba Talook, Toomkoor District.
	„ —91503	100	
	B 38—13711	100	
	„ —15952	100	
	„ —16135	100	
	„ —16136	100	
	„ —16137	100	
	„ —16138	100	
	„ —16139	100	
191	B 36—41467	5	P. Pompapaty Rao, Tahsildar of Madakasirah, Bellary District.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th December 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—05355	5	Mr. F. Fletcher of Ootacamund.
J 6—36664	10	Alaghirisawmi Naik of Madura.
J 3—55766	100	Muruliah of Toomkoor District.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th December 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.		Rs.	
104	C 80—93357	100	Jamsetjee Cursetjee Tabock, Nanabhoy Bamonjee Street, No. 50, Fort.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th December 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 9—09818	Half notes.	50	Premchund Chundunmul, Merchant, Kurrachee.
G 10—12279	Half notes.	100	Premchund Chundunmul, Merchant, Kurrachee.
„ —12960	Half notes.	100	Premchund Chundunmul, Merchant, Kurrachee.
„ —12969	Half notes.	100	Premchund Chundunmul, Merchant, Kurrachee.
„ —13231	Half notes.	100	Premchund Chundunmul, Merchant, Kurrachee.
„ —13240	Half notes.	100	Premchund Chundunmul, Merchant, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE;
The 12th December 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Deputy Commissioner, P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
188	E 4—39172	50	Mr. J. G. Elliott, Lahore.
189	E 3—13766	100	Jameat Rai of Phillour.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
182	E 3—37122	100	Mr. W. Greenwood, Sealkote.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th December 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

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Will be ready on 1st January.

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Chronological Table for 1871. *Price* 4 *annas*; *postage* 1 *anna.*

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The interest and liability of Mr. Eugene Delatouche in our firm ceased by expiration of time on the 31st December 1873.

CAMIN LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1874.

Our firm will be carried on henceforth under the name and style of LAMOUROUX & Co.

CAMIN LAMOUROUX & Co.

CAL., No. 3, MISSION ROW;
The 1st January 1874.

We have authorized Mr. Alexandre Kaech to sign our firm per procuration from this day.

LAMOUROUX & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1874.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Motí Khánam, proprietress, by whom it was not endorsed to any other person, and the payment of the Note and interest due thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Note in favor of the proprietress :—

No. 33666 of 1854-55 for Rs. 4,100.

LUCKNOW,
The 15th December 1873.

MOTÍ KHÁNAM.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd December 1873 and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Acts repealed.
   Rules and orders now in force.
   Proceedings heretofore commenced.
   Acts amended.
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An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873 :"

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except those specified in the second schedule hereto annexed. But the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to all or any of the territories so excepted.

Save as provided by sections one hundred and seventy-one and one hundred and seventy-two, nothing herein contained applies to land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)*, Act No. XIV of 1863 *(to amend Act X of* 1859*)*, and Act No. XXII of 1872 *(to explain and amend Act No. X of* 1859*)* are hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not legalize any practice which, immediately before the passing of this Act, was unlawful.

Rules and orders now in force.

And all rules and orders now in force and made under any of the Acts hereby repealed shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

Proceedings heretofore commenced.

All proceedings commenced under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Act, except where a decree has been made or an appeal presented : Provided that no proceeding relative to the enhancement of rent shall be deemed to have been commenced before the passing of this Act, merely because the landholder has served a notice under section thirteen of Act No. X of 1859, or because the tenant has contested his liability to pay the enhanced rent, by complaint of excessive demand of rent, under sections fourteen and twenty-three of the same Act.

Acts amended.

Illustration *(a)* to the Indian Penal Code, section nineteen, and Act No. XI of 1865, section fifty-two, shall be read as if, for "Act X of 1859," the words and figures, "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873" were substituted. And section fifteen of Act No. XVIII of 1871 *(for the levy of rates on land in the North-Western Provinces)* shall be read as if, for "section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859, and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863," the words and figures "section ninety-four of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted, and as if, for "Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863," the words and figures "the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873," were substituted.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Mahál.'

(1.) 'Mahál' means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land-revenue, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed;

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record of rights has been framed :

(2.) 'Rent' means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land :

'Rent.'

(3). 'Landholder' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent :

'Landholder.'

'Sír-land.'

(4.) 'Sír-land' means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since ;

(b.) land continuously cultivated for twelve years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour ;

(c.) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers :

(5.) 'Collector of a District' means the chief officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a District :

'Collector of a District.'

(6.) 'Commissioner of a Division' means the Chief Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of a Division :

'Commissioner of a Division.'

(7.) 'Board' means the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces :

'Board.'

(8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the district, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act.

'Civil Jail.'

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rent.

4. In the permanently-settled districts, persons who possess a permanent transferable interest in land, and who are intermediate between the proprietor of a mahál and the occupants, and who hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants at fixed rates.

5. All tenants in districts or portions of districts permanently settled, who hold lands at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed since the Permanent Settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called "tenants at fixed rates."

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever, in any suit to which the provisions of section four or section five apply, it is proved that the rent at which land is held has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Exproprietary tenants.

7. Every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahál shall have a right of occupancy in the land held by him as sír in such mahál at the date of such loss or parting, at a rent which shall be four annas in the rupee less than the prevailing rate payable by tenants-at-will for land of similar quality and with similar advantages.

Persons having such rights of occupancy shall be called "exproprietary tenants," and shall have all the rights of occupancy-tenants.

Occupancy-tenants.

8. Every tenant who has actually occupied or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so occupied or cultivated by him.

Such tenants shall be called "occupancy-tenants."

The occupation or cultivating of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the occupation or cultivating of the tenant within the meaning of this section :

Tenants barred from right of occupancy.

Provided that no tenant shall acquire, under this section, a right of occupancy—

(a.) in land which he holds from an occupancy-tenant, or from an exproprietary tenant, or from a tenant at fixed rates ;

(b.) in sír-land ;

(c.) in land held by him in lieu of wages.

Time excluded from reckoning period necessary for acquiring right of occupancy.

Provided also that, when a tenant actually occupies or cultivates land under a written lease without having a right of occupancy in such land, the period of twelve years necessary for acquiring a right of occupancy therein by him or any one claiming under him shall begin on the expiration of the term of such lease. If during the currency of such lease he ceases to occupy the land comprised therein, and sublets it to another, no right of occupancy in such land shall be acquired by the sub-lessee during the currency of the lease.

Rights under sections 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. The right of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable. No other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right.

When any person entitled to such last mentioned right dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land : Provided that no collateral relative of the deceased who did not then share in the cultivation of his holding shall be entitled to inherit under this section.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

10. On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he is a tenant at fixed rates,

or an exproprietary tenant,

or an occupancy-tenant,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants at fixed rates.

11. The rent paid by tenants at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of exproprietary and occupancy-tenants.

12. The rent paid by exproprietary or occupancy-tenants shall not be liable to enhancement except—

(a) by a written agreement registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or recorded before the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo: or

(b) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the law for the time being in force: or

(c) by order under this Act.

Grounds of enhancing rent of occupancy-tenants which has not been fixed by order.

13. Where the rent of any occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by any such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

or where any of the events mentioned in section sixteen has occurred,

the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant on one of the following grounds and on no others:—

(a) that the rate of the rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of similar quality with similar advantages,

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of the land have, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant;

(c) that the quantity of land held by the tenant has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him.

Enhancement of rent of exproprietary tenants which has not been fixed by order.

14. *a.* Where the rent of any exproprietary tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

or where any of the events mentioned in section sixteen has occurred,

the landholder may apply to enhance or determine the rent of such tenant as if he were an occupancy-tenant: Provided that his rent shall be four annas in the rupee below the prevailing rate for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by tenants-at-will.

Selection of land for comparison.

b. Whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, has been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the land of similar quality, with similar advantages, shall, for the purposes of this section and section thirteen, be selected from the same circle.

c. When the Settlement Officer has not so divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the land regarding which the application has been made shall be compared with land of similar quality and with similar advantages, in the same tahsíl or in a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Abatement in like cases.

15. Where the rent of any exproprietary tenant or occupancy-tenant has not been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act,

or where the rent has been fixed by such order, but the term for which it has been fixed has expired,

or where any of the events mentioned in section sixteen has occurred,

the tenant may apply for an abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

(b) that the value of the produce has, or the productive powers of such land have, been decreased by any cause beyond his power.

Time of enhancement or abatement where rent of exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order under this Act.

16. Subject to the provisions of section seventeen, where the rent of any exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by an order under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to be enhanced or abated

(a) until the expiration of ten years from the date on which such order took effect, or

(b) until the revision (before confirmation) of the assessment of the district by order of the Local Government, or

(c) until the conclusion of the period of settlement of the district,

whichever of the said three events first occurs.

Grounds of enhancement and abatement where his rent has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer or under this Act.

17. Where the rent of any exproprietary or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by order of a Settlement Officer under the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, or by an order under this Act, the landholder may apply to enhance the rent of such tenant during the currency of the term for which the rent has been so fixed, on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(a) that the area of the tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise;

(b) that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have, since the date of the order, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant:

And the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(c) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise;

(d) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Grounds of enhancement or abatement of rent of tenant at fixed rates.

18. In the case of a tenant at fixed rates, the landholder may apply to enhance his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise,

and the tenant may apply for abatement of his rent on the ground that the area of the land in his holding has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise.

19. Applications for enhancement or abatement of rent must be made on or before the thirty-first day of December next before the year commencing on the first day of July from which the rent is to be enhanced or abated,

Day before which applications for enhancement or abatement must be made

and all orders for enhancement or abatement shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the application.

Orders when to take effect.

20. In determining, under this chapter, the rate of rent payable by any tenant, his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that, by local custom, caste is taken into account in determining such rate;

Consideration of caste and class of tenant in determining rate of his rent.

and whenever it is found that, by local custom or practice, any class of persons, by reason of their having formerly been proprietors of the soil or otherwise, hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with such custom or practice.

21. No tenant-at-will of land shall be liable to pay rent in excess of the rent (if any) payable by him in the previous year ending on the thirtieth day of June, unless the landholder and tenant have agreed as to the rent to be paid to the former by the latter, and such agreement has been recorded by the patwárí of the village or the kánúngo of the pargana in which such land is situate.

Tenants at-will.

22. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the rent of any expropriatory or occupancy-tenant has been fixed by agreement between the parties, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for such term as may be agreed on.

Rent of expropriatory or occupancy-tenant fixed by agreement.

23. Whenever in any land the crops have been damaged or destroyed by any cause beyond the tenant's control, any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, subject to such rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwise, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, order that the whole or any part of the rent then payable for such land shall be remitted, or that the payment thereof shall be suspended for such period as he thinks fit;

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent where crops have been damaged.

And, subject to the same rules, the landholder shall be bound by such order:

And in case of such remission, the Local Government shall remit the revenue due in respect of such land to an amount which shall, at the option of the Local Government, be equal to one-half of the rent remitted, or shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the revenue due in respect of the mahál, as the rent remitted bears to the whole of the rent payable in respect of such mahál;

And in case of such suspension, the Local Government shall suspend for the period of such suspension so much of the revenue payable in respect of the mahál as, at the option of the Local Government, is equal to one half of the rent of which the payment has been suspended, or bears the same proportion to the whole revenue payable in respect of the mahál, as the rent of which the payment has been suspended bears to the whole rent payable in respect of such mahál.

(A).—Leases.

24. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the landholder, and may at any time during the continuance of his holding apply for, a lease containing the following particulars:—

Contents of lease to which every tenant is entitled.

(a.) the quantity of land held by him, and, where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(b.) the amount of annual rent payable for such land:

(c.) the instalments in which, and the dates on which, such rent is to be paid:

(d.) any special conditions of the lease:

(e.) if the rent is payable in kind, or is calculated on a valuation of the produce, the proportion of produce to be delivered, the mode of valuation, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

25. Tenants at fixed rates are entitled to receive leases at such rates.

Leases to which tenants at fixed rates are entitled.

26. Expropriatory and occupancy-tenants are entitled to receive leases at the rates hitherto paid by them, or determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Leases to which expropriatory and occupancy-tenants are entitled.

27. All other tenants are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the landholders.

Leases to which other tenants are entitled.

28. Every landholder who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

Landholder granting lease entitled to reciprocal engagement.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as he is entitled to receive, shall entitle the landholder to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

29. If any lease be granted, or if any agreement be entered into, by any landholder under engagement with Government for his land, fixing the rent of land for any period exceeding the term of such engagement, such lease or agreement shall, on the expiration of the term aforesaid, be void at the option of either party.

Lease for period exceeding term of landholder's engagement.

30. *a.* And whereas all grants (whether in writing or otherwise) for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor-General in Council, were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void, and like provisions have been by divers Regulations applied to the several parts of the territories to which this Act extends, and the said Regulation XIX of 1793 also provided that no length of possession should be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Resumption of rent-free grants.

b. Applications by the proprietor to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land, shall be made to the Collector of the District

Applications to resume.

or Assistant Collector, and, subject to rules to be made under section two hundred and eleven, shall be dealt with as other applications under this Act.

c. Grants of land held under a written instrument, by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which is current at the date of the grant.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

d. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is, held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

e. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

f. Nothing in this section shall apply to either of the following cases:—

(1) Where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision:

(2) Where, previously to the passing of this Act, land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and resumption thereof has been barred under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, schedule II, No. 130.

(*B.*)—*Relinquishment and Ejectment.*

31. Every tenant not holding under a lease shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landholder, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land on the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, and relinquishes it accordingly; or unless it is let to any other person by such landholder or agent.

Relinquishment of land by tenant not holding under a lease.

32. If the landholder or his agent refuse to receive such notice, or if he receive it but refuse to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on such landholder or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Service through tahsíldár of notice of relinquishment.

33. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landholder or his agent; but if the landholder or his agent cannot be found, or if he evades service of the notice, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Mode of serving notice.

Where the delay in serving the notice is owing to the fault of the landholder or his agent, the notice shall be deemed to have been served at the first attempt to serve it.

34. *a.* When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at one per cent. per mensem; and if the arrear remains due on the thirtieth day of June, to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

b. No tenant at fixed rates, expropriatory tenant, occupancy-tenant, or tenant holding under an unexpired lease, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Bar to ejectment without decree.

c. No ejectment of a tenant or forfeiture of a lease shall be decreed on account of any act or omission of the tenant

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain acts or omissions.

(1). which is not detrimental to the land in his occupation, or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let, or

(2). which by law, custom, or special agreement does not involve the forfeiture of the lease.

35. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant at fixed rates, an expropriatory tenant, an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the expiration of the year, ending on the thirtieth day of June, in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector to eject the tenant.

Ejectment of tenant at fixed rates, expropriatory, with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

Such officer shall, on receiving such application, (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty-two of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing him that, if he does not pay such amount into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice, he will be ejected from his land.

If such amount be not so paid, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may eject the tenant.

36. If the landholder desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his tenancy, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Service of notice on tenant for limited period.

37. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the district:

Language and contents of notice.

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate such land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to contest the right to eject him, he must apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for that purpose on or before that date.

38. The notice shall be issued and served through the office of the tahsíldár on or before the first day of April, and the landholder shall pay the cost of service: it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Mode of serving notice.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

39. *a.* The tenant, on whom such notice has been served, may, on or before the first day of May next after the service, make an application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, contesting his liability to be ejected.

b. When such an application is made, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed to determine the question between the parties.

c. If no such application is made, the tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on the first day of May next after the service; unless, after such service, the landholder authorises the tenant to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

40. If the landholder require assistance to eject the person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty-nine, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharif* harvest commences in the district; and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall order the ejectment of such tenant if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the notice was duly served on such tenant under section thirty-eight;

(*b*) that he has not been authorised by the landholder to continue in occupation,

(*c*) that the tenant has not made the application mentioned in section thirty-nine, or

(*d*) that if such application has been made, the question has been determined adversely to the tenant.

Provided that no such application for the ejectment of a farmer on the determination of a lease shall be received if the lease be of the kind in which an advance has been made by the leaseholder, and the proprietor's right of re-entry at the end of the term is contingent on the repayment of such advance either in money or by the usufruct of the land. In all such cases the landholder must proceed by suit in the Civil Court.

Notice of ejectment when void.

41. If the landholder expressly authorise the tenant, on whom the notice of ejectment has been served, or against whom any proceedings in ejectment under section forty have been taken, to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharif* harvest, the proceedings shall become void.

Rights of ejected tenant.

42. *a.* Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant, and growing on the land at the time of his ejectment, and to use the land for the purpose of tending and gathering in such crops or other products paying adequate rent therefor.

Effect of tender by landholder of payment for crops.

b. Provided that, if the landholder desire to purchase such crops or other products, he may tender their price to the tenant; and thereupon the right of the tenant to such crops and other products, and to use the land for the purpose aforesaid, shall cease.

Power to determine rent and price.

c. In the case of a dispute under this section, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, on the application of the landholder or tenant, award the rent and price so payable; and the amount of such award, or of any tender accepted under this section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of rent by suit under this Act.

Set-off of rent.

d. The rent, if any, payable to the landholder by the tenant at the time of his ejectment may be set-off against the price of the said crops or other products.

Application for officer to divide produce or appraise crop.

43. *a.* Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a like nature, requiring the presence both of the cultivator and landholder, either personally or by agent,

if either landholder or tenant, personally or by agent, neglect to attend at the proper time, or if there is a dispute as to the amount or value of the crop,

an application may be presented by either party to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

b. On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue a written notice to the opposite party or his agent, to attend on the date and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate, or appraisement shall be made.

c. If on or before the date appointed, the dispute has not been amicably adjusted, three residents of the village or neighbourhood shall be appointed assessors; one by each of the parties, and one by the officer deputed to divide the grain or estimate or appraise the crops, and the officer deputed shall decide the amount of rent payable by their award, and shall give to the party applying a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

d. Provided that, if either party fail to attend, the officer deputed shall nominate an assessor on his behalf.

e. The officer deputed shall report his proceedings to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall determine the amount of costs properly incurred under this section, and the share of the costs to be paid by either party.

(C.)—Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

44. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has inherited or purchased, make any such improvements on the land in his possession as are hereinafter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the same land without payment of compensation for such improvements.

Explanation.—The word "improvements" as used in this section means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(a.) tanks, wells and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes,

(b.) works for the drainage of land, or for the protection of land from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water,

(c.) the reclaiming, clearing, or enclosing of lands for agricultural purposes,

(d.) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto.

Mode of making compensation.

45. Such compensation may, at the option of the landholder or his representative, be made—

1*st*,—by payment in money;

2*nd*,—by a rent to be charged on the land;

3*rd*,—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landholder or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

4*th*,—partly by one or by any two of the said ways, and partly by the others or other of the same ways.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

46. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall

(a) cause notice thereof to be served on the other party,

(b) take such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce,

(c) make such further inquiry as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may deem necessary, and

(d) determine the amount of the payment in money, and the amount and incidence of the rent-charge, and the terms of the lease, or any of such matters.

Considerations in determining compensation.

47. In determining the amount or value mentioned in section forty-six, or the terms of such lease, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landholder either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by allowing the tenant to hold at a favourable rate of rent.

(D.)—Compensation for wrongful Acts and Omissions.

Right of tenant to compensation for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

48. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his lease or payable under the provisions of this Act,

and every tenant from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover from the landholder compensation not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Contents of receipt.

Receipts for rent shall specify the period or crop on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid;

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

49. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any tenant by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover from the person guilty of such extortion such further compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector thinks reasonable.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person guilty of such extortion may be subject under the Indian Penal Code.

(E.)—Deposit of Rent in Court.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

50. If any tenant tenders to the landholder full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector for leave to deposit such amount in his Court to the credit of the landholder.

Form and verification of application.

51. The application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be as nearly as may be in the form (A) in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and seven:

Penalty for false statement.

and the person making the verification shall be punishable, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

52. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall receive the amount which the tenant desires to deposit, and shall thereupon issue to the person to whose credit it has so been deposited, a notice in English or the vernacular language of the district in the form (B) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

And such deposit shall, in all questions between the landholder and the tenant, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landholder on account of the rent.

Mode of serving notice.

53. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

In their absence, the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situate.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

54. If at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears, and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly, unless it has been repaid or paid in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Refund to depositor.

55. If no application be made by such person or his recognized agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of three years from the date of the deposit.

And at any time before the expiration of such period, on the joint application of the depositor and the person to whose credit the said sum was deposited, such sum shall be paid in such manner as the joint applicants desire.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESS.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

56. The produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land;

Recovery of arrears by distress.

and when an arrear of rent is due from any cultivator, the person entitled to receive rent immediately from him may, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinafter provided, recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this chapter.

57. Provided—

Distress of produce barred by security given for rent.

(a.) that, when a cultivator has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer when entitled to distrain.

(b.) that no sharer in any mahál shall have power to distrain upon any cultivator unless he is entitled to collect the whole rent from such cultivator:

Distress by manager.

(c.) that no sharer in a joint undivided mahál shall exercise such power otherwise than through a manager authorised to collect the rents of the whole mahál on behalf of all the sharers therein:

Distress in pattídárí mahále.

(d.) that in pattídárí mahále distress shall be made only through a lambardár, or, where the rent of a pattí is not collected by a lambardár, through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rent.

No distress for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

58. A distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due in respect of any land for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless the rent has been enhanced under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or by order of a Settlement Officer, or unless the cultivator has agreed to pay such excess and such agreement has been attested before the patwárí or kánúngo.

Distress by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

59. The power to distrain conferred by sections fifty-six and fifty-seven may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of immoveable property;

and also by the agents employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability for illegal act.

If any wrongful act is committed by any such agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, such agent and his principal shall be jointly and severally liable to make compensation for such act.

Written authority to servants employed to distrain.

60. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section fifty-six, section fifty-seven or section fifty-nine, employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give him a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distress.

61. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

62. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

Mode of service.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

63. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the arrear and the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

Standing crops, &c., when distrained, may be reaped and stored.

64. *a.* Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and he may store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

b. If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

c. In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

d. Crops or products which, from their nature, do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, under the rules hereinafter

provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops, or products, or any part of the same are fit for reaping or gathering.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

65. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who may, if he thinks necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

66. If at any time after property has been distrained and before the day fixed for putting it up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the property tenders payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

67. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

or if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the officer for the time being authorized by the Local Government to sell distrained property within the tahsíl in which they are situate.

Contents of application.

68. The application shall be in writing, and shall contain—

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is.

Fee for service of notice.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the said officer the fee for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure on receipt of application.

69. Immediately on receipt of the application, the said officer shall send a copy of it to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector;

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector, within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the office of the tahsildár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

and shall specify—

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on receipt of Collector's certificate of institution of suit.

70. If a suit is instituted before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send to the officer referred to in section sixty-seven, or, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the said officer, he shall suspend the sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

71. A person whose property has been distrained in manner hereinbefore provided, may immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale, institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer.

When such suit is instituted, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the said officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

72. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

73. If the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified, in manner hereinbefore provided, to the said officer, on or before the day fixed in the proclamation of sale, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed, in manner hereinafter mentioned, to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary to satisfy the demand with the costs of distress and sale.

Place of sale.

74. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the said officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

75. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or, if a market be held at the place of sale, the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

76. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Payment of purchase-money.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Resale on default.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to purchaser.

77. From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this Act, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount so deducted to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Deduction from proceeds of costs of sale.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-nine, to such amount as, after examining the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Discharge of arrear with interest.

and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Surplus.

78. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Sale-officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

79. Officers holding sales under this chapter are required to bring to the notice of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold any such sale, the officer holding it find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall thereupon direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-nine, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Postponement of sale, and report to Collector when owner has not received due notice.

Order of Collector.

80. When an officer goes to any place for the purpose of holding a sale under this Act, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section seventy-nine, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having been given by the distrainer to such officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable, and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Levy of charge when sale-officer attends, and no sale takes place.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from owner.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector:

Recovery from distrainer.

Provided that in no case shall a larger amount than ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Limit to charge.

81. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, and the distrained property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall issue an order to the officer authorizing the sale of such property;

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

and, on the application of the distrainer within five days from the receipt of such order by the officer, such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-nine, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Second proclamation of sale.

and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

82. *a.* In all suits instituted to contest the distrainer's demand, he shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the provisions hereinafter contained.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

b. If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property,

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and, if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

c. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

83. *a.* If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

b. When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Collector when claim dismissed.

c. If the claim is dismissed, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

d. If the claim is upheld, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

e. Provided that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator, shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by person other than distrainer.

84. If, in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall not affect the right of any person who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

85. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-four, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

86. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precautions for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained through any act or omission mentioned in the former part of this section.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

87. If any person not empowered to distrain property under section fifty-six, fifty-seven or fifty-nine, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, fraudulently distrains or sells, or causes to be sold, any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property so distrained or sold may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for that offence by the Indian Penal Code in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 85, 86, 87.

88. Provided that every suit instituted under any of the three last preceding sections shall be commenced within the period allowed by section ninety-four.

Procedure in case of resistance of distress.

89. *a.* If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-division, upon complaint being made within fifteen days

from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought with all convenient speed before the Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

b. If the case cannot be at once heard, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, if he think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for a term not exceeding six months, unless the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is previously to the expiration of such term paid or levied under warrant of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

c. If the offender be not the owner of the property concerned, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

Proceedings of officers subject to revision and orders of Collector.

90. All proceedings of officers distraining, or assisting distrainers, or holding sales, under this chapter, shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of the District.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

91. *a.* Every process issued by a Collector of a District or Assistant Collector under this Act shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

b. The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, the sum required for his travelling expenses, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service gratis.

c. Provided that, if in any case the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resisting process.

92. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under this Act, may be punished by him according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the Courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

93. Except in the way of appeal as hereinafter provided, no Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any suit of the nature mentioned in this section might be brought, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation or inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(c) suits to cancel a lease for the breach of any condition binding on the tenant, and which, by law, custom or special agreement, involves the forfeiture of the lease;

(d) suits for the recovery of any overpayment of rent, or for compensation under section forty-eight or forty-nine;

(e) suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(f) suits for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(g) suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(h) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of a mahál, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(i) suits by muáfídárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(j) suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue due to them as such.

Limitation of suits under this Act.

94. Suits for arrears of rent or revenue, or for a share of the profits of a mahál, or of village-expenses or other dues, shall not be brought after three years from the day on which the arrears or share became due:

Suits relating to distress shall not be brought after three months from the day on which the right to sue accrued:

All other suits must be brought within one year from the day on which the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

The day on which the arrears become due or the day on which the right to sue accrues (as the case may be) shall be excluded in computing the periods of limitation prescribed by this section.

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

95. No Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter on which any application of the nature mentioned in this section might be made: and such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in manner provided under this Act, and not otherwise:—

(a) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section ten.

(b) Application by a landholder, or his agent, to compel a patwárí to produce his accounts relating to land.

(c) Application to resume rent-free grants under section thirty, and to assess to rent land previously held rent-free.

(d) Application from a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-five or section thirty-six.

(e) Applications made by a tenant, under section thirty-nine.

(f) Application from a landholder under section forty for assistance to eject a tenant.

(g) Application from a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crop, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-two.

(h) Application by a landholder to determine rent payable for land used by a tenant for the purpose of tending or gathering in the crop, under section forty-two.

(i) Application by a landholder or tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of a standing crop, under section forty-three.

(j) Application by a landholder or tenant to determine compensation for improvements of land.

(k) Application by a tenant for leave to deposit rent.

(l) Application for enhancement of rent.

(m) Application for compensation for wrongful dispossession.

(n) Application for the recovery of the occupancy of any land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed.

(o) Application for abatement of rent.

(p) Application for leases or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered.

For the purposes of the Court Fees Act, 1870, applications under clauses *(c)*, *(l)*, *(m)*, *(n)*, *(o)* and *(p)* of this section shall be deemed to be plaints in suits.

Points of procedure relating to applications under section 95.

96. *a.* All applications under section ninety-five shall be made in the district in which the land, crops or products referred to is or are situate, and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

b. All orders passed on applications under section ninety-five shall be proved in the same manner, and when proved shall have the same effect, as if they were judgments of the Civil Courts.

c. In cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, all such orders may be executed by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

d. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same power, in regard to contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

e. Applications under heads *(m)* and *(n)* of section ninety-five shall not be brought after six months from the date of the wrongful dispossession.

Power to invest officers with Assistant Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

97. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw such powers.

Suits and applications cognizable by Assistant Collectors.

98. Assistant Collectors of either class shall have, as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits for compensation for withholding receipts for rent paid, under section forty-eight;

(c) suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landholders and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for wrongful acts or omissions of a distrainer;

(d) suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(e) suits by muáfidárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(f) suits by taluqdárs or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(g) applications by a landholder, or by an agent employed by a landholder, to compel the production of accounts by patwárís;

(h) applications by a tenant or landholder to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section forty-two;

(i) applications by a landholder to determine the amount of rent payable by a tenant using land for the purpose of tending or gathering in crops, under section forty-two;

(j) applications by a landholder or a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section forty-three;

(k) applications by tenants for leave to deposit rent.

Additional suits and applications triable by Assistant Collectors, first class.

99. Assistant Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section ninety-eight, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(a) suits to eject a tenant for any act or omission detrimental to the land in his occupation, or

inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let;

(*b*) suits to cancel a lease for any breach of any condition binding on the tenant;

(*c*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent or for compensation, under section forty-eight or section forty-nine;

(*d*) suits by co-sharers for their shares of the profits of a mahál or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*e*) applications by a landholder to eject a tenant, under section thirty-five or section thirty-six;

(*f*) applications under section thirty-nine by a tenant contesting notice of ejectment;

(*g*) applications by a landholder under section forty, for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom notice of ejectment has been served;

(*h*) applications for compensation for wrongful dispossession;

(*i*) applications by a landholder or tenant to determine the amount to be paid as compensation for improvements;

(*j*) applications to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed by the landholder.

Additional applications triable by Assistant Collector, first class, with special powers.

100. In addition to the powers specified in sections ninety-eight and ninety-nine, an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government in this behalf, shall have power to try the following applications:—

(*a*) applications for enhancement of rent;

(*b*) applications for abatement of rent;

(*c*) applications under section thirty for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the assessment to rent of land hitherto held rent-free;

(*d*) applications for leases or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such leases or counterparts are to be delivered;

(*e*) applications to determine the nature or class of a tenant's tenure.

Power to make over cases.

101. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district, may make over any case, or class of cases for inquiry and decision, from his own file, to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class of cases under the provisions of this Act.

Power to withdraw cases.

102. Collectors of Districts, and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts, may, respectively, withdraw any case or class of cases from any officers subordinate to them, and may deal with such case or class of cases themselves, or refer it for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal with the same under the provisions of this Act.

Powers exercisable by Collector of District.

103. The Collector of the District may exercise

(*a*) all powers given by this Act to Collectors of Districts,

(*b*) all powers which by this Act are conferred, or can be conferred, on Assistant Collectors.

Investment of officer in charge of sub-division with powers of Collector of District.

The Local Government may invest any officer in charge of a sub-division of a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Collector of a District.

Mode of conferring powers.

In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS UP TO JUDGMENT.

Place of instituting suits.

104. Suits under this Act shall be instituted in the district in which the subject of the suit, or some part thereof, is situate,

Plaint.

and all such suits shall be commenced by presenting to the Court a plaint, which shall contain—

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the subject-matter of the claim, and its amount or value computed according to the Court Fees Act, 1870; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Managers of mahále to be, for purpose of litigation, deemed landholders.

105. For the purpose of suing or being sued under this Act, the managers of mahále, whether held under the Court of Wards or under direct management, shall be deemed to be landholders.

Suits by co-sharers in undivided property.

106. No co-sharer in an undivided property shall in that character be entitled separately to sue a tenant under this Act, unless he is authorized to receive from such tenant the whole of the rent payable by such tenant.

Plaint by whom presented.

107. The plaint shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of plaint.

The plaint shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, the plaintiff named in the above plaint, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

False averment.

If the plaint contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be punishable according to the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with plaint.

108. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his plaint.

Unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Admission afterwards.

109. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his plaint, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

110. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, or of a share of profits or village-expenses, or other dues under section ninety-three, the plaint shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

Plaint in suits for arrears of rent.

and, if the suit be for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from any tenant, the plaint shall also specify the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; and in all cases coming under this section the plaint shall specify the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

111. If the suit be for the ejectment of a tenant, from any land, the plaint shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the land; and, if necessary for its identification, shall set forth its boundaries.

Plaint in suits for ejectment.

112. If the plaint do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may, at its discretion, return it to the plaintiff, or allow it to be amended.

Return or amendment of plaint.

113. If the plaint be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

Issue of summons.

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons.

Order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

If the plaintiff or the Court does not require the personal attendance of the defendant, the summons shall order the defendant to appear either personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or is accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

114. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant relies in support of his defence.

Order to produce documents.

It shall also direct him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process,

Order to bring witnesses.

and it shall be in the form (D) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of summons.

115. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

Mode of serving summons.

or, if the copy cannot be delivered to the defendant personally, by affixing copy of the summons to some conspicuous part of his usual residence, and also affixing a copy of the same in the Court.

116. If the summons be served by delivering a copy to the defendant personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

Endorsement on summons.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

117. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such district, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Service of summons in another district.

118. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next following section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court by the plaintiff within such time before the issue of such summons or warrant as is fixed by the Court issuing the process.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except where the Court in exercise of the discretion reserved to it in section ninety-one allows the summons to be served gratis), the case shall be struck off the file of suits;

Effect of failure to deposit.

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

119. *a.*—If in any suit against a tenant for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or in any suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, or a share of profits or village-expenses or other dues, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, the plaintiff shall present, with his plaint, an application for the issue of such warrant.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

b.—When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* it appear to the Court that the claim is well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

c.—The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he relies in support of his defence.

d.—Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms (E) and (F) in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court.

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

121. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided

and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon,

and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he furnishes such security or deposits such sum as the Court orders.

Form of security-bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

122. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it seems proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, appointing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

123. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to him such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he has sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

124. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Judgment by default.

125. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the plaintiff's right to the relief which he claims, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

Judgment upon admission of claim.

Proviso.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

126. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

127. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

128. *a.* No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

But Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

b. But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's decree, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shows good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and satisfies the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the judgment according to the justice of the case.

Adverse party to be summoned.

c. But no judgment shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Examination and cross-examination of parties.

129. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other party or his agent.

Examination and cross-examination of agents.

130. If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he appears, or any person accompanying such agent, may be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

Defendant may file written statement.

131. At the time of the examination, the defendant may, if he think fit, file a written statement in his defence.

Mode of examination.

132. The examination of the parties or their agents, or such other persons as aforesaid, shall be according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the mother-tongue of the presiding officer, and shall be filed with the record.

Witness produced may be examined.

133. If either of the parties produce a witness on such day, the presiding officer may take the evidence of such witness.

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

134. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit:

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the presiding officer see fit to extend the time for delivering the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

135. If after the examination required by section one hundred and twenty-nine, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

136. If on such examination as aforesaid either party be absent and his agent be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent was unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

and if such party fails to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it deems proper in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

137. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

138. The parties shall produce their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall thereupon issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

139. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to suits under this Act.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

140. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case may be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules herein contained for the limitation of suits.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such evidence as may be then before the Court.

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by agents.

141. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by agents employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such agents;

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such agent as aforesaid.

Processes served on such agents.

Processes served on any such agent shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such agent.

142. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

143. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf:

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

but the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court;

Personal attendance when not excused.

and no fee for any agent or mukhtár shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act, unless the Court certify that, under the circumstances of the case, such fee is proper to be allowed.

Fee for agents not chargeable as costs.

144. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further evidence, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing of any case, to such day as to it may seem fit.

145. The presiding officer may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to him, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may himself proceed to the spot and make such local inquiry in person.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of the Civil Courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

Provisions applied to such inquiry.

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the presiding officer of the Court in person.

In the latter case the presiding officer, after completing the inquiry, shall record such observations as appear to him appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall form part of the proceedings in the suit.

Record in case of inquiry by Court.

146. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and costs into Court.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

147. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

148. When in any suit between a landholder and a tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the tenant is disputed on the ground that some third person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person may be made a party to the suit,

In suits where right to receive rent is disputed, third person who has received it may be made a party.

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person may be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party entitled to the rent of such land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

149. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of his lease, on account of any act or omission by which the land in his occupation has been damaged, or which is inconsistent with the purpose for which the land has been let, the Court may, if it think fit, allow him to repair such damage within one month from the date of the decree, or order him to pay such compensation, within such time, or make such other order in the case, as the Court thinks fit.

Court may allow tenant to repair damage caused by certain acts or omissions.

and if such damage be so repaired, or compensation so paid, or order obeyed, the decree shall not be executed.

150. Every judgment under this chapter shall be pronounced in open Court.

Delivery of judgment.

151. The judgment shall be written in the mother-tongue of the presiding officer, and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer at the time it is pronounced:

Its language and contents.

Provided that, where his mother-tongue is not English, the judgment may be written in English, if he is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

When it may be in English.

152. Every officer invested with powers under this Act may hold a Court for hearing and determining suits under this Act in any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

Power to hold Court in any place within district.

Every hearing shall be in open Court, and the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend in such place.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SUITS.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment of tenant.

153. If the decree be for the ejectment of any tenant from land occupied by him, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree thereto.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate, on the application of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall give effect to the same.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

154. If the decree be for the payment of arrears of rent or revenue, or of money, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear in Court pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty-one, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into Court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

155. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and is not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fails to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

156. *a.* A writ of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which may issue.

b. Such writ may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of writ of execution.

c. Writ of execution against the person or moveable property of a debtor shall be in the form (H) or (I) contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Execution against moveable property.

157. Any moveable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with execution of the process, by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles exempted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of writs.

158. Every writ of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall continue in force for such period as he may direct (not being more than sixty days) calculated from such date.

Second and successive writs.

159. Second and successive writs of execution may be issued by order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the application of the judgment-creditor after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

160. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment, without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year has elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

161. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, unless notice to appear and be heard has been previously served on such heir or other representative.

No process of execution after three years, unless judgment be for sum exceeding 500 rupees.

162. No process of execution shall be issued on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees;

Regulation of period in such case.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Procedure in execution of writ against person.

163. If a writ issue for taking any person in execution, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the writ,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as is satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector that he has no present means of paying the same amount,

the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall send him to the civil jail, there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meanwhile he pays the full amount for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Limit of imprisonment.

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

164. *a.* Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

When further liability extinguished.

b. If the amount due under the decree does not exceed one hundred rupees, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree, and such liability shall thereupon be extinguished.

When not extinguished.

c. In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

165. Every person applying for the issue of a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and nineteen, or suing out process of execution against the person of any judgment-debtor, shall deposit in Court, when the warrant issues, diet-money for thirty days at such rate not exceeding two annas per diem, as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may direct, unless for any special reason he directs that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

166. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

167. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Refund of remainder.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Procedure in executing writ against moveable property.

168. In executing a writ of execution against the moveable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list, at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be sent to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and shall be affixed in his office.

Time to elapse before sale of moveable property.

169. No moveable property taken in execution under this Act shall be sold before the expiration of ten days next after the day on which such property is so taken.

Custody meanwhile.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Provisions applied to sale.

The provisions of sections seventy-four to seventy-eight (both inclusive) so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Sale not vitiated by irregularity.

170. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of any moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale.

Right to sue for compensation.

But any person injured by such irregularity may recover compensation for such injury by suit in the Civil Court:

Limitation.

provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

In executing decrees for money, when execution may be applied for against immoveable property.

171. In the execution of any decree for the payment of arrears of rent or revenue, or of money, under this Act, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immoveable property belonging to such debtor.

Process when the immoveable property is not a mahál.

172. If the immoveable property against which execution is applied for be other than a mahál, or share of a mahál, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of moveable property: and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-nine, and one hundred and seventy shall be applicable.

Procedure when it is a mahál.

173. When such property is a mahál, or a share of a mahal, the decree shall be sent for execution to the Collector of the District in which such property is situate,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies the Collector of the District that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment-debt may be raised by mortgage of the property, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the property or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, the Collector of the District may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, postpone the sale for such period as the Collector of the District thinks proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount,

and if the judgment-debtor satisfies his creditor, the execution shall be stayed, and the Collector shall report the fact to the Court by which the decree was made.

Procedure where judgment-creditor fails to satisfy creditor within further time or Collector thinks sale in expedient.

174. If the judgment-debtor obtaining a postponement of the sale fails to satisfy his creditor within the period so fixed, or if the judgment-debtor does not apply for, or applies for but

does not obtain, a postponement of the sale, and the Collector of the District considers that the sale of the mahâl or share is inexpedient, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made by means of a temporary alienation of the property,

the Collector of the District shall cause an accurate rent-roll of the property to be prepared, and ascertain the annual income derivable therefrom.

If, in the opinion of the Collector of the District, such income is sufficient to pay off the judgment-debt with interest at six per cent. per annum, within any period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the decree, he may transfer the property to the judgment-creditor, or if the judgment-creditor refuse to take it, to some other person, or he may hold it under his own management, for such period not exceeding fifteen years, as may be sufficient for the recovery of the debt with interest as aforesaid, and on such conditions as to the payment of such debt and interest as he deems expedient.

Power to transfer property to judgment-creditor.

Power to hold property under management.

Orders passed under this section and section one hundred and seventy-three shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, but shall not be open to appeal to the Civil Court.

175. If in the opinion of the Collector of the District the recovery of the debt under section one hundred and seventy-four is impossible, or if the sale of the property appear to him advisable on other grounds, he shall report, through the Commissioner of the Division, the case for orders to the Board.

Report of case to Board.

176. On the receipt of such report, the Board may make, or cause to be made, such further endeavours for the recovery of the debt under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-four, as to it may seem practicable.

Procedure on receipt of report.

177. If it appear to the Board that the debt cannot be recovered under section one hundred and seventy-four, or if the sale of the property appear to it advisable on other grounds, it shall order the property to be sold, in which case the sale shall be made under the rules in force for the sale of land for arrears of land revenue, but without prejudice to the incumbrances (if any) to which such property may be subject.

Power to order sale of property.

178. If before the day fixed for any sale of any property under this Act, a third party appear before the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and claim a right or interest to or in any of the property, he shall examine such party or his agent, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

and, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

179. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order as he thinks fit between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In trying such claim, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

180. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, at the time of disposing of the case, order him to pay to the judgment-creditor the costs of the proceedings on the claim, and also such sum as he thinks sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

181. *a.* No appeal shall lie from any order passed under section one hundred and seventy-nine or section one hundred and eighty by the Collector of the District.

No appeal from order under section 179 or 180.

b. But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court.

c. Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property taken in execution, the suit shall not be for the recovery of such property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom it was brought to sale.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

(*A*) *From Decrees in Suits.*

182. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of a District or an Assistant Collector of the first class, his judgment shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as provided by section one hundred and eighty nine.

Judgment of Collector of District or Assistant Collector of first class when final.

183. All decisions of the Assistant Collector of the second class in suits mentioned in section ninety-three shall be appealable to the Collector of the District, whose order thereon shall (subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-nine) be final.

Appeal from decision of Assistant Collector of second class.

184. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector of the District within thirty days from the date of the decree.

Time for presentation.

185. The Collector of the District may either dismiss the petition or may fix a day for hearing the appeal, and in that case he shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure on appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal may be heard *ex parte*.

Re-admission of appeal.

186. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector of the District to re-admit the appeal,

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector of the District may re-admit the appeal.

Judgment in appeal.

187. After hearing the appeal, the Collector of the District shall give judgment in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for giving judgment in original suits.

Re-hearing of suits not open to appeal.

188. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is final as provided in section one hundred and eighty two, he may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the re-hearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

Appeal to District Judge.

189. An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from the decision of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of the first class, in all suits mentioned in section ninety-three

in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, or

in which the proprietary title to land has been determined between parties making conflicting claims thereto:

Appeal to High Court.

Provided that, where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suits exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

190. The rules for the time being in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Special appeal to High Court from District Judge.

191. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

(*B*).—*From Orders on Applications or relating to the Execution of Decrees.*

(1) *Assistant Collectors of the Second Class.*

Appeal from Assistant Collector of second class.

192. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the second class.

(2) *Assistant Collectors of the First Class.*

Appeal from orders of Assistant Collectors of first Class on certain applications.

193. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from all orders passed by an Assistant Collector of the first class,

(*a*) on applications under section ninety-nine, where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) on applications under section one hundred.

Appeal from other orders of Assistant Collector of first Class.

194. An appeal to the Collector of the District shall lie from all other orders passed under this Act by an Assistant Collector of the first class, except—

(*a*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*b*) orders on applications mentioned in section ninety-nine;

(*c*) orders passed in the course of a suit and relating to the trial thereof.

Final orders of Assistant Collector of first class.

195. The orders of an Assistant Collector of the first class on the following applications shall be final—

(*a*) applications mentioned in section ninety-eight;

(*b*) applications mentioned in section ninety-nine, where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(3) *Collector of the District.*

Appeal from certain orders of Collector of District.

196. An appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall lie from orders passed by the Collector of the District,

(*a*) under section ninety-nine, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees,

(*b*) under section one hundred.

In all other cases orders under this Act passed by the Collector of the District shall be final, subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board.

(4) *Commissioner of the Division.*

Finality of orders of Commissioner of Division.

197. Save as provided by section one hundred and ninety-eight, the orders of the Commissioner of the Division on appeals shall be final, subject to review by the Board.

Appeal to Board from his decisions on appeals against orders on applications mentioned in section 100.

198. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner of Division on appeals against orders passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector on the applications mentioned

in section one hundred shall lie to the Board, except where the Commissioner of the Division dismisses the appeal.

In such case the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-nine shall apply.

Power of Board to call for cases and pass orders thereon.

199. The Board may at any time call for any case which has come before any Commissioner of Division, or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon, consistent with this Act, as the Board thinks fit.

Time for appealing.

200. No appeal shall be brought to the Collector of the District after the expiration of thirty days, or to the Commissioner of the Division after the expiration of sixty days, or to the Board of Revenue after ninety days, from the date of the order complained of.

Admission of appeals after prescribed period.

201. Any appeal under this Act may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Time to be excluded in computing limitation period.

202. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit under this Act, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any appeal under this Act, the day on which the judgment or order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order appealed against, shall be excluded.

Rule as to last day for presentation or deposit, when Court is closed on such day.

203. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power to state case involving point of law for opinion of District Judge.

204. *a.* If in any suit instituted, or on any application made, under this Act, it appears to the presiding officer that any question in issue involving a point of law is more proper for the decision of a Civil Court, such officer, if a Collector of a District, or the Collector of the District on the representation of such officer, may cause a case to be stated for the opinion of the District Judge, who shall hear the case in such manner as nearly as may be as is prescribed for the hearing of cases by the High Court by sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six of Act No. XI of 1865.

b. If the District Judge finds that the case is insufficiently stated, he may return it to the Collector of the District for amendment.

c. Subject to any limits of value or time provided by law for cases falling under the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie from the judgment of the District Judge to the High Court.

d. The District Judge shall return the case with the opinion of the Civil Court to the Collector of the District, and the Revenue Courts shall decide the suit or application in accordance with such opinion.

e. The costs attending such case shall be dealt with as costs in the suit or on the application in the Revenue Court.

Power to refer to High Court questions as to jurisdiction.

205. *a.* If in any suit instituted, or on any appeal presented, in a Civil or Revenue Court, the Judge or presiding officer doubts whether he is precluded by this Act from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the High Court.

b. On any such reference being made, the High Court may order the Judge or presiding officer, either to proceed with the case, or to return the plaint or appeal for presentation in such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit or appeal.

c. The order of the High Court on any such reference shall be final, and shall not be questioned by the same parties in the same suit.

Procedure where objection that suit was instituted in wrong Court was not taken in Court of first instance.

206. In all suits instituted in any Civil or Revenue Court, in which an appeal lies to the District Judge or High Court, an objection that the suit was instituted in the wrong Court shall not be entertained by the appellate Court, unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance; but the appellate Court shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the right Court.

Procedure where such objection was taken in Court of first instance.

207. If in any such suit, such objection was taken in the Court of first instance, but the appellate Court has before it all the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the right Court.

Procedure where, in such cases, the appellate Court has not materials for determining the suit.

208. If in any such suit the appellate Court has not before it the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall proceed under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals; but if it remands the suit, or frames and refers issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken by the Court of first instance, it may direct its order, either to the Court in which the suit was instituted, or to the Court it may hold competent to entertain the suit, whichever course it may deem most conducive to justice,

and the objection that the order of a subordinate appellate Court has been directed to a Court which was not competent to entertain the suit shall not be taken on special appeal.

Suits by co-sharer against lambardár for share of profits.

209. In any suit brought by a co-sharer against a lambardár for a share of the profits, the Court may award to the plaintiff not only a share of the profits actually collected, but also a sum equal to the plaintiff's share in the profits which, through gross negligence or misconduct, the lambardár has omitted to collect.

Tenant's power to implead persons claiming through landholder.

210. In any suit brought by a tenant against a landholder to recover possession of a holding, the plaintiff may join as a defendant to the suit any other person in possession of the holding, who may claim title through the landholder.

Landholder's power to implead persons claiming through tenant.

In any suit brought by a landholder to eject a tenant, the plaintiff may join as a defendant to the suit any other person in possession of the holding, who may claim title through the tenant.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

211. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers in determining, under sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and twenty, the rent payable by tenants,

(*b*) for the guidance of officers assessing rent under section thirty,

(*c*) as to the dates on which instalments of rent shall fall due,

(*d*) as to the procedure to be followed on all applications under section ninety-five.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Board to make rules

The Board with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with the provisions herein contained, for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Instalments when to be deemed in arrear.

212. When the Local Government has made a rule fixing the date on which any instalment of rent shall fall due, no such instalment shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be in arrear unless it remains unpaid after the date fixed by such rule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 51.)

I, *A. B.*, of , solemnly declare that I did personally, [*or* by my agent *C. D.*], on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*, and I hereby apply for leave to pay the same accordingly.

FORM B. (*See section* 52.)

Court of the Collector of , dated the day of

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Form A made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 69.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required, either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 114.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (*of suit*) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the plaint*), you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person, or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. *(See section* 119.*)*

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (*of suit*) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the defendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM F. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the plaint*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 121.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts, specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 156.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 156.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

I. The Province of Kumaon and Garhwál.

II. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilheri.

III. In the Mirzapúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwá Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipúr.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

IV. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzápúr District,

Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

V. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dhún District,

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WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd December 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1873.

LAND REVENUE (N. W. PROVINCES) ACT.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land-Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces, except those specified in the first schedule hereto annexed;

But the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to all or any of the territories so excepted.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The Regulations and Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all rules prescribed, appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to any of the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred and published hereunder.

And all proceedings now pending which have been commenced under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act, except where a decree has been made or an appeal presented.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

'Mahál.'

(1.) "Mahál" means—

(a) any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of the land-revenue, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, and

(b) any local area of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed:

'Collector of a District.'

(2.) "Collector of a District" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a District:

'Commissioner of a Division.'

(3.) "Commissioner of a Division" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a Division:

'Rent.'

(4.) "Rent" means whatever is to be paid, delivered or rendered by a tenant on account of his holding, use or occupation of land:

'Sír-land.'

(5.) "Sír-land" means—

(a) land recorded as sír at the last settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since; or,

(b) land continuously cultivated for twelve years, by the proprietor himself with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour; or,

(c) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Annual value.'

(6.) "Annual value" means double the amount of the revenue, or, in the case of mahále permanently assessed or exempt from the payment of revenue, double the amount that would be assessable on such mahále if they were liable to assessment or revision of assessment:

'Incumbrance.'

(7.) "Incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of private contract:

'Agricultural year.'

(8.) "Agricultural year" means a year commencing on the first day of July, and ending on the thirtieth day of June:

'Revenue Court.'

(9.) "Revenue Court" means all or any of the following authorities: (that is to say) the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, and all members thereof, Commissioners, Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Settlement Officers, Assistant Settlement Officers and Tahsíldárs:

'Revenue-free.'

(10.) "Revenue-free" applies to land whereof the revenue has either wholly or in part been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned:

'Board.'

(11.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces:

'Minor.'

(12.) "Minor" means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

4. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the land-revenue of the said territories is vested in the Board, subject to the Local Government.

Subject to the orders of the Local Government, the Board shall sit in any place in the North-Western Provinces that it thinks fit, and it shall have the powers conferred by chapter VII of this Act on Commissioners of Divisions.

Appointment and removal of Members of Board.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall appoint, and may from time to time remove, the Members of the Board.

Power to distribute business.

6. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, and subject to rules which it may from time to time prescribe, the Board may distribute its business and make such

territorial division of its jurisdiction amongst its members as to the Board may seem fit.

Orders of Member to be orders of Board.

All orders made or decrees passed by a Member of the Board, in accordance with such distribution or division, shall be held to be the orders or decrees (as the case may be) of the Board.

Alteration or reversal of orders.

7. No decree or order coming under the consideration of the Board on appeal or on being called for or reported for orders under section two hundred and fifty-three or section two hundred and fifty-four, shall be altered or reversed without the concurrent judgment of two Members of the Board.

Reference to Local Government in case of difference of opinion.

8. When the Members of the Board are equally divided in opinion as to any order to be made in the course of its non-judicial business, the question regarding which there is such division shall be referred for decision to the Local Government.

Power of Board to review and alter its orders and decrees.

9. The Board may review, and may rescind, alter or confirm, any order made by itself, or by any of its Members, in the course of its non-judicial business.

But no decree passed judicially by it or by any of its members shall be so reviewed except on the application of a party to the cause within ninety days from the passing of the decree, or, if good cause be shown, within any longer period.

Members not empowered to alter each other's orders.

A single Member vested with all or any of the powers of the Board shall not have power to alter or reverse a decree or order passed by the Board or by any Member other than himself.

Power to authorize Member to exercise powers of Board.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may authorize any Member of the Board to perform or exercise, either generally or in any particular locality, all or any of the duties and powers imposed and conferred on the Board.

Commissioners of Division.

11. The Local Government shall appoint in each Division a Commissioner, who shall within his Division exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Division under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, and who shall, subject to the control of the Board, exercise authority over all the Revenue Officers in his Division.

Collector of the District.

12. The Local Government shall appoint in each district an officer who shall be the Collector of the District, and who shall exercise, throughout his district, all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector or an Assistant Collector by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The Local Government may confer on any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District, and all powers so conferred shall be exercised subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

Assistant Collectors.

13. The Local Government may appoint to each district as many other persons as it thinks fit to be Assistant Collectors of the first or second class.

All such Assistant Collectors, and all other persons employed in maintaining revenue-records or otherwise in or about the business of the land-revenue, shall be subordinate to the Collector of the District.

Power to alter limits of Divisions, &c., and to form Sub-divisions.

14. The Local Government may from time to time alter the limits of any Division, District or Tahsíl, and may divide any district into Sub-divisions, and from time to time alter the limits of such Sub-divisions.

All existing tahsíls shall be Sub-divisions of Districts until they are so altered.

Assistant Collector in charge of Sub-division of District.

15. The Local Government may place any Assistant Collector of the first class in charge of one or more Sub-divisions of a District, and may at any time remove him therefrom.

Such Assistant Collector shall be called an Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, and shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate its powers under this section to the Collector of the District, and may revoke such delegation.

Subordination of Revenue Officers.

16. Every officer of a Sub-division of a District employed in maintaining revenue-records or otherwise in or about the business of the land-revenue shall be subordinate to the Assistant Collector (if any) in charge of such Sub-division, subject to the general control of the Collector of the District.

Conferring of powers.

17. In conferring powers under this Act, the Local Government may empower persons by name, or classes of officials generally, by their official titles.

Transfer of cases to subordinates.

18. The Collector of the District, or any Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District, or Officer in charge of a Settlement, may make over any case, or class of cases, arising under the provisions of this Act or otherwise, for enquiry or decision from his own file to any of his subordinates competent to deal with such case or class,

Power to withdraw cases from subordinates.

or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue Officer subordinate to him, and may deal with such case or class himself, or refer the same for disposal to any other such Revenue Officer competent to deal therewith.

Power to vary and cancel powers.

19. The Local Government may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Collector of the District in case of temporary vacancy.

20. If the Collector of the District dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in revenue matters shall be held to be the Collector of the District under this Act until the Local Government appoints a successor to the Collector so dying or disabled, and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

Powers of officers transferred to another district.

21. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, be held to be invested with the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Appointment of Tahsildars

22. Tahsíldárs shall be appointed by the Board, subject to such rules as to qualification or otherwise as the Board, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make under section two hundred and fifty-seven.

Power to form and alter patwáris' circles.

23. The Collector of the District, with the sanction of the Board, may arrange all the villages of such district in patwáris' circles, and may, from time to time, alter the limits of such circles.

But no such arrangement or alteration shall be final unless and until it has been sanctioned by the Board.

Appointment of patwári to each circle.

24. A patwári shall be appointed to each circle, whether the maháls in such circle are assessed to revenue or not.

Nomination and appointment of patwáris to fill vacancies.

25. Whenever a circle is without a patwári, the proprietors of such circle, or their representatives in interest, shall, in accordance with local custom, nominate a person to be such patwári, and he shall be appointed by the Collector of the District, or Assistant Collector.

Which nominee to be appointed in case of disagreement.

26. In case of disagreement as to the nominee, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall ascertain the local custom, if any, and shall appoint the person nominated in accordance therewith.

Where no such custom can be ascertained, the Collector, or Assistant Collector shall appoint the nominee of those proprietors who represent the largest amount of annual value in the circle, or of their representatives in interest.

If a mahál is held under direct management, or if the proprietor of a mahál be under the charge of the Court of Wards, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall be held to be the proprietor for the purpose of nominating a patwári under this section.

Appointment of patwári in case of failure or neglect of person entitled to nominate.

27. If the persons in whom the nomination is vested neglect to nominate a successor to the patwári within fifteen days from the occurrence of the vacancy, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall call on them by notice to make the nomination, and, if they fail to do so within fifteen days from the receipt of notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, shall make the appointment.

Procedure in case of nomination of unfit person.

28. If the person or persons in whom the nomination is vested nominate a man not qualified to perform the duties of a patwári, or in the nomination neglect to follow the local custom, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall refuse to appoint the nominee, and if no fit person be nominated within fifteen days from the date of the notification of such refusal, he shall himself appoint a person to the vacant office.

Preference to member of patwári's family.

Provided that the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, in making the appointment under this and the last preceding section, shall always give preference to any member of the late patwári's family, qualified to perform the duties of the office.

Payment of patwáris.

29. A rate may be imposed by order of the Collector of the District, on the annual value, or on the cultivated area, of all the maháls composing the circle of each patwári, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other, for defraying the salary of such patwári, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwári's records.

Fixing amount of rate.

30. The amount of the rate to be imposed under section twenty-nine in any district or Sub-division of a District, shall be determined by the Board under the orders of the Local Government:

Provided that such rate shall not exceed three per cent. on the annual value of the rated mahál, and that the amount to be imposed on each mahál shall be fixed in the temporarily settled districts for the term of settlement, and in permanently settled districts for thirty years, or such shorter period as the Local Government may direct.

Collection of rate.

31. The rate shall be collected with the revenue, and shall, in case of default, be recoverable by the same process as arrears of revenue.

Salaries of patwáris.

32. The salaries of the patwáris shall from time to time be fixed by the Board under the orders of the Local Government.

Appointment of Kánúngos and filling vacancies among them.

33. One or more Kánúngos may be appointed in each tahsíl for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwári's records.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Kánúngo, preference shall be given to some duly qualified member of a family in which the office of Kánúngo of the tahsíl or any part thereof is hereditary.

If no such qualified member can be found, then one of the patwáris of the tahsíl shall, if duly

qualified, be appointed to the vacancy, and failing any person duly qualified among them, some other fit and competent person shall be appointed thereto.

Amount of Kánúngo's salaries.

34. The salaries of the Kánúngos shall from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

Kánungos and patwárí to be public servants, and their records public records.

35. Every Kánúngo and patwárí, and every person appointed temporarily to discharge the duties of any such officer, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,

and all official records and papers kept by any such officer shall be held to be public records and the property of Government.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT.

Notification as to settlement.

36. Whenever the Local Government thinks that any district or other local area liable to be brought under settlement should be so brought, it shall publish a notification specifying such area,

Notification as to record-of-rights.

and if it thinks that a record-of-rights in land, whether permanently settled, temporarily settled or revenue-free, should be prepared for any district or local area, it shall publish a notification to that effect.

Settlement to be deemed in progress until closing notified.

37. Every local area shall be held to be under settlement from the date of any notification published under section thirty-six and relating thereto until the issue of another notification declaring settlement operations to be closed therein.

Settlements now in progress brought under operation of Act.

Every district or other local area under settlement at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be held to be under settlement within the meaning of this section without the issue of the notifications prescribed by section thirty-six.

Appointment and powers of Settlement Officers.

38. The Local Government may from time to time appoint an officer to be in charge of the settlement of one or more districts, or part of a district, and as many Assistant Settlement Officers as to it may seem fit; and such officers shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by this Act so long as such district, part of a district or districts is or are under settlement.

Local Government to issue rules as to mode of assessment.

39. The Local Government shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, frame and issue rules regarding the mode in which the revenue demand is to be assessed.

Powers of Settlement Officers as to erection of boundary-marks and decision of disputes.

40. When any district, or part of a district, is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall have power to call upon all proprietors, by proclamation to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in each village, to erect within fifteen days such boundary-marks as he may think necessary to define the limits of their villages, mahâls, or fields; and in default of their compliance within the time specified in the notice, he may cause such boundary-marks to be erected, and he shall recover the cost of the erection from the proprietors as if it were an arrear of revenue.

In case of dispute concerning any boundary-marks, the Settlement Officer shall decide such dispute on the basis of possession, or may refer it to arbitration, for decision on the merits as provided for in section two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive).

Power of settlement and survey officers to do necessary acts.

41. All Settlement Officers and all officers in charge of a survey made in connection with the revenue, and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may do all acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement or survey, as the case may be.

Power to require attendance of persons concerned,

42. The Settlement Officer may order all persons, whose presence is in his opinion necessary for any of the purposes of this chapter to attend at any specified time and place, and to

and production of documents.

produce any written document in their possession or power; and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey such order.

With whom settlement to be made.

43. The settlement shall be made with the proprietor of the land; or, if the proprietor have transferred possession of his land to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee.

Settlement of mahâl in possession of lunatic or minor.

If, at the time of settlement, a mahâl or any share thereof, be in the possession of a lunatic, minor, or other person incapable of making a contract, the settlement shall be made with his guardian or manager on his behalf.

Power to make joint settlement with several proprietors, or their elected representatives.

44. When several persons hold a mahâl, the Settlement Officer shall have power to make a joint settlement with all such persons, or with their representatives elected according to the custom of the mahâl.

Framing and reporting general proposals of assessment.

45. Whenever the Settlement Officer frames general proposals of assessment in accordance with the rules made under section two hundred and fifty-seven, he shall report them through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board, and after receipt of the orders of the Board thereon, and subject to such orders,

Detailed assessment and declaration thereof to persons concerned.

he shall ascertain the amount of the assessment proper for each mahâl, and declare the same to the person with whom the settlement of such mahâl is to be made.

Such declaration shall be made on a date to be notified by proclamation at the tahsíl in which such mahâl is situate.

Effect of agreement to assessment proposed.

46. If the persons with whom the settlement is to be made agree to the assessment so proposed, they and those (if any) whom they represent in interest shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Board directs, to pay such assessment,

and in mahâls in which the land, or part of the land, is held in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall distribute such assessment on the lands so held.

Distribution of assessment.

47. In any mahâl where, by the established custom, the land or the amount of revenue payable by each sharer is subject to periodical re-distribution or re-adjustment, the Settlement Officer may, on application of the co-sharers, enforce such re-distribution or re-adjustment according to the established custom of the mahâl.

Enforcement of custom as to re-distribution of and adjustment of revenue of shares.

48. If the person to be settled with refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer, or fail to accept such assessment within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five, the Settlement Officer shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board, and the Board may direct that the person so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement for such term not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Board shall fix. And the Settlement Officer or the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either farm the mahâl or hold it under direct management during such term or any part thereof.

Exclusion of person declining, or failing to accept, settlement.

In such case, the person so excluded shall be entitled (subject to the orders of the Board) to an allowance out of the profits of the mahâl of not less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the proposed assessment.

Allowance to person excluded.

49. If, in a pattidârí or imperfect pattidârí mahâl, some of the co-sharers refuse or fail within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section forty-five to accept the proposed assessment, the shares of the persons so refusing or failing shall be dealt with under the provisions of section forty-eight, and they shall receive an allowance as laid down in that section in proportion to their respective shares in the mahâl.

Procedure in case of some of several proprietors refusing assessment.

Provided that the farm of such shares shall be offered in the first instance to those proprietors who have accepted the proposed terms.

Farm of shares of proprietors refusing.

50. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section forty-eight or forty-nine shall be entitled to hold his sír land as an exproprietary tenant, and the rent to be paid by him for such land during such exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer accordingly.

Adjustment of rent of the sír lands of proprietors of estate farmed under section 48 or 49.

51. The aggregate amount of any allowance assigned under section forty-eight or section forty-nine to any proprietor excluded from settlement and of the difference between the rent fixed under section fifty and the rent which he would be liable to pay if he were a tenant-at-will, shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. on the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer.

Amount of allowance assigned under section 48 or 49 to excluded proprietor, and of difference between rent fixed under section 50, and rent payable by him if he were a tenant-at-will.

52. On the expiration of the term fixed under section forty-eight, the settlement shall be offered by the Collector of the District to the person then entitled to be settled with in respect of such mahâl or portion, at such assessment for the remainder of the term of settlement of the district as the Board may direct.

Offer of settlement to excluded proprietor on expiry of term of exclusion.

And if such person refuse to accept the offer, the Collector of the District shall report such refusal through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board, and such person may be excluded from settlement for such period not exceeding the term of the settlement of the district as the Board may direct, and shall then receive the allowance to which he would be entitled if sections forty-eight and forty-nine applied to his case. And the rent to be paid by him as an exproprietary tenant for his sír land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in accordance with the North-Western Provinces' Rent Act, 1873.

Procedure on refusal.

53. Whenever several persons possess separate heritable and transferable proprietary interests in any mahâl, such interests being of different kinds, the Settlement Officer may, under the rules for the time being in force, determine

Power to direct which of several parties having separate and different interests shall be admitted to settlement;

(a) which of such persons shall be admitted to engage for the payment of the revenue, due provision being made for securing the rights of the others, and

(b) the manner and proportion in which the nett profits of the mahâl shall be allotted to the several persons possessing separate interests as aforesaid for the term of the settlement.

and to prescribe distribution of profits.

54. If in any mahâl coming under the provisions of section fifty-three, the separate properties bear to each other the relation of superior and inferior, and the settlement be made with the party possessing the superior right, the Settlement Officer may make, on behalf of the superior proprietor, a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietor, by which such inferior shall be bound to pay to the superior an amount equal to the Government demand in respect of the mahâl, together with the share of the profits thereof allotted to the superior proprietor under section fifty-three:

Power to make sub-settlement with inferior proprietor in behalf of superior proprietor of mahâl coming under section 53.

Provided that, if the inferior proprietor refuse to agree to the terms of such sub-settlement, the mahâl shall be made over to the superior proprietor for the term of settlement.

Exclusion of inferior proprietor from sub-settlement in case of refusal of terms.

And in such case the inferior proprietor shall hold as an exproprietary tenant the land (if any) cultivated by him at the date of such refusal, and the superior proprietor shall pay him such annual allowance as, when added to the difference between the rent fixed for such land and the rent which the inferior proprietor would be liable to pay therefor if he were a tenant-at-will, shall not be less than five or more than fifteen per cent. of the profits allotted to him under section fifty-three.

Allowance.

Assessment on inferior proprietor when settlement made with him.

55. If the settlement of a mahál be made with the inferior proprietor, the amount to be paid by him shall be fixed by the Settlement Officer at such a sum as may be equal to the Government demand in respect of such mahál, together with the share of the profits allowed to the superior proprietor under section fifty-three; and in this case the share of the superior proprietor shall be realized as revenue, and paid to him from the Government Treasury.

Power to make arrangements for the benefit of persons possessing rights which do not entitle them to settlement.

56. If in any mahál there exist persons possessing proprietary rights therein which are not of such a nature as to entitle their possessors to settlement, the Settlement Officer may make such arrangements as shall secure such persons in possession of their existing rights, or of an equivalent thereto.

This may be done

(*a*) by the formation of a sub-settlement on behalf of the proprietors with such persons for any lands actually in their possession, or,

(*b*) in mahále held as joint undivided property and where the said rights are rights to receive from the tenants any money-payment or portion of the agricultural produce, by assigning, in lieu thereof, the proprietary right in a certain portion of the mahál, the profits of which are equivalent in the opinion of the Settlement Officer to the said payment or portion:

(*c*) in such other way as shall maintain the persons referred to in the first clause of this section in the enjoyment of, or of an equivalent to, their existing rights.

Separate settlement of waste-land in excess.

57. When the waste-land belonging to, and included at the previous settlement within the boundaries of, any mahál assessed to the payment of revenue is so extensive as, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, confirmed by the Board, to exceed the requirements of the owner of such mahál with reference to pastoral or agricultural purposes, such officer may make a separate settlement of the waste-land which he considers to be so in excess, and shall offer such waste-land to the owner of the mahál to which it belongs, at such assessment and for such term, not exceeding the period of settlement of the mahál, as the Board may order.

If the owner of the mahál accepts such offer, the Settlement Officer shall make the settlement of such waste-land accordingly, and on the expiration of the term of such settlement, a farther settlement of such waste-land shall be offered on such terms as the Board directs to the person entitled to be settled with in respect thereof.

Allowance to owner of mahál refusing offer of settlement.

If the owner of such mahál refuses such offer, the Settlement Officer shall mark off the quantity so in excess, and declare it to be a separate mahál and at the disposal of Government: Provided that there shall be allowed to the owner of the mahál to which the waste-land originally belonged such annual sum as the Board may direct, being not less than five and not more than ten per cent. on the nett revenue realized by Government from such waste-land.

Procedure as to waste-land not included in any mahál at previous settlements.

58. Waste-land which has neither been judicially declared to be part of any mahál, nor included within the boundaries of any mahál at any previous settlement, shall be marked off by the Settlement Officer, and he shall record a proceeding declaring such land to be the property of Government, and cause a proclamation to that effect to be stuck up in the District Revenue Court and in the office of the tahsíl in which such land is situated, and shall call on all persons having any claims on such land to make the same within three months from the date of the proclamation.

Proclamation to be held an advertisement under Act XXIII of 1863.

59. Such proclamation shall be held to be an advertisement of the disposal of such land within the meaning of Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one, and any person having claims to such land must proceed according to the provisions of that Act.

Procedure as to waste-land unclaimed or adjudged to belong to Government.

60. If no claim is made to the proprietary right of such waste-land, or if such waste-land is decided to be the property of Government, but the proprietor of the adjoining mahál proves that he has theretofore enjoyed the use of such land for pastoral or agricultural purposes, the Settlement Officer may assign to such mahál so much of such waste-land as he may consider requisite for such purposes; and he shall mark off the remainder and declare it to be the property of Government.

Settlement of waste-land adjudged to belong to claimant.

61. If the claimant obtain a decree under the provisions of the said Act No. XXIII of 1863 for the whole or part of such waste-land, the Settlement Officer may deal with the land to which a title is so established under the provisions of section fifty-seven.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Contents of record.

62. The Settlement Officer shall frame for each mahál a record containing a list of

(*a*) all the co-sharers,

(*b*) all other persons occupying any portion of the land therein, or who are in possession of any heritable or transferable interest in such land, or receiving rent in respect thereof,

(*c*) the nature and extent of the interest held therein by each of such co-sharers and other persons, and

(*d*) all persons holding land free of rent, or revenue-free.

Record to include particulars as to tenants.

63. The record shall also specify the persons (if any) holding land at a rent fixed by grant or by contract, or on condition of service or otherwise, and all other tenants in the mahál, the name and caste of each, the area of their holdings, and all conditions of their tenure.

Settlement of disputes as to entries to be made in record.

64. All entries in the record made under sections sixty-two and sixty-three shall be founded on the basis of actual possession, and all disputes regarding such entries, whether

taken up by the Settlement Officer of his own motion or upon the complaint of the party concerned, shall be investigated and decided by him on that basis. And all persons not in possession, but claiming the right to be so, shall be referred by him to the proper Court.

Arrangements of co-sharers, to be recorded.

65. The Settlement Officer shall also record the arrangement made by himself or agreed to by the co-sharers,

(a) for the distribution of the profits derived from sources common to the proprietary body,

(b) for fixing the share which each co-sharer is to contribute of the Government revenue and of the cesses levied under any law for the time being in force, and of the village expenses,

(c) as to the manner in which lambardárs or co-sharers are to collect from the cultivators,

(d) the instalments of rent and the respective dates fixed for their payment, and

(e) any other matters which he may be directed to record under rules framed under section two hundred and fifty-seven.

Cesses to be consolidated with rent.

66. All cesses which are payable by tenants on account of the occupation of land assessed to revenue and taken into account in such assessment, or which, in the case of land not assessed to revenue, would have been taken into such account had the land been assessed, or in lieu of which proprietary rights have been assigned under section fifty-six, clause *(b)*, shall be consolidated with the rent payable by such tenants.

Cesses to be recorded.

A list of all other cesses levied in accordance with village custom shall, if generally or specially sanctioned by the Local Government, be recorded by the Settlement Officer, and no cesses not so recorded shall be enforced in any Civil or Revenue Court.

Conditions on collection of cesses.

The Local Government may from time to time impose on the collection of any cesses so sanctioned, such conditions as to conservancy, police or other establishments connected with the village, bázár or fair in or on account of which the cesses are levied, as it thinks fit.

Determination of disputes arising under secs. 65 and 66.

67. If it appear to a Settlement Officer that there exist in any mahál under settlement any disputes relative to any of the matters which he is bound to record, under section sixty-five or section sixty-six, he may of his own motion, and without complaint being made, investigate and determine such disputes in accordance with the existing village custom, and frame the record accordingly.

Particulars to be stated in list of tenants.

68. In framing the list of tenants mentioned in section sixty-three, the Settlement Officer shall state as to each tenant the following particulars:—

(a) Whether, under the provisions contained in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, he is a tenant holding at fixed rates, or an exproprietary tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a tenant without a right of occupancy:

(b) The rent which the landholder and the tenant then admit to be payable by the latter:

(c) If he be a tenant without a right of occupancy, the number of years during which he has held the land then in his possession:

(d) Any other condition of the tenure, whether contained in a written lease or otherwise.

Determination of class of tenants.

69. Notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four, in case of any dispute respecting the class or tenure of any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles laid down in sections five, six, seven and eight of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Determination of rent of tenants.

70. In case of any dispute regarding the rent payable by any tenant, the Settlement Officer shall decide according to the principles hereinafter laid down.

Enhancement and determination of rent of exproprietary tenants.

71. If the proprietor apply to the Settlement Officer to enhance or determine the rent of an exproprietary tenant, the Settlement Officer shall fix the rent of such tenant at a rate which shall be four annas in the rupee below the prevailing rate for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by tenants-at-will in the same circle or tahsíl.

Determination of rent of occupancy tenants by Settlement Officer.

72. If a landholder apply to enhance the rent previously paid by any of his occupancy-tenants,

or, if an occupancy-tenant apply for an abatement of the rent previously paid by him,

or, if a dispute exists as to the rent to be paid by an occupancy-tenant,

the Settlement Officer may fix the rent to be paid by such tenant either by reference to the standard of the rent-rate sanctioned by the Board for purposes of assessment for similar land, with similar advantages, in the circle or tahsíl in which the holding of such tenant is situate or by reference to the customary rate of rent paid by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl.

Power to commute rent in kind, &c., to fixed money rents.

73. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others of such ways, application to commute such rent to a fixed money rent may be made to the Settlement Officer either by the landholder or by any exproprietary tenant or occupancy-tenant.

Procedure on receiving application to commute.

74. On receipt of such application the Settlement Officer shall deal with the case as if it were an application under section seventy-one or seventy-two, and shall determine the sum to be paid in commutation in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Joinder of tenants in applications relating to rent.

75. Whenever an application for enhancement or abatement or commutation of rent, against or by any number of tenants, is brought before a Settlement Officer, such tenants may be sued or may sue collectively: and it shall be no

ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application, that such tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such tenants cultivate in the same mahál;

Proviso.

but no order shall be passed in such case in which enhancement, abatement or commutation of rent is claimed, unless the officer making such order is satisfied that all parties have had an opportunity to appear and make objection to any claims preferred against them.

Order in such cases

76. Every order passed in any such case shall specify the extent to which each of the tenants named in the order shall be affected thereby.

Rent from what date payable.

77. The rent fixed by order of the Settlement Officer shall be payable from the first day of July next following the date of the order of the Settlement Officer, and (subject to the provisions of sections sixteen and seventeen of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873), shall not be liable to enhancement or abatement for ten years from such first day of July.

Bar to enhancement or abatement.

Powers of Local Government as to commutation-suits.

78. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the provisions of section seventy-three applicable to any district or portion of a district not under settlement;

(*b*) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide applications under section seventy-three in such district or portion of a district, and lay down rules for their guidance;

(*c*) withdráw any notification previously published under this section.

Resumption of rent-free grants.

79. And whereas all grants (whether in writing or otherwise) for holding land exempt from the payment of rent which have been made since the first day of December 1790, by any authority other than that of the Governor General in Council were declared by Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, section ten, to be null and void, and like provisions have been by divers Regulations at different times applied to the several parts of the territories to which this Act extends; and the said Regulation XIX of 1793, also provided that no length of possession should be considered to give validity to any such grant, either with regard to the property in the soil or the rents of it, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Disposal of applications to resume such grants.

Applications by the proprietors to resume such grants or to assess rent on the land shall, when the district in which the land is situate is a district under settlement, be made to the Settlement Officer, who may (subject to this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force) make such order thereon as he deems just.

Saving of certain lands held rent-free.

80. Nothing in section seventy-nine applies to either of the following cases,

(*a*) where land is previously to the passing of this Act held rent-free under a judicial decision,

(*b*) where, previously to the passing of this Act, land held rent-free has been purchased for a valuable consideration and its resumption has been barred by Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-eight, or by Act IX of 1871, second schedule, No. 130.

Validity of grants which grantor has expressly agreed not to resume.

81. Grants of land held under a written instrument (whether executed before or after the passing of this Act) by which the grantor expressly agrees that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against him (but not as against his representatives after his death) during the continuance of the settlement of the district in which the land is situate, which was current at the date of the grant.

When rent-free tenure confers proprietary right.

82. Where any land has been for fifty years or upwards, and still is held rent-free and by at least two successors to the original grantee, such holding shall be deemed to confer on the holder a proprietary right.

Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall bar the right to make an application under this Act to assess to rent land held rent-free.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

83. No length of rent-free occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to be charged with the payment of Government revenue.

Sections 71 and 72, to apply.

84. In assessing rent under section seventy-nine, the Settlement Officer shall be guided by the provisions of sections seventy-one and seventy-two, so far as they apply.

Form of register of revenue-free tenures.

85. The Settlement Officer shall record all revenue-free tenures in such form of register as the Board from time to time prescribes.

Resumption in certain cases of land held revenue-free.

86. The Settlement Officer shall enquire into the case of all lands released, conditionally or for a term, from the payment of revenue, and shall assess such lands if it appear to him that the conditions have been transgressed, or the term has expired.

Title to hold free to be proved.

87. Any person claiming land free of revenue not recorded as revenue-free, shall be bound to prove his title to hold such land free of revenue.

Report to Government where title proved.

88. If he prove his title to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer, the case shall be reported to the Local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Assessment and settlement on failure of proof.

89. If the title be not so proved, the Settlement Officer shall proceed to assess the land, and to make the settlement of it with the person in actual possession as proprietor.

Form and attestation of record-of-rights.

90. The Board shall from time to time prescribe the form in which the record to be made under the

provisions of this chapter shall be drawn up, and the manner in which it shall be attested.

Presumption as to entries.

91. All entries in the record so made and attested shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

Confirmation of settlement and revision of assessment.

92. No settlement shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Period for which settlement is to be made.

The Local Government shall at some time before confirming the settlement fix the period for which the settlement is to be made.

Such period shall be fixed with reference to the agricultural year.

Revision of assessment before confirmation.

The assessment may be revised, if the Local Government so directs, at any time before it is confirmed, and in such case the revised assessment shall be proposed to the proprietors, and the provisions of sections forty-three to ninety-one (both inclusive) shall apply.

Power to invest officer with Settlement Officer's powers.

93. At any time during the currency of a settlement, the Local Government may invest any officer with all or any of the powers of an Officer in charge of a Settlement under this Act within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fit;

but not so as to enable him to enhance the total amount of revenue payable on account of any mahál except in respect of land added thereto or becoming liable to payment of revenue since the confirmation of the settlement.

No officer so invested shall alter the classification of tenants made under this Act except on the application of a party concerned.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.

Collector to maintain record-of-rights.

94. The Collector of the District shall keep and maintain the record-of-rights;

and register changes.

and he shall from time to time cause to be registered all changes that may take place, and anything that may affect any of the rights or interests recorded;

and correct errors.

and shall correct any errors which the parties interested admit to have been made in the record.

Power to order what registers shall be kept.

95. The Board shall order such registers to be kept up as may be necessary for the purposes of the last preceding section;

Changes to be duly authorized.

and no such changes shall be recorded without the order of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Power to prescribe fees for mutations.

96. The Local Government may prescribe proper fees for mutations in the registers: Provided that no fee for a single mutation shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Levy of fees.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favour the mutation is made and shall be expended in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

Appropriation.

Successions to proprietary rights to be notified.

97. All persons succeeding to any proprietary right in a mahál, or the profits thereof, whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or other form of transfer, shall notify the same immediately after it has taken place to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which the mahál is situated, and the tahsíldár shall report such notice to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector.

Procedure on notification.

98. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving such report, shall make such enquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged succession to, or transfer of, the property, and if the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, he shall record the same in the register:

Saving of rights of other persons interested.

Provided that no such entry shall be held to affect the rights of any other person who may claim and establish in any Civil or Revenue Court any interest in the land to which the entry has reference.

Notification in case of minority or other disqualification.

99. If the person so succeeding is a minor or otherwise disqualified, the guardian or other person who has charge of his property shall make the notification required by section ninety-seven.

Fine for neglect to notify.

100. Any person neglecting to make the notification required by sections ninety-seven and ninety-nine within three months from the date of the transfer having taken place shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would otherwise have been payable under section ninety-six.

Power to put one party in possession in certain cases of dispute.

101. If in the course of inquiry made under section ninety-eight a dispute regarding the possession of the property arises, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, he shall ascertain by summary enquiry who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall put such person in possession, and make the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any order that may be subsequently passed by the Civil Court.

Registry of transfers of nonproprietary interests in land.

102. The transfers of all interests in land other than those referred to in section ninety-seven, shall be recorded by the Kánungo and patwárí in such manner as the Board from time to time directs;

Enquiry in disputed cases.

and all disputed cases shall be reported to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, who shall make such enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain the truth, and cause the record to be amended accordingly.

Annual enquiry as to revenue-free grants.

103. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall enquire annually into the cases of all land released conditionally or for a term from the payment of revenue.

If the condition be broken, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for orders,

and if the term has expired, or (where the grant is for the life of the grantee) if the grantee has died, he shall assess the land and report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board for sanction.

Assessment of land added by alluvion.

104. All land added by alluvion to a mahál is liable to assessment. Such land may be assessed and settled under rules to be framed under section two hundred and fifty-seven.

Collector and Assistant Collector to have powers of officer in charge of Settlement.

105. For the purposes of sections one hundred and three and one hundred and four, the Collector of the District and Assistant Collector shall each have the powers of an Officer in charge of a Settlement.

Inspection of records.

106. All records kept under this Act, shall be open to public inspection at such hours and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

PARTITION AND UNION OF MAHÁLS.

Partitions.

107. Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

'Perfect partition.'

'Perfect partition' means the division of a mahál into two or more mahále.

'Imperfect partition.'

'Imperfect partition' means the division of any property into two or more properties, jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole.

Persons entitled to perfect partition.

108. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed by any Civil Court, awarding to him the proprietary right in a portion of a mahál, whether such portion consists of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the mahál, or of specific lands, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share.

Any two or more recorded co-sharers may claim that their shares be divided from the other shares by a perfect partition, and be held by them as a single mahál.

Applications for perfect partition.

109. Applications for perfect partition are to be made in writing to the Collector of the District or the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the mahál is situated;

and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the mahál.

Provision as to estates situated in more than one district;

Provided that, if the mahál be situated in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Collectors of those districts as the Board may direct.

and as to estates in more than one sub-division.

110. If the mahál is situated in two or more sub-divisions of a district, the partition shall be made by such one of the Assistant Collectors respectively in charge of such sub-divisions as the Collector of the District may direct.

Notification of application.

111. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on receiving an application for partition shall, if the application be in order and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the mahál to which the application relates,

Notice to co-sharers not joining.

and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notice, not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date on which such notice was issued.

Notification when alone sufficient.

Where, from any cause, notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification shall be deemed sufficient notice under this section.

Power to refuse partition when objection admitted.

112. If, on or before the day specified, any objection is made to the partition by any co-sharer in possession, and the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, on a consideration of such objection, is of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title be raised.

113. If the objection raises any question of title, or of proprietary right, which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection.

In the latter case the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

Procedure in such cases.

The procedure to be observed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may with the consent of the parties refer any question arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the same Code shall apply to such references.

Reference to arbitration.

Collector's decision equivalent to decision of Civil Court.

114. All orders and decisions passed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector under the last preceding section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance, and shall be open to appeal to the District or High Court,

Appeal thereupon.

under the rules applicable to regular appeals to those Courts.

Appellate Court may stay partition.

Upon such appeal being made, the District or High Court, as the case may be, may issue a precept to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

Special appeal to High Court.

115. From every decision passed under section one hundred and fourteen by a District Court, a special appeal shall lie to the High Court, under the rules for the time being in force relating to special appeals to that Court.

Option to parties to make partition themselves or to appoint arbitrators.

116. When it has been decided to make a partition under this chapter, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may give the parties the option of making the partition themselves, or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose; or he shall make the partition himself or cause it to be made by any Assistant Collector subordinate to him.

If arbitrators are appointed, the provisions of sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one, both inclusive, shall apply.

Power to enter on land for purposes of partition.

117. In making partitions, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, and any person appointed by him, shall have the same powers to enter on the land under partition, for marking out the boundaries, surveying the mahál, and other purposes, as have been conferred on Settlement Officers under chapter III.

Partition of lands held only in severalty.

118. Where there are no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate mahál, and shall be separately assessed to the Government revenue.

Partition of lands some of which are held in common.

119. Where some of the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall allot to the applicant for partition his share of such lands in accordance with village custom, if any such exist.

If no such custom exist, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such division as may secure to the applicant his fair portion of the common lands.

Formation of separate mahále from shares allotted in partition.

120. The portion of the common lands falling by such partition to the share of the applicant shall be added to the land held by him in severalty, and the mahále thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate mahále.

Transfers to be effectuated in making partition.

121. In making partitions under sections one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty, the Collector or Assistant Collector shall give effect to any transfer of lands held in severalty, forming part of the mahál, agreed to by the parties, and made previous to the declaration of the partition.

Partition where all lands held in common.

122. Where all the lands are held in common, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall make such a partition as may secure to the applicant his fair share of the mahál.

Mahále to be compact; partition not to be disallowed for incompactness.

123. In all cases each mahál shall be made as compact as possible: Provided that, except with the sanction of the Board, no partition be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

Rule when dwelling-house of one sharer is included in mahál assigned to another.

124. If in making the partition it be necessary to include in the mahál assigned to one sharer, the land occupied by a dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with any buildings thereon, on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent for it to the sharer into whose portion it may fall.

The limits of such land, and the rent to be paid for it, shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector.

Rule as to sír-land of one sharer being included in mahál assigned to another.

125. No sír-land belonging to any co-sharer shall be included in the mahál assigned on partition to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be conveniently carried out.

If such land be so included, and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of such land, and his rent shall be fixed by order of the Collector of the District or of the Assistant Collector.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments.

126. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Where, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary that they should continue the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the mahále into which the mahál may be divided, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each mahál may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the profits, if any, derived from such works, shall be divided.

Rule as to places of worship and burial-grounds.

127. Places of worship and burial-grounds, held in common previous to the partition of a mahál, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties otherwise agree among themselves.

In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

Determination of revenue payable by each division of a mahál.

128. The amount of revenue to be paid by each portion of the divided mahál shall be determined by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, provided that the aggregate revenue of the new mahále shall not exceed the revenue assessed on the mahál immediately before partition,

and the proprietors of the new mahâls shall be held liable for the portions of the revenue severally assessed on their mahâls, whether new engagements be taken from them or not.

Liability of proprietors.

129. The Board shall make rules for determining the costs of partitions under this Act, and the mode in which such costs are to be apportioned:

Power to make rules as to costs.

Provided that the cost of surveying a mahâl, when such survey is necessary for the purpose of partition, shall be paid rateably by all the co-sharers of the mahâl, according to their shares therein.

Cost of survey.

130. If the costs to be paid by the applicant for partition are not paid within a time to be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, the case may be struck off the file.

Case may be struck off for default as to costs.

And if at any stage of the proceedings there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Collector of the District may of his own motion, or on the report of the Assistant Collector making the partition, stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

Power to stay partition.

131. Every partition shall either be made by the Collector of the District, or, if made by an Assistant Collector, be reported to the Collector of the District for his sanction and confirmation;

Partitions to be made or confirmed by Collector, and notified to parties.

and on completion of a partition, the Collector of the District shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place on each of the new mahâls, or in the village of which they form part;

and it shall take effect from the first day of July next after the date of such notification.

When to take effect.

132. An appeal against the decision of the Collector of the District making or confirming a partition, shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division within one year from the date on which such partition takes effect.

Appeal to Commissioner from orders of Collector.

133. Where the public revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition, the Local Government may, within twelve years from the time of discovery of the fraud or error, order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several mahâls into which the mahâl has been divided, on an estimate of the assets of each mahâl at the time of the partition, to be made conformably to the best evidence and information procurable respecting the same.

Power to order new allotment of revenue on proof of fraud or error in first distribution.

134. Imperfect partition shall be carried out according to the provisions of the preceding sections, so far as they are applicable:

Making of imperfect partitions.

Provided that no application for imperfect partition shall be entertained unless the consent of all the recorded co-sharers in the property of which partition is sought be first obtained.

Consent required.

135. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for perfect or imperfect partition.

Civil Courts barred from entertaining applications for partition.

136. If two or more revenue-paying mahâls have originally formed portion of the same village, the proprietors shall be entitled to have such mahâls united and to hold them as a single mahâl.

Union of mahâls originally part of same village.

137. Every application for the union of such mahâls shall be made in writing to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the mahâls are situate.

Application for such union.

138. If the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, see no objection, he shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the Commissioner of the Division.

How to be dealt with.

139. The provisions of this chapter, so far as they are applicable, may be applied by the order of the Collector of the District to the partition or union of mahâls held free of revenue.

Application of chapter to partition or union of revenue-free mahâls.

MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

140. The Collector of the District, Assistant Collectors and their subordinates, shall have power to enter upon and survey land, and to demarcate the boundaries of mahâls, villages or fields.

Power of Collector and subordinates to enter and survey land, mark boundaries, and settle disputes.

141. All owners of mahâls, villages or fields are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

142. Any person convicted before a Collector of the District or Assistant Collector of wilfully erasing, removing or damaging such boundary-marks, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so erased, removed or damaged, as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary-marks so erased, removed or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

Penalty for erasing, removing, or injuring marks.

143. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the charge of the owner or owners of such one or more of the conterminous fields or mahâls, as to the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector seems fit.

Who to be charged for re-erection and repair when offenders not discoverable.

144. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may decide, on the basis of possession, all disputes concerning boundaries, and may at any time direct

Powers of Collector as to boundary-disputes and boundary-marks.

the owners of mahâls, villages or fields, by written notice served upon them,

(a) to cause proper boundary-marks to be erected on such mahâls, villages or fields,

(b) to repair the boundary-marks lawfully erected on such mahâls, villages or fields.

In default of their compliance with such direction within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector shall cause such boundary-marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and shall charge the cost of such erections or repairs to the owners of the conterminous villages, fields or mahâls, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

Recovery of fees, fines and costs.

145. All fees, fines, costs and other sums ordered to be paid under this chapter shall be recoverable as an arrear of revenue.

CHAPTER V.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

Responsibility for revenue.

146. In the case of every mahâl the entire mahâl and all the proprietors jointly and severally shall be responsible to Government for the revenue for the time being assessed on the mahâl.

Board may make rules as to payment of revenue.

147. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time make rules as to the instalments in which, and the persons, places and times to whom and at which, the revenue payable in respect of any land shall be paid.

Until the issue of such rules, the said revenue shall be paid in the instalments, to the persons, and at the times and places, in which, to whom and at which it is now paid.

Arrear. Defaulters.

148. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of revenue and the persons responsible for it become defaulters.

Interest not chargeable.

No interest shall be demanded on any arrear of land-revenue.

Default where settlement is with lambardár.

If the settlement has been made with a lambardár on behalf of the proprietary body, both the lambardár and the persons so responsible shall be deemed defaulters.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

149. A statement of account certified by the tahsíldár shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

Process for recovery of arrears.

150. An arrear of revenue may be recovered by the following processes :—

(a) by serving a writ of demand *(dastak)* on any of the defaulters ;

(b) by arrest and detention of his person ;

(c) by distress and sale of his moveable property ;

(d) by attachment of the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due ;

(e) by transfer of such share or pattí to a solvent co-sharer in the mahâl ;

(f) by annulment of the settlement, of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl ;

(g) by sale of such pattí, or of the whole mahâl ;

(h) by sale of other immoveable property of the defaulter.

When writs may issue.

151. Writs of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear accrues.

Power to frame rules as to writs.

The Board shall from time to time frame rules for the issue of such writs, and fix the costs recoverable from the defaulter as an arrear of revenue, and direct by what officer such writs shall be issued.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

152. At any time after an arrear becomes due, the defaulter may be arrested and detained in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

Power of arrest by whom to be exercised.

The Board may, from time to time, declare by what officers or class of officers the powers of arrest conferred by this Act may be exercised.

Distress and sale of his moveable property.

153. The Collector of the District or Assistant Collector may, whether the defaulter has been arrested or not, distrain and sell his moveable property, with the exception of the implements of husbandry and cattle actually employed by him in agriculture, and, in the case of an artizan, of his tools.

Exceptions.

Power to attach defaulter's land and take it under direct management.

154. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due, the Collector of the District may, in addition to or instead of any of the other processes before specified, cause the share, or pattí, or mahâl, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he appoints for that purpose.

Powers and obligations of manager.

155. The Collector of the District, or the agent so appointed, shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person or persons who, immediately before the attachment, was or were in possession of the land attached, and the subordinate proprietors or tenants, if any,

and shall be entitled to manage the land attached, and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of such person or persons, until the arrears of land-revenue due therefrom have been satisfied, or until the Collector of the District restores to the management thereof the person or persons whose interest has been attached.

Application of surplus profits.

156. All surplus profits of the land attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear ;

and no land shall be attached for the same arrears for a longer term than five years from the first day of July next after the attachment; provided that, if the arrear be sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the proprietor.

Limit to term of attachment.

157. When the arrear is due in respect of a share or pattí of a mahál, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, transfer such share or pattí, for a term not exceeding fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of the sanction, to any or all of the other co-sharers, on condition of their paying such arrear and on such terms as the Board in each case may think fit.

Transfer of defaulter's share to co-sharers.

This procedure shall not affect the joint and several liability of the co-sharers of the mahál in which it is enforced.

Liability of co-sharers not affected.

158. When any arrear of land-revenue is due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of such processes, report, through the Commissioner of the Division, the matter to the Board, and the Board may thereupon order the existing settlement of the pattí or mahál, in respect of which the arrear is due, to be annulled.

When report may be made to Board and settlement annulled.

The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of any arrear of land-revenue which may have accrued on land,

Exception of certain arrears.

(a) while under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-four, or

(b) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

159. When the settlement of any land has been annulled, the Collector of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Board, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or he may let it in farm to any person willing to accept the same, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Board:

When settlement annulled, Collector may manage land himself, or by agent, or let it in farm.

Provided that the term for which land may be so held or farmed be not longer than fifteen years from the first day of July next after the date of such annulment.

And no contracts made by the persons who immediately before the annulment of the settlement were in possession of the lands comprised therein, or by the persons through whom they respectively claim, relating to such lands, shall, during such term, be binding on the Collector of the District, or his agent, or lessee.

Suspension of contracts.

160. When the Collector of the District attaches any land under section one hundred and fifty-four, or when the settlement of any land has been annulled under section one hundred and fifty-eight, he shall make public proclamation thereof on the mahál.

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of settlement.

161. No payment made after such proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the mahál, to any person other than the Collector of the District or his agent, or lessee, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from liability to payment to the Collector of the District, his agent or lessee.

Payments thereafter to defaulter not to discharge payer.

162. No payment made to the defaulter, in anticipation of the usual period for the payment of the rents shall, without the special sanction of the Collector, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Collector of the District or with the person to whom he gives possession.

Payments to defaulter in anticipation of due date.

163. When any land has been farmed for arrears of revenue, any balance of revenue due from the farmer may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue under the provisions of this Act.

Recovery of revenue due from farmer.

164. Whenever the settlement of a portion of a mahál is annulled under section one hundred and fifty-eight, the joint responsibility of the co-sharers for the revenue of such portion of the mahál subsequently becoming due shall be in abeyance until a new settlement of such portion is made under section one hundred and sixty-five.

Suspension of responsibility of co-sharers for revenue of portion of mahál as to which settlement is annulled.

165. After the expiration of the period for which any land has been farmed, or held pursuant to section one hundred and fifty-nine under direct management for the recovery of an arrear of revenue, the Collector of the District shall offer to the person entitled to be settled with under section forty-three a new settlement, on such conditions as the Board may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the district; and if he refuse such offer, the Collector of the District may (with the previous sanction of the Board) farm the land to some other person, or hold it under direct management under the provisions of sections forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one.

Offer of settlement to proprietor on expiry of period for which land is farmed or taken under management.

166. When an arrear of land-revenue has become due and the Collector of the District is of opinion that the other processes hereinbefore provided are not sufficient for the recovery of such arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of such other processes, and subject to the provision hereinafter contained, and with the previous sanction of the Board, sell by auction the pattí or mahál in respect of which such arrear is due.

Power to sell by auction defaulter's pattí or mahál.

Provided that no land shall be sold—

Bar to sale for certain arrears.

(a) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-four, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e);

(b) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was under attachment under section one hundred and fifty-four;

(c) for any arrear which may have accrued while it was held under direct management by the Collector of the District, or in farm by any other person, under section forty-eight, forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-nine or one hundred and sixty-five.

Land to be sold free of incumbrances.

167. Land sold under the last preceding section shall be sold free of all incumbrances,

Grants and contracts void against purchaser.

and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against the purchaser at the auction-sale.

Exceptions.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(a) in districts or portions of districts permanently-settled, to farms granted in good faith at fair rents, and for specified areas, by a former proprietor for terms not exceeding twenty years, under written leases duly registered;

(b) in all districts, to lands held under *bonâ fide* leases at fair rents, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of dwelling-houses, or manufactories, or for mines, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship, burying grounds, such lands continuing to be used for the purposes specified in such leases.

Power to proceed against interest of defaulter in property other than that in respect of which default is made.

168. If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processes, and the defaulter owns any other mahál, or any share in any other mahál, or any other immoveable property, the Collector of the District may proceed against such mahál or other immoveable property, as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that no other interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by such proceeding.

Procedure in effecting sale

169. On the receipt of the sanction of the Board to the sale of any land, the Collector of the District shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the district, of the intended sale, specifying the time and place of sale,

and (when the land to be sold is a mahál or part of a mahál paying revenue to Government) the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

Proclamation of sale.

170. When the land is sold for arrears of revenue due thereon, the proclamation shall declare that the land is to be sold free of any incumbrance except the farms and leases (if any) mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-seven.

Such proclamation shall be made at the head-quarters of the tahsíl in which the land is situate, and also in the village of which it is a part.

Notification of sale.

171. A written notice of the intended sale and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and, where the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division in which the land is situate has a separate office, then also in such office, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the defaulter.

Sale by whom to be made.

172. The sale shall be made either by the Collector of the District in person or by an Assistant Collector specially appointed by him in this behalf.

Time when sale may be made.

No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the said notice thereof has been affixed in the office of the Collector of the District, and proclamation of the sale has been made in the village in which the land is situate.

Postponement of sale.

The Collector of the District may from time to time postpone the sale, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

When sale may be stayed.

173. If the defaulter pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, to the person appointed under section one hundred and forty-seven to receive payment of the land-revenue assessed on such land, or to the Collector of the District, or the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the land is situate, the sale shall be stayed.

Deposit by purchaser.

174. The person declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the land shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Re-sale in default of deposit.

Purchase-money when to be paid.

175. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale of the land took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday or other authorized holiday, then on the first office day after such fifteenth day;

Effect of default.

and in default of payment within such period, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property, or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.

176. If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure for enforcing payment of money in satisfaction of a decree of Court.

Notification before re-sale.

177. Every re-sale of land in default of payment of the purchase-money shall be made after the issue of a fresh notice in the manner prescribed for original sales.

Sale to be reported to Commissioner.

178. Every sale of land under this Act shall be reported by the Collector of the District to the Commissioner of the Division.

Application to set aside sale.

179. At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner of the Division to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

but no sale shall be set aside on such ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake complained of.

Order confirming or setting aside.

180. On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section has been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner of the Division shall make an order confirming the sale;

and if such application be made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

Every order made under this section shall be final.

Bar of claims against Government.

181. If no such application be made within the time allowed by section one hundred and seventy-nine, all claims founded on the irregularity or mistake complained of shall, as against the Government, be barred.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit in a Civil Court for the purpose of setting aside a sale on the ground of fraud.

Refund of purchase-money when sale set aside.

182. Whenever the sale of any land is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with, or without interest, in such manner as the Commissioner of the Division thinks fit.

On confirmation of sale, purchaser to be put in possession.

183. After a sale of land on which an arrear of revenue is due has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased the land to which the certificate refers, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such land, but need not be stamped or registered as a conveyance.

Certificate of purchase.

If the land has been sold on account of an arrear due on it, the certificate shall also state that it has been sold free of all incumbrances other than the farms and leases mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-seven.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

184. The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

Application of proceeds of sale.

185. When a sale of land under this Act has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to defraying the expenses of the sale and to the payment of any arrears due in respect of such land at the date of the confirmation of such sale, and recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue,

and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose land has been sold;

or, if the land sold were held in shares, then to the co-sharers collectively, or according to the amount of their recorded interests, at the discretion of the Collector of the District.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors, nor retained by Government, except under order of Court.

186. Such surplus shall not (except under an order of a Civil Court) be payable to any creditor of the person whose land has been sold, nor shall it (except under a like order) be retained in the Government Treasury.

Liability of purchaser for revenue.

187. The person named in the certificate of title as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue becoming due in respect of such land subsequently to the date of the confirmation of the sale.

Pre-emption by co-sharers when land sold is a pattí of a mahál.

188. Where any land sold under section one hundred and sixty-six is a pattí of a mahál, any recorded co-sharer, not being himself in arrear with regard to such land, may, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take the said land at the sum last bid:

Provided that the said demand of pre-emption be made on the day of sale, and before the officer conducting the sale has left the office for the day, and provided that the claimant fulfil all the other conditions of the sale.

Payment under protest and suit for recovery.

189. Whenever proceedings are taken under this chapter against any person for the recovery of any arrear of revenue, he may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings,

and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed,

and (subject to the pecuniary limitations prescribed by law) the person against whom such proceedings were taken may sue the Government for the amount so paid in any Civil Court situate in the district where such proceedings were taken;

and in such suit, the plaintiff may, notwithstanding section one hundred and forty-nine, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

Proprietor of mahál attached, &c., holding sír-land therein, to be recorded as exproprietary tenant.

190. Any proprietor of a mahál or portion of a mahál that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed, or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may hold sír-land in such mahál or portion, shall be recorded as an exproprietary tenant of such sír-land; and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector accordingly.

Tenure of land under expired settlement until new settlement is made.

191. If the term for which any settlement has been made expires before a new settlement is made, all persons with whom a settlement has been made, who continue after the

expiration of such term to occupy the land comprised in the expired settlement shall, until a new settlement is made, hold the said land upon the conditions of the expired settlement.

Existing record-of-rights.

In all cases the existing record-of-rights shall remain in force until a new record-of-rights is made.

Provisions applied to arrears due at commencement of Act.

192. The provisions of this Act with regard to the recovery of arrears of revenue shall apply to all arrears of land-revenue and sums of money recoverable as arrears of land-revenue and due when this Act comes into force.

CHAPTER VI.

COURT OF WARDS.

Board to have powers of Court of Wards.

193. The Board shall have the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of all proprietors of mahâls or parts of mahâls who are disqualified for the management of their own lands, or who are put under the charge of the Collector of the District by order of a Civil Court under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force.

Proprietors when disqualified for management of their lands.

194. Proprietors shall be held disqualified to manage their own lands when they are—

(a) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates;

(b) minors;

(c) idiots;

(d) lunatics;

(e) persons otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their own estates;

(f) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character, from managing their estates;

(g) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates.

Power to Court of Wards to decline superintendence.

195. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any disqualified proprietor, and may at any time release any person or property from its superintendence:

Proviso as to person or property placed under superintendence.

Provided that such person or property has not been placed under the Court of Wards by any competent authority, whose order is necessary for his or its release.

Collector to report what proprietors are disqualified.

196. The Collector of the District shall ascertain and report to the Court of Wards from time to time what proprietors may come within the description of disqualified landholders under section one hundred and ninety-four;

and the Court of Wards shall, on receipt of the report of the Collector, make such order as may seem to it expedient.

Power to enforce provisions of this chapter without report.

197. Nothing in section one hundred and ninety-six shall prevent the Court of Wards or the Local Government from putting the provisions of this chapter in force without any report from the Collector.

Report to Government when Court of Wards' right of superintendence is disputed.

198. If, in any case not specially provided for by this or any other law in force for the time being, the right of the Court of Wards to assume or retain the superintendence of the person or property of a disqualified proprietor is disputed by such proprietor, or, if he be a minor, by some person on his behalf, the case shall be reported to the Local Government, whose orders thereon shall be final.

Appointment, removal, and control of managers and guardians.

199. The Court of Wards may appoint managers of the property of disqualified proprietors; and, if such proprietors be minors, idiots or lunatics, the Court of Wards may appoint guardians for the care of their persons, and may remove and control such managers and guardians.

Proprietors may appoint guardians for their heirs, if disqualified, by will executed and attested in manner required by the Indian Succession Act, 1865; but such appointments shall not be valid till confirmed by the Court of Wards.

Powers of Court of Wards as to male minors within jurisdiction.

200. The Court of Wards may direct where all male minors under its jurisdiction shall reside for the purpose of education or otherwise.

Powers of manager.

201. The manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall have power to collect the rents of the land entrusted to him as well as all other money due to the disqualified proprietor, and to grant receipts therefor;

and he may, subject to the control of the Court, grant or renew such leases and farms, not being for a longer period than five years, as may be necessary for the good management of the property.

Duties of manager.

202. The manager shall manage the property committed to him diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the proprietor, and shall in every respect act to the best of his judgment for the proprietor's interest as if the property were his own.

Powers of Court of Wards as to property under its charge.

203. The Court of Wards shall have power to give such leases or farms of the whole or parts of the property under its charge, and to mortgage or sell any part of such property, and to do all such other acts, as it may judge to be most for the benefit of the property and the advantage of the disqualified proprietors.

Exercise of their powers by Court of Wards through others.

204. The Court of Wards may exercise all powers conferred on it by this Act through the Collectors of the districts in which any part of the property of its Wards may be situated, or through any other person whom it may appoint for such purpose.

Suits by and against proprietors under guardianship.

205. All disqualified proprietors whose property is in charge of the Court of Wards, and for whom guardians have been appointed

shall sue and be sued by and in the name of their guardians:

Provided that no such suit shall be brought or defended by any such guardian without the sanction of the Court of Wards.

Rules relating to managers.

206. Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall—

(a) give such security as the Court of Wards thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property for which he is appointed;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court of Wards directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) apply for the sanction of the Court of Wards to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by such Court;

(e) be entitled to such allowance as the Court of Wards thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(f) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE OF REVENUE COURTS.

Place for holding Court.

207. A Commissioner of a Division may hold his Court at any place within his division that he thinks fit.

A Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector (whether in charge or not in charge of a subdivision of a District), or an Officer in charge of a Settlement or Assistant Settlement Officer, may hold his Court at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

A tahsíldár may hold his Court at any place within the limits of his tahsíl.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

208. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and seven shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any investigation, suit, or other business before him.

All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend, either in person or by an authorized agent, as such officer may direct,

and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements,

and to produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Summons to be in writing, signed and sealed

209. Every summons shall be in writing in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by the officer issuing it or by such person as he empowers in this behalf,

Mode of service.

and shall be served by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, or, if he cannot be found, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence.

Service in district other than that of issuer.

210. If his usual residence be in another district, the summons may be sent by post to the Collector of that district, who shall serve it in accordance with the preceding section.

Mode of serving notices.

211. Every notice under this Act may be served, either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served;

or, if such person is a proprietor of land, to his agent,

or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land to which such notice refers.

Notice not void for error.

No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses

212. In any suit instituted before any officer mentioned in section two hundred and seven, if either party desires the attendance of witnesses, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section one hundred and fifty-one.

Hearing in absence of party neglecting to attend, and order *ex parte* or by default.

213. Whenever any party to the suit or matter under investigation neglects to attend on the day specified in the summons, the suit or matter may be heard and determined in his absence, and an order passed by default, or *ex parte*, as the case may be.

No appeal from order *ex parte* or by default.

214. No appeal shall lie from an order passed *ex parte*, or by default.

Re-hearing on proof of good cause for non-appearance.

But in all such cases, if the party against whom judgment has been given appears either in person or by agent (if a plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of such order, and if a defendant within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period), and shows good cause for his non-appearance, and satisfies the officer making the order that there has been a failure of justice, such officer may, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as he thinks proper, re-investigate the case and alter or rescind the order according to the justice of the case:

Order not to be altered without summons to adverse party.

Provided that no such order shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the party in whose favour judgment has been given to appear and be heard in support of it.

Mode of taking evidence in certain cases.

215. In all cases coming under sections one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and forty-two, and one hundred and forty-four, the evidence shall be taken down in full in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal superintendence and direction of the officer making the investigation, and shall be signed by him.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in full in writing by the officer making the investigation, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If such officer is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The Local Government may declare what shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be the language in ordinary use in any district.

Taking evidence given in English. Translation to be on record.

216. When the evidence is given in English, such officer may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same in the language in ordinary use in the district shall be made and shall form part of the record.

Taking evidence in other cases.

217. In all cases other than those specified in section two hundred and fifteen, such officer may either cause the evidence to be taken down in full as aforesaid, or may make a memorandum in his mother-tongue of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of such witness proceeds.

Memorandum to be in writing signed.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by such officer with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Writing and explanation of decisions.

218. All decisions under this Act shall be written by the officer passing the same in his own handwriting, and shall be explained by him in open Court to the parties or their agents.

Hearing and decision. Notice to parties.

Every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and the parties or their authorized agents shall have due notice to attend.

Sections 212—218 to apply to judicial proceedings in Revenue Courts.

219. Sections two hundred and twelve to two hundred and eighteen (both inclusive) shall apply to proceedings of a judicial nature in Revenue Courts.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Reference to arbitration.

220. A Commissioner of a Division, a Collector of a District, an Assistant Collector of the first class, an Officer in charge of a Settlement, or an Assistant Settlement Officer, may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration,

and an Officer in charge of a Settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer may, by order, refer any dispute before him to arbitration without the consent of the parties,

and a Tahsildár invested with the powers described in sections one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-four (both inclusive) may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him respecting the matters mentioned in the same sections.

What to be specified in order of reference.

221. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the officer making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators, and such period as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award;

and he may from time to time extend such period.

Appointment of arbitrators.

222. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators, provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the officer making the reference.

And in cases when an Officer in charge of a Settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer refers a dispute without the consent of the parties he shall, if they refuse to nominate arbitrators under the first paragraph of this section, nominate three or five arbitrators as he thinks fit.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

223. Every officer making a reference under this chapter may, on good cause shewn, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

224. If an arbitrator die, desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination by Collector when parties fail.

225. If in any of the cases provided for by section two hundred and twenty-three or section two hundred and twenty-four, any party fail for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the officer making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration; and the parties disputing, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall abide by and perform the award of the arbitrators.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

226. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they shall apply to the officer making the reference, who shall summon such parties or persons;

Obligation of persons summoned.

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Preparation and submission of award.

227. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators and shall be submitted by them to the officer making the reference, who shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

In what cases award or subject of arbitration may be remitted to arbitrators.

228. The officer making the reference may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators,

(a) if the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration;

(b) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds on which award may be set aside.

229. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

Application to set aside.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Decision according to award.

230. If the officer making the reference does not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in the manner aforesaid,

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if he has refused such application,

he shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

Bar to appeal and suit in Civil Court.

231. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

and no Civil Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS.

Execution of decisions.

232. Any officer mentioned in section two hundred and seven may execute all decisions made by himself or by an appellate Court on appeals in suits instituted in his Court under the provisions of this Act, in cases wherein a specific sum of money is adjudged to be due, or any costs or damages are awarded, by levying the same by any process in use for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent.

Delivery of possession of immoveable property.

233. In cases wherein possession of immoveable property is adjudged, the officer making the award may deliver over possession in the same manner, and with the same powers in regard to all contempts, resistance and the like, as may be lawfully exercised by the Civil Courts in execution of their own decrees.

POWERS OF COLLECTORS.

Powers of Collectors of District.

234. Collectors of Districts may, in addition to their own powers, exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions.

235. An Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division of a district shall, as such, have the following powers:—

(1.) To refer cases for enquiry or decision to his subordinates, under section eighteen:

(2.) To withdraw cases from his subordinates and to deal with them himself, or to refer them for disposal to any other subordinate officer competent to deal with them, under the same section:

(3.) To appoint patwáris on nomination of proprietors, under section twenty-five, and in case of disagreement, under section twenty-six:

(4.) To appoint patwáris on failure of proprietors to nominate, under section twenty-seven:

(5.) To appoint a patwári, if disqualified person be nominated by the proprietors, under section twenty-eight:

(6.) To order changes in the proprietary register, under section ninety-four and section ninety-five:

(7.) To levy fees for mutations, under section ninety-six:

(8.) To enquire into cases of reported transfers under section ninety-eight:

(9.) To levy fines, under section one hundred:

(10.) To declare the person best entitled to property, and put him in possession, under section one hundred and one:

(11.) To enquire into cases of disputed transfer of non-proprietary rights, under section one hundred and two:

(12.) To report on revenue-free holdings, and to assess revenue on resumed grants, under section one hundred and three:

(13.) To assess alluvial lands, under section one hundred and four:

(14.) To receive applications for partition, under section one hundred and nine:

(15.) To issue notification of partition, under section one hundred and eleven:

(16.) To hear objections to partition and disallow partition, under section one hundred and twelve:

(17.) To hear objections raising questions of title or proprietary right, and to decide them or refer them to arbitration, under section one hundred and thirteen:

(18.) To give parties the option of making partition, or of appointing arbitrators, or himself to make partition, under section one hundred and sixteen:

(19.) To make partitions, under sections one hundred and seven to one hundred and thirty-nine (both inclusive):

(20.) To fix the rent of land occupied by a building and the rent to be paid therefor, under section one hundred and twenty-four:

(21.) To fix the rent of land which a former co-sharer continues, after partition, to cultivate in another mahál, under section one hundred and twenty-five:

(22.) To adjust the use, charges and profits of tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments, under section one hundred and twenty-six:

(23.) To fix the land-revenue on divided portions, under section one hundred and twenty-eight:

(24.) To recover costs of partition, under section one hundred and twenty-nine:

(25.) To strike off a partition-case in default of payment of costs, under section one hundred and thirty:

(26.) To receive applications for, and carry out, the union of estates, under section one hundred and thirty-seven:

(27.) To fine for injuries to boundary-marks, and in certain cases apportion the charges of repairing boundary-marks, under sections one hundred and forty-two and one hundred and forty-three:

(28.) To call on owners to erect or repair boundaries, and, in default, to erect and repair and charge the cost to owners, and to decide disputes regarding boundaries, under section one hundred and forty-four:

(29.) To distrain and sell moveable property of defaulters, under section one hundred and fifty-three:

(30.) To fix the rent to be paid for their sír-land by proprietors of mahâls which have been attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed or sold under the provisions of this Act:

(31.) To exercise any other jurisdiction or authority which by this Act is expressly attributed to Assistant Collectors.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of first class not in charge of Sub-divisions.

236. Assistant Collectors of the first class, not in charge of Sub-divisions of Districts, shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Assistant Collectors of the first class in charge of Sub divisions, in such cases or class of cases as the Collector of the District may from time to time refer to them for disposal.

Powers of Assistant Collectors of second class.

237. All Assistant Collectors of the second class shall have power to investigate and report on such cases as the Collector of the District or Assistant Collector in charge of a Sub-division of a District may, from time to time, commit to them for investigation and report.

POWERS OF SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Powers of officers in charge of settlement.

238. Officers in charge of a settlement may exercise all the powers conferred by or under this Act on Settlement Officers, but none but an officer in charge of a settlement or an Assistant Settlement Officer specially empowered by Government shall have power—

(1.) To frame proposals for assessment, under section forty-five:

(2.) To distribute the assessment, under section forty-six:

(3.) To re-distribute land or revenue, under section forty-seven:

(4.) To exclude proprietors from settlement for refusal to engage, under sections forty-eight and forty-nine:

(5.) To adjust the rent of excluded proprietors, under section fifty-one:

(6.) To make a sub-settlement, under section fifty-four, and a settlement, under section fifty-five:

(7.) To make arrangements for securing the rights of persons with whom the settlement is not made, under section fifty-six:

(8.) To deal with waste-land, under sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive):

(9.) To resume and assess rent-free tenures, under sections seventy-nine and eighty:

(10.) To resume and assess revenue-free land, under section eighty-six:

(11.) To decide claims to hold land revenue free, under sections eighty-eight and eighty-nine.

Powers of Assistant Settlement Officers.

239. All other powers conferred on Settlement Officers by this Act shall be exercised by Assistant Settlement Officers under such restrictions as the officer in charge of a settlement may from time to time impose.

Investing of Settlement Officers with powers of Collector and Assistant Collector.

240. The Local Government may invest any Officer in charge of a Settlement with all or any of the powers of a Collector of a District under this or any other Act for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces, and any Assistant Settlement Officer with all or any of the powers conferrible on an Assistant Collector under this or any other Act for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces within such limits, and with such restrictions, and for such period, as it thinks fit.

Matters excepted from cognizance of Civil Courts.

241. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Claims by any person to any of the offices mentioned in sections twenty-four and thirty-three, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by his exclusion therefrom:

(*b*) The claim of any person to be settled with, or

the validity of any engagement with Government for the payment of revenue, or

the amount of revenue, cess or rate to be assessed on any mahâl, or share of a mahâl under this or any other Act for the time being in force:

(*c*) Any claims connected with or arising out of any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to accept the assessment or terms of sub-settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer:

(*d*) The formation of the record-of-rights,

the preparation, signing, or attestation of any of the documents contained therein, or

the notification of settlement:

(*e*) The determination of the class of a tenant or the rent payable by him, or the period for which such rent is fixed under this Act:

(*f*) The distribution of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahâl by partition; or

the determination of the rent to be paid by a co-sharer for land held by him after the partition in the mahâl of another co-sharer:

(*g*) Any matters provided for in sections fifty-three to sixty-one (both inclusive):

(*h*) Any matters provided for in sections seventy-nine to eighty-nine (both inclusive) and one hundred and three:

(*i*) Claims connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue (other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-nine), or any process enforced on account of an arrear of revenue,

or on account of any sum which is by this or any other Act realizable as revenue:

(*j*) Claims to set aside a sale for arrear of revenue other than claims under section one hundred and eighty-one:

(*k*) Any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or on which the jurisdiction of that Court is actively exercised, except for the purpose of recovering property committed by that Court to the charge of the Collector of the District.

In all the above cases, jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue authorities only.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

Appeal to Collector of District.

242. An appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Assistant Collector of the first or second class, whether in charge of a Sub-division or not, to the Collector of the District.

Appeal to officer in charge of the settlement.

An appeal shall lie from any order passed by an Assistant Settlement Officer to the officer in charge of the settlement.

Appeal to Commissioner of Division.

243. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from any order passed by the Collector of a District or an officer in charge of a settlement, or from any declaration or distribution of assessment under section forty-five, forty-six or forty-seven.

Appeal to Board.

244. Subject to the provisions of section two hundred and forty-nine, an appeal shall lie to the Board from any order passed under this Act by the Commissioner of a Division.

Limitation of appeal.

245. No appeal under section two hundred and forty-two shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-three shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the order complained of.

No appeal under section two hundred and forty-four shall be brought after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Time to be excluded.

246. In computing the period prescribed for an appeal under this chapter, the day on which the order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

247. Any appeal under this chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer or Board to whom or to which he appeals, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

No appeal shall lie against an order under this section admitting an appeal.

Saving of orders expressly made final.

248. Nothing in this chapter applies to orders expressly made final by this Act or to appeals under section one hundred and thirty-two.

Commissioner's order when not appealable, but subject to revision

249. In any appeal to the Commissioner of a Division from an order passed by the Collector of the District or Officer in charge of a Settlement, on an appeal from an order of an Assistant Collector of the first or second class, or of an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Commissioner's order shall not be appealable, but shall be subject to revision by the Board under sections two hundred and fifty-three and two hundred and fifty-five.

Powers of Appellate Court.

250. The Appellate Court may either admit or summarily reject the appeal:

If it admit the appeal, it may reverse, modify or confirm the order of the Lower Court,

or it may direct the Court to make such further investigation or to take such additional evidence as it may think necessary,

or it may itself take such additional evidence.

Power to suspend execution of order of Lower Court.

251. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the order on appeal, direct the execution of the order of the Lower Court to be suspended.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision where Court is closed.

252. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in or into Court, the day on which the Court re-opens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Power of Board to call for and examine record of case or proceedings of subordinate Revenue Court.

253. The Board may call for and examine the record of any case, or the proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to it, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power of Commissioner, Collector, and Officer in charge of Settlement to call for records and proceedings.

254. The Commissioner of a Division, or the Collector of a District, or the Officer in charge of a Settlement, may call for and examine the record or proceedings of any Revenue Court subordinate to him respectively, for the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and fifty-three;

Report to Board.

and if he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order passed by such subordinate officer, should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Board.

Power of Board in cases called for or reported.

255. If in any case, whether called for by the Board or reported for orders, it appears to the Board that any order or proceedings should be modified, cancelled, or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to Board to make rules.

256. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of their own Court, or of any Revenue Court subordinate to them, not otherwise provided for by law.

Power of Local Government to invest tahsíldárs with certain powers.

257. The Local Government may invest any tahsíldár with the powers described in sections one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-four (both inclusive), and may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,

To make rules.

(a) for regulating the assessment of land gained by alluvion, or the decrease of the assessment of a mahál in consequence of diluvion;

(b) for the guidance of Settlement Officers in fixing rent under section seventy-one or section seventy-two and section seventy-four:

All such rules shall be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Board to make rules.

The Board, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, for

(*c*) prescribing the duties to be performed respectively by tahsíldárs, kánúngos, and patwáris;

(*d*) regulating the appointment of tahsíldárs and officers inferior to them in rank, their duties, punishment, suspension and dismissal;

(*e*) prescribing the manner in which Settlement Officers shall report for sanction the rates and method of assessment and the amounts they propose to assess;

(*f*) generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Amendment of Act XL of 1858.

258. In Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section two shall be read as if, for the words "estates paying revenue to Government," the words "maháls assessed to revenue or held revenue-free," were substituted.

Disposal of suits and applications pending before Settlement Officer when settlement is closed.

259. If while any suit or application under this Act is pending before a Settlement Officer, the settlement of the district in which the subject-matter of the suit or application is situate is closed by the issue of a notification under section thirty-seven, such suit or application shall be made over to the Court of the Collector of the District, and may be by him transferred or otherwise dealt with as if it had been originally instituted in or made to his Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

I. The province of Kumáon and Garhwál.

II. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nanak-Mattha and Bilherí.

III. In the Mirzápúr District:—

(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.

(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.

(3.) The tappás of Phulwa Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.

(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

IV. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—

Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzápúr District,

Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

V. The tract of country known as Jaunsár Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Part I.—Regulations.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1795.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules regarding the temporary and permanent Settlements of the Revenue, in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing the Process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1795.	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the Landed Estates in Benares, subject to the Payment of Revenue to Government, and of the Amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLI of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Revenue to Government in the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole.
XLII of 1795.	A Regulation for enacting, with Modifications, the Rules for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Altumgah, Jaghire and other Lands in the Province of Benares, exempt from the Payment of public Revenue, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LI of 1795.	A Regulation respecting ryotty Pottahs in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797.	A Regulation for levying certain Fees to defray the Expense of the Offices for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue established under Regulations XXI, 1793, and XXX, 1795.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
V of 1800.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the Rules contained in Regulation VII, 1799, for enabling Proprietors and Farmers of Land to realize their Rents with greater Punctuality: as well as such other Parts of the above Regulation as are applicable to the Province of Benares.	The whole.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1800.	A Regulation for preparing a general Pergunnah Register of Lands; and for certain Alterations in the prescribed Registers of Estates paying Revenue, and Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1801.	A Regulation to explain and amend Part of the Rules for collecting the public Revenue contained in Regulations VII, 1799, and V, 1800, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try appeals, &c.	Section twenty-six.
XXIII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, and prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Keepers of the Records.	The whole.
XXV of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, &c.	The whole.
XXVII of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing the process by which the Collector and the Tehseeldars are to realize the public Revenue payable from the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Grant of Pottahs by the Landholders, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to their Under-farmers, Tenants, and Ryots.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Grants not being Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1803.	A Regulation for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the Payment of Public Revenue, under Badshahee or Royal Grants, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLII of 1803.	A Regulation for forming a periodical Register of the Zemindaries and other landed Estates, paying revenue to Government, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
LII of 1803.	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804.	A Regulation to provide for the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, and in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Customs; also to make further Provision for administering the Oath prescribed by the Statute 33rd Geo. III, Cap. 52.	So far as it relates to the appointment of Native Officers employed in the Land Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces.
VIII of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Conquered Provinces, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1805.	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation to be issued in the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa.	The whole.
VI of 1806.	A Regulation for the more effectual Repair of Embankments.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1807.	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Provisions which have hitherto been in force in the Province of Benares, respecting Persons paying or wishing to pay their Revenue directly to the Treasury of the Collector, instead of paying it through the Medium of a Tehseeldar.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1808.	A Regulation for the Appointment and Administration of the Office of Canoongoe in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
VIII of 1809.	A Regulation for modifying Parts of the Rules in Force respecting the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	So far as it relates to the Land Revenue Department.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812.	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force for the Collection of the Land Revenue.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XVIII of 1812.	A Regulation for explaining Section II, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections III and IV, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections III and IV, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other Rules in lieu thereof.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XII of 1817.	A Regulation for securing the better Administration of the Office of Putwarry in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1819.	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
II of 1819.	A Regulation for modifying the Provisions contained in the existing Regulations, regarding the Resumption of the Revenue of Lands held free of Assessment under Illegal or Invalid Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1821.	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain Cases, the Powers of Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution, and altering the Jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the Superintendence of the Land Revenue, in the Territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
VI of 1822.	A Regulation to establish a Court of Wards for Benares, and to define and explain certain of the Rules regarding the Powers and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Wards.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1822.	A Regulation for declaring the Principles according to which the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1822.	A Regulation for modifying and explaining the existing Regulations relative to the Sale of Land for the Recovery of Arrears of Revenue, &c.	The preamble and sections two and thirty-six.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1824.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces and in Bundlecund for a further Period of Five Years.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1825.	A Regulation for extending the Operation of Regulation VII, 1822, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIII of 1825.	A Regulation to maintain the Settlement made for certain Lands held exempt from the Payment of Revenue by Canoongoes, in the Province of Behar, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XIV of 1825.	A Regulation to declare the extent of the Authority possessed by the Revenue Authorities, subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the Confirmation of Lakhiraj Tenures, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
III of 1828.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Special Commissioners for the more speedy Hearing and Determination of Appeals from the Decisions of the Revenue Authorities, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1828.	A Regulation to declare and extend the Powers to be exercised by Collectors, when making or revising Settlements, under the Provisions of Regulation VII, 1822.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
I of 1829.	A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IV of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying, in certain Cases, the Rules laid down in Clauses Fourth and Fifth, Section II, Regulation III, 1828, relative to Appeals to the Special Commissioners appointed under that Regulation; also for modifying part of Clause Second, Section X, Regulation I, 1829.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
XI of 1829.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules in force relative to the Construction and Repair of Embankments.	The whole.
X of 1831.	A Regulation for vesting in a Deputation from the Sudder Board of Revenue, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, the exclusive Control over the Revenue Affairs of the Province of Benares, &c.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828, &c.	Sections two to fifteen, both inclusive.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
	Part II.—Acts.	
Act I of 1841.	An Act for facilitating the Collection of the Revenue of Government and defining the Interest intended to be conveyed by Public Sales for the Realization of Arrears of the Public Revenue in Putteedarry Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1841.	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1845.	An Act to amend Act No. XII of 1841, entitled "An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue."	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VIII of 1846.	An Act for determining the Duration of the existing Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.	The whole, except as to the settlement of Banda.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act I of 1847.	An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of Boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.	The whole
Act XXVI of 1854.	An Act for making better provision for the education of male minors subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XXXI of 1858.	An Act to make further provision for the Settlement of Land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.
Act XIX of 1863.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole, so far as it relates to the North-Western Provinces.

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(*Nothing hereinafter contained has the force of law.*)

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XXIII of 1863, proclamation under sec. 58 of this Act to be held to be an advertisement under section 1 of, sec. 59.
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Local Government to make rules regulating the assessment of such land, sec. 257.
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WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th December 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week :—

No. 22 OF 1873.

A Bill to declare the true meaning of Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863, and XXII of 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act XIV of 1863, section eight, the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of the land-revenue with the powers of a Collector as described in Act X of 1859, for the decision of suits arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction assigned to such officer, of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of the same Act, or in the said Act XIV of 1863, while such officer is so employed:

And whereas, in the year 1863, the Local Government resolved that all Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors at any time employed in making or revising settlements, should, during such employment, be invested with the powers described in section eight of Act XIV of 1863, and such officers have in fact from that time exercised such powers from the date of their employment in the duties aforesaid, and large numbers of suits of the nature mentioned in the same section have been heard and decided by such officers notwithstanding that their employment commenced subsequently to the year 1863, and notwithstanding that the Local Government may not have expressed their intention to invest them with the said powers otherwise than by appointing them to such employment:

And whereas it has recently been ruled that Deputy Collectors whose employment in settlement-work commenced subsequently to the twenty-first day of April 1863, have not been invested with the said powers:

And whereas, by Act X of 1859, section one hundred and fifty, it is enacted that all the powers vested in the Collector by the preceding sections of that Act may be exercised by any Deputy Collector in cases referred to him by a Collector; and in all cases without such reference, by any Deputy Collector placed in charge of any sub-division of a District:

And whereas, by section ten of Act XIV of 1863, it is enacted that if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before any officer empowered under section eight of that Act to hear the same, such suit shall be heard and determined by such officer, notwithstanding that no notice of enhancement shall have been served under section thirteen of the said Act X of 1859 on the party from whom such enhanced rent is claimed: and that in such case the statement of claim should set forth the grounds on which such enhancement of rent is claimed:

And whereas, by Act XXII of 1872, it was enacted that all Deputy Collectors and all other persons theretofore or thereafter invested with all or some of the powers of Deputy Collectors for the purposes of Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, should be deemed to have been or to be (as the case might be) Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the same Acts, or Assistants to Collectors invested with the powers of Deputy Collectors in such charge: and it was also enacted that all suits preferred and applications made to, and orders made and acts done by, such Deputy Collectors and other persons in the exercise of such powers should be deemed to have been and to be as duly preferred, made and done as if the said Deputy Collectors and other persons had been Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the same Acts:

And whereas, by force of the said Acts, all Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces have ever since the passing of Act X of 1859, been of like authority with Deputy Collectors in

charge of sub-divisions, and, as such, have had jurisdiction to hear all suits of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of that Act and in Act XIV of 1863, and all Collectors have had and have exercised very largely the power of referring to Deputy Collectors cases brought before themselves:

And whereas, since the passing of Act XXII of 1872, it has been held that a Deputy Collector not invested with powers under section eight of Act XIV of 1863, has not any jurisdiction to hear a suit of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of Act X of 1859:

And whereas it has also recently been held that the said Act XXII of 1872 has no operation in cases in which a decision has been delivered contrary to the true meaning of the said Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, as declared in Act XXII of 1872, but prior to the passing of Act XXII of 1872:

And whereas, ever since the passing of Act XIV of 1863, officers invested with the powers of Collectors under section eight of that Act have been in the habit of exercising that power which is vested in Collectors by section one hundred and fifty of Act X of 1859, and of referring to Deputy Collectors employed as aforesaid suits of the nature mentioned in section eight of Act XIV of 1863 for the purpose of having such suits heard and decided by such Deputy Collectors, and great numbers of suits have been so heard and decided:

And whereas it has recently been held that officers engaged in making or revising settlements, and invested with the powers of Collectors under section eight of Act XIV of 1863, have not the power of referring suits to Deputy Collectors; and also that, if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before such an officer, he is bound by section ten of Act XIV of 1863 to hear and determine it in person:

And whereas, by the effect of such holdings, great numbers of decisions in suits of the nature mentioned in section eight of Act XIV of 1863 have become open to question, and for the quieting of titles, and the avoidance of litigation, it is necessary that the validity of such decisions should be affirmed, and that the meaning of the said Acts should be declared:

And whereas it is apprehended that other objections may be made to the authority of officers who have decided suits of the nature mentioned in Act XIV of 1863, and it is expedient that such decisions should not be impeached for any defect in such authority;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Powers of Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833.

1. All Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833, employed in making or serving settlements, have been, and are, and are intended to be, invested with the powers described in section eight of Act XIV of 1863 during the term of such employment.

Power of Collectors to refer cases to Deputy Collectors.

2. By section one hundred and fifty of Act X of 1859, it was intended, and has always been the law, that Collectors should refer to Deputy Collectors such of the cases brought before themselves as they think fit.

Act XIV of 1863, section 8, explained.

3. By section eight of Act XIV of 1863, it was intended that when the officers therein mentioned have been invested with the powers therein mentioned, they should have, and it has always been the law that they have had, the whole, and not a portion only, of such powers, and in particular the power of reference conferred on Collectors by Act X of 1859, section one hundred and fifty.

Act XIV of 1863, section 10, explained.

4. The meaning of section ten of Act XIV of 1863 was, and has always been, that in the suits therein mentioned the want of such notice as therein mentioned shall not be a bar to the progress of the suit, and not that the suits therein mentioned must be heard and decided by the same officer from the beginning to the end.

Suits heard by officers pursuant to the said Acts, to be deemed properly heard.

5. All suits heard and decided by any officers in pursuance of the said Acts and of the intentions of the said Local Government as herein explained, have been heard and decided by proper authority, and the decisions given in such suits are valid decisions, subject only to such appeals as are by law provided.

Decisions of officers acting under said Acts in certain suits validated.

6. No decision made by any Collector, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer purporting to act under the provisions of Act X of 1859 or Act XIV of 1863 in any suit of the nature mentioned in section twenty-three of Act X of 1859 or in Act XIV of 1863 shall be impugned or deprived of effect by reason of the objection that such officer did not possess the jurisdiction legally necessary for deciding the suit, but all such decisions shall be dealt with by every Appellate Court as if they had been made by a tribunal possessing the authority to entertain and decide the suit.

Suits to be decided in accordance with this Act and Act XXII of 1872.

7. Every suit instituted, or question arising, under Act X of 1859, or Act XIV of 1863, and which comes before any Court of Justice, shall be decided in accordance with this Act, and in accordance with Act XXII of 1872, at whatever time such suit may have been commenced, or such question may have arisen, and at whatever time any decision may have been delivered affecting such suit or question.

Presumption in favour of judicial and official acts.

8. In construing the said Acts and in deciding on the validity of judicial proceedings thereunder, all Judges and Courts of Justice shall have regard to the practice which has actually prevailed, and shall also, in the absence of evidence or clear law to the contrary, presume that what purports to have been done by public authority has been rightly done.

Local extent.

Commencement.

9. This Act extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and shall come into force at once.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces has recently ruled—

(*a*) that Deputy Collectors, whose employment in settlement-work commenced after 21st April 1863, have not been invested with the powers described in Act XIV of 1863, section eight:

(*b*) that a Deputy Collector not invested with powers under the same section, has no jurisdiction

to hear suits of the nature mentioned in Act X of 1859, section 23:

(c) that Settlement Officers invested with the powers of Collectors under that section, have not the power which Collectors possess of referring suits to Deputy Collectors, and that, if a suit for enhancement of rent be brought before such an officer, he is bound by Act XIV of 1863, section ten, to hear and determine it in person: *Punchum Singh* v. *Musamut Hoomut-oon-nissa:*

(d) that Act XXII of 1872 has no operation in cases in which a decision has been delivered contrary to the true meaning of Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, but prior to the passing of Act XXII of 1872, by which that meaning was declared (*Buldeo* v. *Lutchmun,* 5 N. W. P. High Court Reports, 106).

The effect of these rulings is to render questionable great numbers of decisions in suits of the nature mentioned in Act XIV of 1863, section eight; it is expedient to quiet titles and preclude litigation; and for these reasons it is necessary to affirm the validity of these decisions, and to declare the meaning of the above enactments. This, briefly, is the object of the present Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Local Government.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th December* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd December 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 23 OF 1873.

A Bill to control recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Governor General in Council should exercise full control over recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Foreign State."

"Foreign State" includes any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any country, colony, province, or people beyond the limits of British India.

Power to prohibit or permit recruiting.

3. If any person is, within the limits of British India, obtaining or attempting to obtain recruits for the service of any Foreign State in any capacity, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, either prohibit such person from so doing, or permit him to do so subject to any conditions which the Governor General in Council thinks fit to impose.

Power to impose conditions.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by general order notified in the *Gazette of India,* either prohibit recruiting for the service of any Foreign State, or impose upon such recruiting any conditions which he thinks fit.

Power to rescind or vary orders.

5. The Governor General in Council may rescind or vary any order made under this Act in such manner as he thinks fit.

Offences.

6. Whoever, in violation of the prohibition of the Governor General in Council, or of any condition subject to which permission to recruit may have been accorded,

(a) induces or attempts to induce any person to accept or agree to accept or to proceed to any place with a view to obtaining any commission or employment in the service of any Foreign State, or

(b) knowingly aids in the engagement of any person so induced, by forwarding or conveying him or by advancing money or in any other way whatever,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Place of trial.

7. Any offence against this Act may be enquired into and tried, as well in any district in which the person accused may be found, as in any district in which it might be enquired into and tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the present state of the law, as appears from a legal opinion lately submitted to the Government of India, there is nothing to prevent our Indian territories being made a recruiting ground for Foreign States on the Continent of India or elsewhere. It seems that the agents of such States may beat up for recruits in a way to expose the Government to serious embarrassment, with foreign nations if they do not interfere, and with their own subjects if they do.

It is only when the recruiting is for the "service of any Foreign State at war with any Foreign State at peace with Her Majesty" that the provisions of the English Foreign Enlistment Act (33 & 34 Vic., cap. 90) apply, and the Indian Emigration Act, to which a reference is naturally made in connection with a matter of this kind, is confined in its operation to emigrant *labourers,* that is to say, taking the word in its ordinary acceptation, to persons emigrating with a view to obtaining employment in husbandry or manufactures.

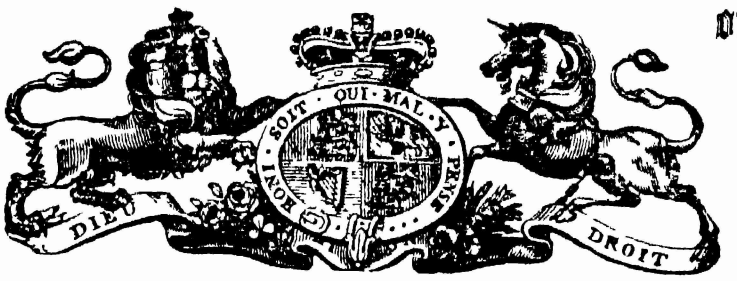
The object of the present Bill is to confer on the Governor General in Council the power of control which thus appears to be wanting, and which at the same time it is manifestly desirable he should possess.

A. HOBHOUSE.

The 5th November 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 52 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of September 1873.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No	Indian Value.	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	596	5,103 15	82	492 11	52	289 10	1,012	6,662 2	...	.	320	1,874 7	96	176 0	2,158	14,598 13
Received	501	3,905 4	62	309 2	118	851 2	851	6,001 13	..	..	299	1,632 12	59	105 0	1,885	12,805 1
TOTAL	1,097	9,009 3	144	801 13	165	1,140 12	1,863	12,663 15	...		619	3,507 3	155	281 0	4,043	27,403 14
TRANSIT.																
East to West	36	193 3				.	1,270	7,854 0	...		..	...	.		1,306	8,047 3
West to East	214	1,115 2	37	186 14	2	12 10	1,216	7,350 0	..		...	.	...	.	1,469	8,664 10
TOTAL ..	250	1,308 5	37	186 14	2	12 10	2,486	15,204 0	...	..	...				2,775	16,711 13
													GRAND TOTAL		6,818	44,115 11

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of September 1873.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	501	596	1,097	32·81	34·21	33·56
	„ Turkey	62	82	144	4·06	4·71	4·40
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee	113	52	165	7·40	2·99	5·05
RED SEA ..	*Viâ* Suez	851	1,012	1,863	55·73	58·09	56·99
	TOTAL ...	1,527	1,742	3,269	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. Ft. per Second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Báree Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	4·02	3073·60	779·33	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	1,224	0·12	...	Wheat ...	3,898	356·45 cubic feet per second passed down the several escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. The increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year in area irrigated is 2,919 acres, although there is no great demand for water owing to the late rains.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·49		879·95			Amritsar ...	3,013	0·29	0·60	Barley ...	77	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·83		641·32			Lahore ...	2,704	...	...	Mixed Grains	761	
											Others ...	2,205	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2300·60	Nil.	Nil.	...	6,941	...	...	...	6,941	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1448·24	Nil.	Nil.	...	4,022	...	...	...	4,022	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·31	2546·00	225·51	Nil.	9,517 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 2,497 maunds of fire-wood in rafts.	Ambálah ...	...	0·48	0·19			490·55 cubic feet per second escaped unused on the Western Jamná Canal. The increase in area irrigated as compared with the period corresponding in last year of 9,062 acres is almost entirely in the Hissár, Jhínd, and Rohtuck Districts. The demand for water in the Upper Divisions being very small.
Delhi " ...	4·40	4·41		748·23			Karnál ...	1,132	0·44	0·30	Wheat ...	13,130	
Hansi " ...	8·80	8·20		818·00			Dehli ...	...	...	...	Barley ...	497	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	8·00		260·00			Rohtuck ...	2,966	0·30	...	Mixed Grains	1,407	
							Hissár ...	6,455	0·10	...	Others ...	303	
							Jhínd ...	4,784	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	...	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	2051·74	Nil.	9,517	...	15,337	...	...	...	15,337	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	2015·96	Nil.	18,973	...	6,275	...	...	...	6,275	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	4,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The Inundation Canals are now all dry.
Lower Satlej and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	26,000	0·00	0·37			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	93,360	...	...			
							Derah Gházi Khán ...	...	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,360	...	...	...	1,23,360	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,001	...	...	...	2,58,001	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	880	...	...	Wheat ...	1,698	The area submerged was larger this year on account of the heavy rainfall, and the edges have dried sooner in consequence.
							Dehli ...	1,170	...	...	Barley ...	60	
							Rohtuck ...	...	...	...	Others ...	292	
Total Dehli and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	...	...	...	2,050	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,278	...	...	...	22,278	Showing a total increase in area irrigated by perennial canals of 11,981 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,297	...	...	...	10,297	

LAHORE,

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON, 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of October 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Rice irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rain-fall. Inches during month.	Rain-fall. Inches during Khureef season.	Rain-fall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	337	2,776	763	912	4,451	42	23	65	4,516	3,448	2·17	32·57	56·71	a The details of column 9— At the rate of Re. 1 ... ... 4,576 acres. Ditto of Rs. 1-8 ... ... 2,848 " TOTAL ... 7,424 "
		High Level ...	675	107·24	1,202	331	824	2,357	...	...	...	2,357	225				
		Taldandah ...	1,300	161·66	74	61	136	271	22	...	22	293	30				b The details of column 12— Sugarcane ... ... 82 acres. Huldi ... ... 38 " Garden produce ... ... 11 " TOTAL ... 131 "
		Matchgong ...	650	36	124	59	162	345	39	5	44	389	69				
		TOTAL	..		4,176	1,214	2,034	a 7,424	103	28	b 131	c 7,555	3,770	...	...	...	c In addition to this, 224 acres have been assessed at double water-rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
South-Western ..	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ..	875	285·53	1,380	10,619	14,278	26,277	...	...	...	26,277	8,628	..	32·95	9 years 58·95	d The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 12,936 acres. Ditto of Rs 1-12 ... ... 258 " Ditto of Rs. 2 ... ... 6,015 " Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... ... 12,308 " TOTAL ... 31,517 "
	Howrah ..	Panchkoorah ...	240	97·42	...	3,223	2,017	5,240	...	...	...	5,240	3,564	0·25	46·03	3 years 40·75	In addition to this, 259 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.
		TOTAL ...	...	...	1,380	13,842	16,295	d 31,517	...	...	...	31,517	12,192	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	5,556	15,056	18,329	38,941	103	28	131	39,072	15,962	...	...	...	

The 27th November 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, *C. E.*,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES TO 31st OCTOBER 1873.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during the month of October 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	Returns not complete.
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	...	700	
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	...	972	
Allygurh ...	5·50	...	994	
Etawah ...	4·80	...	771	
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·20	1,250	818
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	89
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	294
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	14,604	...	14,604	...
Gram ...	...	...	200	...	200	...
Rice ...	494	...	...	...	494	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	25	...	25	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	1,889	...	1,889	...
Oorud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urhur ...	18	...	...	...	18	...
Musree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	512	...	16,718	...	17,230	...
Cotton ...	...	...	409	...	409	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	274	...	274	...
Salts ...	1,282	...	...	...	1,282	...
Metals ...	379	...	673	...	1,052	...
Building Materials	5	...	1,250	...	1,255	...
Miscel. Goods ...	895	...	678	...	1,573	...
Firewood ...	...	...	4,275	...	4,275	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	11	...	...	...	11
Logs ...	...	35	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous ...	...	313	...	360	...	673
Live-stock ...	...	13	...	1	...	14
Grand Total ...	3,073	372	24,277	361	27,350	733
Total the corresponding month of Fusl Khurreef 72-73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	3,073	372	24,277	361	27,350	733
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to 31st Oct. 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	30,445	40·0	21·7
Moozuffernuggur	44,744	28·4	27·5
Meerut ...	68,432	24·9	24·2
Boolundshuhur...	49,630	34·3	22·2
Allygurh ...	41,807	30·2	23·1
Muttra ...	6,124	49·9	17·0
Agra ...	512	46·3	25·3
Etah ...	9,537	24·5	27·3
Mynpoory ...	17,476	23·4	30·3
Furruckabad ...	7,490	26·0	31·0
Etawah ...	21,479	40·9	33·1
Cawnpore ...	29,336	26·1	31·9
Dehra Doon ...	5,987	58·3	69·6
Bijnour ...	2,285	38·0	55·4
Terai ...	4,235	26·3	45·2
Bareilly ...	25,531	31·4	40·8
Jhansie ...	349	43·9	36·6
Humeerpore ..	325	37·3	22·8
Total ...	365,724	...	...
Total last Khurreef up to 31st Oct. 1872 ...	337,571	...	...
Increase ...	28,153	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Water entered the Canal head on the 9th of the month, but was hardly required, as the Khurreef irrigation had ceased, and that for the Rubbee crops had not commenced.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—There was a demand for Sugar-cane, and in some parts for late sown maize; the heavy rain, which fell in the middle of September, caused a reduction in the area of the latter and of rice, for which a demand had just commenced.

Dhoon Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Operations commenced in the lower Divisions on the 20th of the month. Navigation channels in the Northern Division were closed throughout the month.

Allahabad, [illegible] 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EFFECTS OF THE USE OF GANJA AND OTHER PREPARATIONS OF THE HEMP PLANT.

No. 3773, dated the 17th December 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

Read the following papers relating to an enquiry into the effects of the use of ganja and other preparations of the hemp plant :—

Financial Resolution No. 3661, dated 20th September 1871.

Circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, Nos. 338 and 339 and 341 to 347, dated 10th October 1871.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 444-27, dated 7th February 1872.

" " " " " 2953-105, dated 19th August 1872.

" " " Mysore, " 5651-46G, dated 23rd February 1872.

" " Secretary to Government of the Punjab, No. 502, dated 10th April 1872, and enclosure.

" " Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 92A, dated 20th April 1872.

" " Resident at Hyderabad, No. 6, dated 20th April 1872.

" " Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 725-65, dated 3rd May 1872, and enclosures.

" " Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 3073, dated 8th July 1872, and enclosures.

" " Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3069, dated 3rd August 1872, and enclosures.

" " " Bengal, " 3863, " 31st " " "

" " " Madras, " 1141, " 9th October " "

" " " " " 66, " 22nd January 1873 "

RESOLUTION.—In September 1871 the attention of the Governor General in Council was drawn to the deleterious effects alleged to be produced by the abuse of ganja and other preparations of the hemp plant.

2. The local Governments were thereupon requested to enquire into the use and abuse of the several preparations of hemp, with reference not only to their effect upon health but also to their alleged influence in exciting to violent crime. The opinion of the authorities was invited as to the expediency of restricting the use of these drugs, or even suppressing the cultivation of the plant.

The Government of Bengal was further requested to report whether there was any evidence to show that Bengal ganja grown in the district of Rajshahye differed from, and was more deleterious than, the ganja produced in other parts of India.

3. From the replies which have now been received, it appears that though on some points the local officers are almost unanimous, yet on others there is wide disagreement. On the whole, the general opinion seems to be that the evil effects of ganja have been exaggerated.

4. The Government of Madras state that hemp is little used in that presidency as compared with other parts of India. The papers forwarded point to the opinion that the abuse of ganja tends to impair the intellect and nervous system generally; but there is no evidence to show that the drug acts especially as an incentive to crime, or is employed for that purpose. The Government of Madras concurring with the Board of Revenue are of opinion that the evil effects of the use of ganja have not assumed such proportions as to necessitate legislation.

5. Ganja is not extensively cultivated or consumed in Mysore, and its influence in exciting to crime is stated to be very slight. It is however reported that out of a total of 280 admissions to the Lunatic Asylum in Bangalore during the past five years, ganja was assigned as the cause of insanity of 82 persons, of whom 64 subsequently recovered their reason and were discharged.

The Chief Commissioner does not consider that any special measures of restriction are necessary, but he recommends that the sale of ganja and similar drugs should not be permitted except by vendors specially licensed for the purpose, and that the highest possible excise duty should be imposed on them, so as to limit consumption without encouraging smuggling.

6. The Resident at Hyderabad reports that the use of ganja and bhang in Berar is not extensive, that these drugs are resorted to either before or after the commission of a crime to strengthen the nervous system, and that their habitual use undermines and destroys the constitution, though it is not believed to be specially conducive to the commission of crime.

Mr. Saunders is of opinion that the abuse of these drugs is not so great in Berar as to necessitate any special legislative measures.

7. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, reports that there is a considerable difference of opinion regarding the evil effects attendant on a continual indulgence in ganja-smoking. The people generally are said to be of opinion that continued indulgence inevitably leads to permanent insanity, but this opinion is not borne out by the statistics of the lunatic asylums. Of 317 lunatics received into the Nagpur asylum since 1864, there were 61 in whom insanity had been occasioned by an immoderate use of ganja. Of these 10 have died, 28 have been discharged cured, and 23 remain uncured, and from this result it is inferred that excess in ganja-smoking does produce an insanity which is transient if the habit be relinquished, but otherwise permanent.

The Superintendent of the asylum at Jubbulpore states that out of 120 lunatics at present confined, 37 indulged in ganja-smoking, and he deduces from certain statistics which he has collected that there is only one lunatic *from all causes* for every three hundred ganja-consumers. The data on which these statistics are founded are not however given. The Chief Commissioner further reports that ganja and bhang do not act as direct incentives to crime, but that they are often taken by persons about to commit grave offences in order to brace themselves up for the dangers they may have to undergo. Several officers are stated to insist on the fact that the use of ganja is always injurious, never beneficial, and that in this respect there exists a material difference between ganja and spirits; but others assert, and with some show of reason, that persons, such as palki-bearers, whose employment subjects them to great exertion and fatigue, are enabled to perform the wonderful feats they not unfrequently do by being supported and rendered insensible to fatigue by ganja, and that the use of ganja leaves in them no after effects of an injurious kind.

It is admitted that the consumption of drugs has of late years materially increased in the Central Provinces, and fears have been expressed by district officers that since the introduction of the public central distillery system and the consequent rise in the price of spirits, many people who formerly drank spirits have taken to drugs as a substitute. At the same time persons whose opinions are entitled to weight declare that the tastes for spirits and drugs are independent and not affected one by the other.

Taking all the facts into consideration, Mr. Morris is of opinion that some action should be taken by Government to impose restrictions on the cultivation, possession and sale of ganja, and recommends that the cultivation of ganja without a license be absolutely prohibited, and that the issue of licenses be restricted to places where the cultivation and out-turn could be checked by the ordinary revenue establishments.

The imposition of such restrictions would not, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be a matter of much difficulty in the Central Provinces, but to be effectual they must be extended to all contiguous provinces.

8. In Bombay ganja is said to produce insanity, but even in regard to this there is not unanimity, and the Government of Bombay, while desiring that ganja and bhang should be treated as other intoxicating drugs or spirits and the present restrictions on their sale maintained, consider it unnecessary to take measures for the limitation or suppression of the cultivation of the hemp plant.

9. The Punjab Government report that the amount of crime that can be traced to the use of the preparations of hemp is exceedingly small, so small as to make it altogether impolitic and unnecessary to attempt to restrict the sale of the products of the plant by law.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor states that, though harmless when taken in small quantities, the abuse of hemp may and often does produce men-

tal derangement, and it appears that of the total number of cases of insanity treated in the Delhi Lunatic Asylum a large proportion is due to the use of preparations of hemp.

This percentage in each year from 1867 to 1871 was as follows :—

1867	...	...	...	...	11 92 per cent.
1868	...	...	...	...	16 61 „
1869	...	...	...	...	17·68 „
1870	...	...	...	...	20 60 „
1871	...	...	...	...	17·14 „

His Honor is of opinion that if people were prohibited from using the preparations of hemp and opium, they would in all probability have recourse to some other stimulant, such as alcohol, the crime resulting from the abuse of which would be much greater than that resulting from the abuse of those drugs.

10. The reports of the officers consulted in the North-Western Provinces disclose a wide variety of opinion, the prevalent impression being that ganja and charas are exciting in their effect as opposed to bhang which is described as being lethargic. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor believes, however, that there is but a slender ground-work of facts for this opinion, and that even the returns of the lunatic asylums are based on hearsay reports and have no scientific value.

It appears to His Honor that if the effects of the use of ganja were nearly as bad as is sometimes supposed, either as inciting to crime or as injuring health, such a wide enquiry would have resulted in a more general and decided consensus of opinion and in the production of numerous facts bearing out that opinion. Accordingly His Honor does not recommend the adoption of any special measures to limit or stop the production of the plant. As it grows freely in the country lying along the foot of the Himalayas, and can be cultivated in every moist and lowlying tract, to prevent its production would, His Honor apprehends, be almost impossible.

It is further stated that as the duty on ganja is at present collected in the North-Western Provinces by letting in farm the right to sell the drug in each district or part of a district, it would be impossible to enhance the duty unless the sale were made a monopoly and treated by Government in a similar way to that of opium.

11. The Chief Commissioner, Oudh, reports that the conclusion to be drawn from his enquiries is that the evil effects of the use of hemp have been exaggerated; that there is nothing to show that bhang, if used at all, must be used immoderately, or that if used in moderation, it has mischievous consequences. Ganja, however, when used immoderately, is said to have a tendency to produce asthma.

The Chief Commissioner adds that, though the criminal class makes an immoderate use of these drugs, their consumption does not act as a direct incentive to violent crime, and they are merely taken by those about to commit crime in order to give them fictitious and temporary courage.

The Chief Commissioner believes that any interference with the cultivation and use of hemp and its preparations, is not called for on moral grounds, and that arbitrarily to stop their use would merely drive the people to the use of still more deleterious drugs.

12. In Bengal the method of levying the excise duty on ganja differs from that in force in any other province.

A variety of the hemp plant grows wild throughout the whole or greater portion of the province, and another variety is cultivated to a limited extent in the Gurjat in Orissa, and its produce pays a duty of 8 annas a seer. The ganja produced from this plant is consumed in Orissa, but the amount so consumed which pays duty has never exceeded 40 maunds in one year. The variety of plant which produces the well known Bengal ganja is cultivated only in a small portion of the Rajshahye and Bograh Districts; the quantity of land devoted to its production every year being about 500 or 600 acres. Its cultivation requires much care, and the produce when prepared is stored and sold under excise supervision. The rate of duty payable per seer varies from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4, according to the quantity of wood mixed with it.

Before the year 1853, the duty on ganja was collected either by farming the monopoly of sale, or by requiring each seller of ganja to obtain a license and charging fees for these licenses. In 1853 a duty of one rupee per seer was levied, and this rate continued until 1859-60 when the system was introduced of charging duty at three different rates according to the manner in which the drug was prepared and packed, so as to equalise the incidence of the tax on the intoxicating principle. The rates fixed were Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, and these rates continued in force till the beginning of 1872-73, when the rate of Rs. 2 was increased to Rs. 2-8 a seer.

These measures have been highly successful, for while consumption has been checked, the revenue has been largely increased. The following statement shows the quantity of ganja exported every year since 1854-55, and the revenue realised both from duty and fees on retail licenses :—

Year.	Quantity of ganja exported.	Revenue realised (duty and license fees)	Average revenue per seer.
	Mds. Srs. Cks	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
1853-54	... ...	3,69,801 0 0	... ...
1854-55	19,157 5 6½	4,02,264 0 0	0 8 4
1855-56	18,598 20 12⅓	4 51,937 0 0	0 9 8
1856-57	17,676 39 12½	4,66,905 0 0	0 10 6
1857-58	19,625 24 15	4.96,310 0 0	0 10 1
1858-59	22,367 22 7¾	5,68,471 0 0	0 10 2
1859-60	21,240 12 10	6,44,963 0 0	0 12 1
1860-61	13,015 23 14½	6.77,164 0 0	1 4 9
1861-62	15,396 37 2	7,74,781 0 0	1 4 1
1862-63	11,241 14 4	8,90,225 0 0	1 15 8
1863-64	11,733 23 1½	9,55,554 0 0	2 0 7
1864-65	10.068 18 0	9,76,511 0 0	2 6 8
1865-66	9,663 8 15	9,55,891 0 0	2 7 6
1866-67	7,592 13 4	8,10,346 0 0	2 10 8
1867-68	10,530 13 0	9,73,176 0 0	2 5 0
1868-69	11,506 14 5	9,68,010 0 0	2 1 7
1869-70	10,192 38 10½	9.98,129 0 0	2 7 2
1870-71	11,528 38 13½	11,06,768 0 0	2 6 5
1871-72	10,433 26 8	11,40,329 0 0	2 11 8
1872-73	9,336 10 15	11,89.706 0 0	3 2 11

13. The Lieutenant-Governor reports that the excessive smoking of ganja does harm and is believed to produce temporary insanity and loss of health, and that officers in charge of lunatic ayslums are very generally of opinion that a considerable proportion of the lunatics under their charge have lost their reason from excessive ganja-smoking. As the number of people who are known to have become insane from ganja-smoking is extremely small in comparison to the whole population, and as ganja has been growing dearer and dearer of late years, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the absolute prohibition of the use of ganja is not called for, more especially as such a prohibition would be very difficult to enforce, and would probably have the effect of leading the people to have recourse to some other, and possibly a more hurtful drug.

The connection between ganja-smoking and violent crime is reported to be not so close or so strong as to warrant the prohibition of the use of ganja on that ground, though it may be the case that men who have decided on committing a specific crime to be accompanied by danger or violence, fortify their bodies or their spirits, or both, by the use of ganja.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been given why the Rajshahye ganja should be more sought after than other sorts. It does not appear to contain on the average a larger proportion of the principle peculiar to the hemp plant than do other varieties, and it undoubtedly contains less than some of them, and His Honor is of opinion that it is more sought after simply because it is a finer and better grown drug than that produced elsewhere.

14. The Chief Commissioner, British Burma, reports that ganja is very little used by the Burmese, and that what consumption there is in British Burma is almost confined to coolies and immigrants from India. The Chief Commissioner is therefore in favor of absolutely prohibiting the consumption of ganja before a taste for it shall have spread throughout the Province.

15. Upon a consideration of all the opinions thus collected, it does not appear to the Governor General in Council to be specifically proved that hemp incites to crime more than other drugs or than spirits. And there is some evidence to show that on rare occasions this drug, usually so noxious, may be usefully taken. There can, however, be no doubt that its habitual use does tend to produce insanity.

The total number of cases of insanity is small in proportion to the population, and not large even in proportion to the number of ganja-smokers; but of the cases of insanity produced by the excessive use of drugs or spirits, by far the largest number must be attributed to the abuse of hemp.

In Lower Bengal the circumstances have admitted of a system under which the consumption of ganja has been reduced one-half, while the amount of duty levied on it has been doubled. It would be very desirable to control the cultivation and preparation of ganja and bhang elsewhere in the same way. But it is believed that this would not be easy; indeed, it would probably be impracticable.

16. Moreover, with the exception of the Chief Commissioners of British Burma and the Central Provinces, the local Governments are not in favour of altering existing arrangements. His Excellency in Council, however, trusts that the various local Governments and Administrations will endeavour, wherever it may be possible, to discourage the consumption of ganja and bhang by placing restrictions on their cultivation, preparation and retail, and imposing on their use as high a rate of duty as can be levied without inducing illicit practices.

17. As regards British Burma, the Chief Commissioner has already been informed that the Governor General in Council concurs with him in thinking that the cultivation and consumption of ganja should be absolutely prohibited, and it has been prohibited from the beginning of the year 1873-74.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, and the several local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

No. 1870 S. R., dated 19th December 1873.

Railway from Carwar through Gudduck to Bellary—Question of construction.

Read again :—

Despatches to the Secretary of State, Nos. 86 and 87 R., dated 9th April 1873.

Read also :—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 161 R., dated 6th November 1873.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Despatches read be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India,* for general information.

K. C. PYE, *Captain,*
Assistant Secretary.

No. 86 R, dated 9th April 1873.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Our Despatch No. 143 R, dated 14th August 1872, on the subject of the Carwar Railway project, forwarded copies of papers which had induced our Government to request that the Government of Bombay would appoint an impartial Committee to enquire fully into the financial aspect of the proposed line, and to consider the question of the improvement of the port of Carwar. Before this Despatch could reach England, we received Despatches Nos. 94 R and 99 R of 1872, in which your Grace expressed doubt as to the commercial prospects of the

railway, and asked for more precise information on the subject before sanctioning the construction of the line. We have now the honour to forward copies of later papers received from the Government of Bombay bearing on this subject, and also a copy of a letter from the Madras Government containing a memorandum by Mr. Strange, advocating, in lieu of the Carwar Line, an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Gudduck.

2. In forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to enquire further into the calculations of the cost and financial prospects of the proposed Carwar and Gudduck Railway, the Government of Bombay have treated of two subjects, *first*, the Committee's Report dealing with the scheme on its merits; and *secondly*, a proposal made by Messrs. Nicol and Co. to the effect that they should become the Agents for constructing and working the railway. We propose now to record our views on the first of these subjects, leaving Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s tender to be considered in a separate Despatch No. 87 R of to-day's date.

3. The Committee was composed of five members, *viz*:—

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Havelock, C. S.;

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Colonel A. C. Anderson;

The Superintending Engineer of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, Colonel Wilkins, R. E.;

The Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways at Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, R. E.; and

The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Mr. Currey. Their deliberations appear to have been full and careful, and their report is distinctly in favour of the scheme. The Committe say that if the alternative rested between an isolated railway from the sea at Carwar to Gudduck, and an extension of the existing railway system from Sholapoor or Deoksal to Hooblee, they would prefer the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but they allege that the alternative is not of this simple character. They believe that the Government intend eventually to carry out a regular system of railways in the Southern Maharatta Country, having Carwar as the new port, and extending to Bellary, while extensions may hereafter be made southwards towards Mysore, and northwards to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These latter extensions they leave for future consideration, and they recommend that the Carwar Line shall be made now: not, however, as an isolated railway, but to proceed at once to Bellary, with, perhaps, a branch to Bunkapoor, thus—

	Miles.
Carwar to Gudduck	145
Gudduck to Bellary	90
Hooblee to Bunkapoor	30
	265

The Committee estimate that the first 145 miles will cost £1,100,000, including interest during construction, but exclusive of improvements to the port of Carwar, such as extension to the present pier and wharf, moorings, &c., which are estimated to cost £25,000. No similar estimate has been made of the 90 miles from Gudduck to Bellary, or of the branch to Bunkapoor, but it is known that these portions of the line will be much cheaper.

4. It is estimated that, when the railway has been completed three years, the gross traffic receipts on the line between Carwar and Gudduck will amount to—

	£
Cotton	40,000
Salt	5,200
Timber	6,000
Other goods	17,500
Passengers	29,000
Miscellaneous	2,500
	100,200

The principal source of revenue, it is calculated, will be cotton, of which it is expected that the railway will carry about two-thirds of the whole estimated annual quantity shipped from the ports supplied from the districts within range of the railway. And the Committee have assumed that the railway will carry about the same proportion of other goods traffic as of the cotton, that is about two-thirds.

5. The general aspect of the whole question is not materially altered by the Committee's report. They have formed a rather less favourable opinion regarding the commercial prospects of the railway than that formerly expressed by the Government of Bombay, but, concurring in the advisability of undertaking ultimately a complete system of railways in the Southern Maharatta Country which will affect a large area, and will be of imperial importance, they recommend the construction in the first instance of a railway from Carwar, not to stop at Gudduck, but to be extended to Bellary, and connected there with the Madras Railway.

6. The Bombay Government attach importance to the military and political considerations, as well as to the general advantanges alluded to by the Committee; and the importance of opening out on the western coast of India another efficient port, in easy communication with the interior, is pointed out with some force. After again considering the question in all its bearings, the Government of Bombay recommend strongly the construction of a railway from Carwar to Bellary with a branch to Bunkapoor as proposed by the Committee.

7. Our Government have been much assisted by the able and impartial manner in which the Committee have investigated this important subject. We think that the Committee's estimate of the probable cost of the original project, allowing for interest during construction, and for the enhanced price of iron, is a fair one, and we think that their calculations of the anticipated net earnings are not over-sanguine, and may be reasonably accepted. And we agree in the opinion expressed both by the Committee and by the Government of Bombay in favour of the larger scheme now proposed, *viz.*, from Carwar to Bellary, though we do not contemplate the early construction of branches. We possess a carefully prepared estimate of the cost of a railway from Carwar to Gudduck, and we have requested the Government of Bombay to have an equally trustworthy estimate made of the cost of an extension from Gudduck to Bellary. The urgency of this project as compared with other lines, concerning which we have from time to time addressed Her Majesty's Government, will be considered by us, in the event of your Grace's sanction being received to these proposals.

8. With these remarks we desire to recommend the construction of a metre gauge railway from Carwar to Gudduck and Bellary for your Grace's favourable consideration and sanction.

No. 87 R., dated 9th April 1873.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In our Despatch No. 86 R. of this day's date, we have recommended the construction of a railway from Carwar to Gudduck and Bellary. We desire now to deal with a proposal which Messrs. Nicol & Co. of Bombay have made, to construct and work the line on certain terms.

2. Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer will be found detailed in their various letters to the Government of Bombay. Their proposal has two main features. The first is the novel one of raising, by means of a Company, a guarantee capital to be placed at the disposal of the Government to draw upon in case of the railway not earning 4 per cent. net on the capital expended; while, on the other hand, if the earnings exceed that rate, the excess is to form the divident of the guaranteeing Company. The other point is that the same Company is to receive and disburse the Government capital to be laid out on the construction of the line under certain conditions which are not yet clearly settled.

3. It is claimed for this proposal that it will save the Government from risk, enlist private interests in the construction of railways, and induce native capitalists to invest their money in these undertakings. It is urged also that the vigilant interest of the shareholders, thus made to depend so greatly on the construction and working of the line, would be a superior inducement to economy and sucessful working, than any that could be devised under direct Government control. While, if investment of present capital in railway enterprises thus becomes profitable, such projects would be largely undertaken, and the development of the railway system in India would be accelerated beyond what any mere Government efforts could effect, and would result in corresponding advantages to the resources and trade of the country.

4. Admitting to some extent the force of these arguments, it is to be urged on the other side, that the management of railways by the State is now often advocated even in England, and the peculiar relations of the people in the country to the Government may be considered an additional reason for Government management here.

5. We readily recognise the fact that this offer presents the features of private individuals coming forward to risk money on the construction of this railway. This is a satisfactory corroboration of the Committee's opinion. And did we entertain doubt of the general soundness of the Committee's views, we might be disposed to recommend the acceptance, with some modifications, of Messrs. Nicol, Fleming and Co.'s offer.

6. Modifications would doubtless be necessary, and these would affect mainly the extent of the guarantee capital to be offered, and that part of the proposal which gives the guaranteeing Company also the contract for constructing the line.

7. The cost of the line to Gudduck is likely to be about £1,015,000 without interest, if the views of the Committee are correct. Messrs. Nicol and Co. proposed in the first instance, to receive and disburse this money, subject to a certain amount of supervision from Government officers, in the construction and working of the line. The interest which may accrue on the capital during construction is estimated at £85,000, and the total capital expenditure, including interest, is reckoned at £1,100,000. If, after the line is opened, the net receipts are insufficient to cover 4 per cent. interest on the capital expended, the balance is to be made up from a sum of £100,000 deposited by Messrs. Nicol and Co. and their co-guarantors until it is exhausted. Messrs. Nicol and Co. think that it is highly improbable that this Deposit Fund will be exhausted before 20 years have expired. The Government of Bombay believe that, if the minimum net interest calculated by the minority of the Committee, namely, 3·63 per cent., be correct, it will take above 100 years before the Guarantee Fund is exhausted.

8. These statements should be examined. The Committee think that the traffic may be expected to yield a gross annual revenue of £100,000 after the line has been open three years, and that then the working expenses will be 55 or 60 per cent. on £100,000, yielding a net return of 4·09 per cent., or 3·63 per cent. on £1,100,000. When the Committee mention this term of three years, they probably mean that the advance of the traffic receipts will be gradual, and

that they will be small at first, gradually developing until the gross annual income of £100,000 is reached. Thus, if the following be taken as gross earnings—

£25,000 for 1st year,
£50,000 for 2nd ,,
£75,000 for 3rd ,,
£100,000 after the 3rd year,

averaging for the first three years after opening, £50,000 gross per annum. Similarly, the working expenses may not be so low as 55 or 60 per cent. during the early years, when the fixed charges will bear a high proportion to the whole, but the Committee expect that at the commencement of the 4th year, when the traffic has been developed, the working expenses will become as low as 55 or 60 per cent. Therefore, accepting the figures in the Committee's report, 60 per cent. for working expenses is possibly rather low for the first three years. But, on the assumption that they will be only 60 per cent., the state of the Deposit Fund at the end of three years from opening, will, on this view, be as under—

Due for interest on Capital £1,100,000 × 4 per cent. × 3 years=£132,000. Net receipts from traffic £50,000 × 40 per cent. × 3 years=£60,000, and the difference between these two amounts, or £72,000, will have been deducted from the Deposit Fund of £100,000.

9. We believe that the estimates of the Committee have been carefully framed, but still, from causes which cannot at present be foreseen, the time occupied in construction may be longer than calculated on, and the cost of the line may be greater, and the anticipated net receipts may not be quite so soon realized. That is, if any margin at all is allowed on the estimates of the Committee, the sum, *viz.*, £100,000, deposited as a guarantee for the interest on the capital, may all be expended within four years after the line is opened for traffic.

10. It will be seen that Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer of a guarantee of £100,000 is coupled with the condition that they shall have the contract for the construction of the line, and in considering this, it should be remembered that our Consulting Engineer for State Railways, Mr. Molesworth, after going over the line from Carwar to Gudduck, gave as his opinion that it could be constructed for £820,000. The Committee now say £1,010,000. Mr. Molesworth, no doubt, allowed prices which a contractor could work at with a reasonable profit, and his opinion may, after all, be better than that of the Committee. Still, the Government could hardly refuse the contract on the basis of the Committee's report. If these positions be accepted, Messrs. Nicol and Co. may well risk £100,000 to receive the profit of at least £200,000 on the contract.

11. Messrs. Nicol and Co. in para. 7 of their letter of 21st September, and para. 9 of their letter of 16th October 1872, mentioned the terms which they propose. They first expressed a wish to keep in their own hands the control of the manner and cost of supplying material, and all details of the construction and working of the line, leaving to the Government officers only such control as is exercised by the Board of Trade in England. They consider that the spur of self-interest and the respectability of the proposed concessionaries is sufficient guarantee against undue expenditure. As the money, however, to be spent on the construction of the line is public money, full accounts of all transactions in which the public money is spent must be open at all times to the inspection and audit of the Government officers. It is essential also that funds shall be advanced only on the usual conditions of paying money to contractors. It would not be proper to pay half a million of money for English stores with no power to see that it is laid out for the object intended, or that the materials and workmanship of the articles are good. The Government may have full faith in the integrity of the present partners of the firm of Nicol and Co., and their associates; but their legal rights may pass to others, or they may be defrauded by their Agents. However difficult it may be to exercise an efficient control, the Government is bound, in duty to the tax-payers, to do what it can to ensure the proper application of the funds, and must insist both on accounts and evidence of a *quid pro quo* when the payment of public money is involved.

12. It will be observed that the Bombay Government have to some extent anticipated these serious objections. We are told that "Messrs. Nicol and Co. have since informed this Government that the matter as now put involves only a question of principle, and that if the principle be accepted, the details can be modified to suit the views of Government; and further, that they would be prepared to agree to the same amount of control and supervision as regards construction and working as is exercised by Government in the case of the Guaranteed Lines, and to the general terms of the contract with the Guaranteed Railway Companies as far as applicable."

These explanations are still not quite definite, but we understand from them that Messrs. Nicol and Co. are prepared, in some measure at least, to amend their terms so as to meet the objections which have occurred to us.

13. Next, as regards working the line after it has been constructed. The interests of a Company are not identical with those of the State. A Company simply desires to make a railway pay, whereas in the interests of the State it might be found desirable to reduce fares and freights to the lowest rates possible, sacrificing, in a measure, the commercial prospects of the railway to the general welfare and development of the country.

14. It is further to be observed on the whole proposal that it is a novel one, and may not be easily set out in a workable legal form. The Government may be committing itself to unknown liabilities, while in the construction of the line under the usual arrangements, the

extent of the risk is known, and there is a good prospect of such return as will justify the outlay of the capital required, without any special arrangement.

15. We have laid before your Grace the several aspects in which the subject has presented itself to us in some detail, as we desire that the recommendations of the Bombay Government have full consideration. We ourselves incline to the opinion that it will be best to construct the line as a State Railway, but we leave it to your Grace to decide whether or not Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer should be accepted.

No. 161 R, dated India Office, London, the 6th November 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have had before me in Council, and carefully considered, your Excellency's letters, Nos. 86 and 87, of the 9th April last, and the papers therewith enclosed, relative to the project for connecting the port of Carwar with the interior of the country by a railway through Gudduck to Bellary.

2. The renewed examination of the merits of this scheme, which has recently been made by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose by the Government of Bombay, has induced your Government to recommend it for early execution; but I regret to say that the new facts and arguments adduced in its favour have failed to remove the doubts as to its expediency intimated by me in my Despatch, No. 94 of 14th August last.

3. Although, in common with all other railways whatsoever, the proposed line might, on occasion, possibly prove of some political or military advantage, the objects of its construction would be mainly, indeed almost exclusively, commercial; and no purely commercial railway can, consistently with the principle prescribed for the expenditure of loan funds in public works in India, be undertaken, unless its estimated net revenue be at the very least equal to the interest payable on the capital proposed to be invested in it. The Committee, however, hold out very faint hopes that such would be the result in the present instance. They calculate the total cost of the 145 miles between Carwar and Gudduck at 1,100,000*l.*, and the receipts of the same section at about 100,000*l.* gross, and 40,000*l.* or 45,000*l.* net, that is, 3·63 or 4·09 per cent., on the outlay. According to this view, the line would barely pay at best, while either a very slight excess in the estimated cost, or an equally slight defect in the estimated receipts, would suffice to turn the scale the other way, and there is much room for apprehending that the expected receipts would not be realized. The assumed aggregate of future traffic credited with the 100,000*l.* set down on this account is made up of items in respect to most of which scarcely any positive data exist, though it seems to be confidently assumed that the railway will attract to itself two-thirds of all the cotton produced within reach of the railway, and also the same proportion of most other kinds of the traffic of the neighbourhood. In this way cotton figures in the estimate for 40,000*l.*, or two-fifths of the annual total of revenue; yet it cannot be denied that, in consequence of the rapidly recovering ability of the United States to meet the English demand, the export of cotton from Carwar, which in 1870-71 was under 4,000 tons, may not improbably fall still lower instead of rising above that amount.

4. Under these circumstances there is a considerable risk that the Carwar Railway, if constructed, would prove a disappointment; and, as long, therefore, as the prospects of the Indian Cotton Trade remain as uncertain as at present, I am unwilling to sanction the construction of the railway, as the Government undertaking. The altered prospects of a demand for cotton from the districts concerned appear to call for a corresponding change in the action of Government with regard to it.

5. This conclusion might not, indeed, necessarily prevent acceptance of the offer made by Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay, for the execution of the work by their own agency, and, in a certain measure, at their own risk. But of this proposal, which is discussed at length in one of your Excellency's letters under reply, I will only mention, as a sufficient reason for declining it, that the securities offered seem to me, as they do to you, very inadequate to protect Government against heavy pecuniary loss.